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Monday, May 7, 1979

Vaisakha 17, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, May, 7, 1979/Vaisakha 17, 1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Protection Belt in Cyclone Prone Areas

*1011. SHRI SARAT KAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding decision on the proposal for creating a protection belt in the cyclone-prone areas of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu; and

(b) amount earmarked for this purpose as well as the progress in this regard during 1978-79?

*THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINCH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) After the devastating cyclone in Andhra Pradesh in 1977, it was felt that some action is necessary to lessen the fury of cyclones. The experience in Anhdra Pradesh was that where there were reasonably wide belt of Casuarina plantations, it had withstood and moderated the fury of the cyclone to a large extent and saved some valuable land and property. Considering the above, a decision to raise shelter belts along coastal areas in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu was taken in a meeting of the Southern States held at Madras on February 13, 1978. The scheme was to be financed to the extent permissible by way of central grant under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Reforestation of Degraded Forests and Raising of Shelter belts,. Under this scheme, first priority was to be given to planting up coastal lands withCasuarina, backed by coconut and cashew, where possible, on available Government lands along the coast; the total width was to be 100 metres to about 1 km., depending on the availability of land. Casuarina was to be planted at 2m x 2m. The scheme was sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu in 1978-79 itself.

(b). The central assistance earmarked to the States of Anhdhra Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu for 1978-79 was as under:

	Lakhs	
Andhra Pradesh .	24·30	(subsequently revised to 11·69 lakhs on request of the State.)
Orissa . . .	78·00	
Tamil Nadu . .	30·00	

Releases for the 1st quarter were made at one-fourth of the above outlay. Further releases were dependent upon the progress of works.

Total amounts released during the year was as under:

	Lakhs
Andhra Pradesh .	6·00
Orissa . . .	60·00
Tamil Nadu . .	7·50

Reports of actual physical achievements over the full year 1978-79 are awaited from the States.

The scheme has since been transferred from the Centrally Sponsored Sector to the State Sector.

SHRI SARAT KAR: First of all, I thank and congratulate the Janata Government for their having put up a laudable programme to check and lessen the fury of cyclone in the cyclone-prone areas. In the statement the hon. Minister has stated that the scheme was to be financed to the extent permissible by way of central grant under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Reforestation of Degraded Forests and Raising of Shelter belts'. He has also mentioned that the scheme has since been transferred from the Centrally Sponsored Sector to the State Sector. May I know whether the Central Government will pay as much as the State will need to make the scheme a success? Since it has been transferred to the State, it is just possible that the Centre may shift its responsibility to the State. In Orissa, valuable land has alresady been encroached on and the forests have been destroyed by refugees and other persons. Now, they will need more funds. I would like to know whether only the permissible grant will be allowed or some more grant will be given to make the scheme a success.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have mentioned that it has now been transferred to the State sector, the States will have to look after the scheme. It is a very good scheme and of course it has taken root and it is progressing well. We will request the State Government to pay more attention to this scheme.

SHRI SARAT KAR: Since this scheme has now been transferred to the State, I would like to know whether the State will be accountable to the Centre or any officials would be deputed to know the progress and review the scheme and recommend further grants. I also want to know whether a report on this would also be laid on the Table of the House or the Central Government would make it available to the Members, because it is a national issue. By this, we will know how the cyclone belt is being protected.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The State Governments are not accountable that way for every scheme to the Central Government. They have to make their own allocation and according to their own priority within the total funds allotted to them. But I think this is a scheme which should be given necessary priorities by the coastal States to these areas and I hope that they will do so.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Since the scheme is drawn for the cyclone-prone areas, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he feels that the State Governments can cope with the proposals. The hon. Minister would be knowing that particularly in Ramnad District, Danushkoti and Rameswaram are the cyclone prone Towns and they are affected by Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. Very often these areas are affected due to cyclone. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Central Government can directly take up this scheme and I want the hon Minister to look into it so that these areas are protected.

MR. SPEAKER: The details have been given in the statement.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The details have been given in the statement also. Immmediately after the cyclone, we had taken up this matter, and after discussion with the State Government, this scheme was taken up thinking that it was a priority scheme. So, some work was started immediately. But, now, on the insistence of the State Governments that some allocation should go to them, most of the schemes should be transferred to the States. So, under that, it has gone to the States completely.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: When the cyclone came in Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and other places, there was difficulty of protecting them; and the responsibility was not clearly defined. So, many difficulties came. There was a criticism against the States by the Central Government and against the Central Government by the States. Therefore, will the hon. Minister come before the House with a legislation to mitigate the natural calamities like cyclone, drought and other things?

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is regarding shelter belts.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: It may be shelter belts.

MR. SPEAKER: Law is a different thing. You can put the question.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: Due to cyclones, the internal areas like supply channels and canals have been very much affected during the time of cyclones. Under the proposed scheme for creating a protected belt, are these canals, supply channels also included, if so, what are the areas that have been included in Andhra Pradesh, and what is the amount that has been earmarked for protecting these supply channels and the internal cannals that are likely to be affected by the cyclone?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This was regarding protection belt along the coastal line, so it is not for interior or protection of canals or the communication system, but only on the coastal belt.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: The recent cyclones which occurred in Andhra Pradesh had taken place in the coastal area. Almost all the supply channels, canals that are feeding channels for the fields had been damaged; and that is the real damage that has been caused to a large number of people.

MR. SPEAKER: A different scheme would be necessary for that.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: Is there any such scheme even for such channels, supply channels and feeding canals to give them protection in future at least?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: There is no such scheme so far for these channels and protection bunds.

SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: In 1971 in Orissa in the cyclone thousands of people died. Is there any proposal or scheme for Orissa to protect saline water and cyclones also?

MR. SPEAKER: You are widening the area. This is a very limited question.

SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHAR: The Government of Orissa gave a scheme how to protect from cylone also and saline water.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Under that scheme also, this was protecting the interior area from cyclone because this is a belt of Casurina and thereafter coconut and cashewnut—from 100 metres to a kilometre. This belt of aforestation along the sea coast would protect the interior areas also from cyclones, because fury of cyclones was borne by these protected belts.

मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों में डाक व दूरसंचार सुविधाएं

*1022. श्री बलपत सिंह परस्ते : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन जिलों के क्या नाम हैं जहां सरकार का विचार प्राथमिकता के आधार पर डाक व दूरसंचार सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) :

दूरसंचार :

(क) और (ख). सरकार की मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में दूर संचार सुविधाओं की प्राथमिक व्यवस्था करने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है अन्य स्थानों में लागू विवेचक मापदंड के मुकाबले पिछड़े क्षेत्र वाले स्थानों में लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर तथा तारघर खोलने के विवेचक मापदंड को काफी उदार बना दिया गया है। उक्त मापदंड और मध्य प्रदेश के उन जिलों की सूची जिन्हें पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया गया है और जहां इस प्रकार के उदार मापदंड लागू होते हैं, बताने वाला एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जा रहा है।

डाक :

(क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में डाक सुविधा के विस्तार के उद्देश्य से पिछड़ा क्षेत्र समझे जाने वाले क्षेत्रों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जा रही है। इस प्रकार के क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोले जाने के लिए आबादी और वित्तीय नियमों में दी गई ढील का परिपालन किया जाता है।

विवरण

हानि पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर एवं संयुक्त डाकघर खोलने की नीति स्थानों की श्रेणियां

(1) जिला मुख्यालय
(2) उप मंडलीय मुख्यालय
(3) तहसील मुख्यालय
(4) उप तहसील मुख्यालय
(5) ब्लाक मुख्यालय,
(6) ऐसे स्थान जिनकी जनसंख्या साधारण क्षेत्रों में 5000 या अधिक तथा पिछड़े एवं पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 2500 या अधिक हो।

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने हेतु शर्त	संयुक्त डाकघर खोलने हेतु शर्त
घाटे का ध्यान न करके भी न्यूनतम राजस्व की शर्त के बगैर उत्तरोत्तर व्यवस्था की जाएगी।	घाटे का ध्यान न करके भी न्यूनतम राजस्व की शर्त के बगैर उत्तरोत्तर व्यवस्था की जाएगी।
(7) वे स्थान जहां पर ऐसे पुलिस स्टेशन स्थित हों पुलिस अधिकारी हो।	जिनका इंचार्ज उपनिरीक्षक या इससे ऊपर के पद का
साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।	साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े इलाकों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।
(8) आम रास्ते से दूर के स्थान।	
(क) मौजूदा एक्सचेंज से 40 कि० मी० से अधिक (अरीय दूरी) होनी चाहिए।	(क) मौजूदा तारघर से 20 कि० मी० से बाहर (अरीय दूरी) होना चाहिए।
(ख) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होनी चाहिए।	(ख) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

मध्य प्रदेश के डाक की दृष्टि से पिछड़े इलाकों की सूची

1. विंध्य प्रदेश
2. बाज़ार तहसील, बालाघाट जिला
3. बस्तर जिला
4. कटहरा तहसील, बिलासपुर जिला
5. बैतूर और भैंसदेई तहसील, बैतूल जिला
6. अमरवाड़ा, छिंदवाड़ा और लखंडन तहसील, जिला छिंदवाड़ा

7. बालोद (संजारी तहसील, दुर्ग जिला)
8. मांडला जिला
9. धमतरी, धरहरा, जशपुरनगर और खरसिया तहसील, राजगढ़ जिला
10. हरसूद तहसील, निमाड़ जिला
11. सरगुजा जिला
12. बिलासपुर, रायगढ़ और सारंगढ़ तहसील, बिलासपुर जिला
13. कवर्धा जिला
14. बिंदरा तथा नवागढ़ तहसील, रायपुर जिला
15. देवास जिला
16. नरसिंहपुर जिला
17. शाजापुर जिला
18. भिंड जिला
19. मुरैना जिला
20. शिवपुरी जिला
21. गुना जिला
22. सागर जिला
23. दमोह जिला
24. विदिशा जिला
25. धार जिला
26. खरगोन जिला
27. रायसेन जिला
28. सिहोर जिला
29. राजनंदगांव जिला
30. बिरसिया तहसील, भोपाल जिला
31. रायगढ़ जिला
32. सिवनी तहसील, सिवनी जिला
33. मुलई तहसील, बैतूल जिला
34. कवर्धा पुरैनी और जांजगीर तहसील, बिलासपुर जिला
35. सांसर तहसील, छिंदवाड़ा जिला।

(ग) साधारण इलाकों में प्रत्याशित घाटा 2000 रु० वार्षिक तथा पिछड़े पर्वतीय इलाकों में 5000 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(9) पर्यटन/तीर्थ, केन्द्र/कृषि-सिंचाई, विद्युत परियोजना स्थल/नगर क्षेत्र

(क) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

(क) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत, तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

(ख) साधारण इलाकों में प्रत्याशित घाटा 2000 रु० वार्षिक तथा पिछड़े पर्वतीय इलाकों में 5,000 रु० से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

(10) सभी अन्य स्थान

वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर या घाटे के मामले में किराये और गारंटी के आधार पर।

वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर या घाटे के मामले में किराये और गारंटी के आधार पर।

नोट 1 : जनसंख्या संबंधी आंकड़ों पर विचार करते समय केवल अकेले नगर या ग्राम की जनसंख्या पर ही विचार करना चाहिए न कि नगरों या ग्रामों के समूह की जनसंख्या पर। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में किसी केन्द्रीय स्थान से 10 कि० मी० अर्धव्यास के वृत्त में आए हुए सभी स्थानों की सम्मिलित जनसंख्या यदि 2500 या उससे अधिक हो तो केन्द्रीय स्थान पर बिना हानि और अत्यतम राजस्व की दरों के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन खोला जा सकता है। इस छूट के अंतर्गत कोई भी दो सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन 10 किलोमीटर से कम दूरी पर नहीं खोले जा सकते हैं।

नोट 2 : यदि प्रस्तावित तारघर के 8 किलोमीटर के भीतर कोई अन्य तारघर कार्य करता हो तो घाटे पर कोई भी तारघर नहीं खोला जाना चाहिए।

मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिले

1. बालाघाट 2. बस्तर 3. बैतूल 4. बिलासपुर 5. भिंड 6. छतरपुर 7. छिंदवाड़ा 8. दमोह 9. दतिया 10. धार 11. देवास 12. गुना 13. होशंगाबाद 14.4 मंडला 15. खारगोन 16. झाबुआ 17. मंदसौर 18. मुरैना 19 नरसिंहपुर 20. पन्ना 21. रायगढ़ 22. रायपुर 23. राजगढ़ 24. रायसेन 25 रतलाम 26. रीवा 27. सागर 28. सियोनी 29. शाहजापुर 30. शिवपुरी 31. सिधी 32. सुरगोजा 33. टीकमगढ़ 34. विदिशा 35. शाहडोल 36. दुर्ग (1) बलौद (संजासी तहसील) 37. खंडवा (1) हरसूद तहसील।

श्री बलवंत सिंह परस्ते : क्या यह सही है कि पिछड़े इलाकों में पिछड़ी जातियों के ऊपर, आदिवासी और हरिजनों के ऊपर अत्यधिक अत्याचार हुआ करते हैं ? यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय थानों में तार और दूर संचार की व्यवस्था स्थापित करें ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : मध्य प्रदेश में 551 थाने हैं जिन में 242 में टेलिफोन की फैसिलिटी दी गई है और टेलीग्राम की फैसिलिटी 347 में दी गई है । इसके बाद जो और हैं उनमें भी जो हमारे नाम हैं उनके अनुसार ये सुविधाएं देने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

श्री बलवंत सिंह परस्ते : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि प्रावधान किया जा रहा है । लेकिन पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में जहां अधिकतर अन्याय हुआ करते हैं क्या तत्काल ध्यान दिया जायेगा क्योंकि अफसर लोग हमेशा पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में नेग्लेट की दृष्टि से देखते हैं। वहां दूर संचार की व्यवस्था स्थापित करने में वे टालमटोल करते हैं। तो क्या आप ऐसा आदेश करेंगे कि इन स्थानों में यह व्यवस्था जल्दी स्थापित की जाय ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : हम ने जो नार्म्स बनाए हैं वह लॉ ऐंड आर्डर और जनता की सुविधाओं के आधार पर ही बनाये हैं और जैसा आप ने कहा हम लोग यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जो लोग पी० सी० ओ० हैं उनके बारे में भी हम लोग सोच रहे हैं जैसे पुलिस स्टेशन और ब्लाक हैडक्वार्टर तथा यहां तक कि पंचायत मुख्यालय तक भी हमारे नार्म्स हैं । कुछ कठिनाई के कारण हम अभी तक पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं लेकिन हमारी यह कोशिश है कि जैसा आप ने कहा उस को पूरा करने की चेष्टा करें ।

हिली एरियाज के बारे में भी जहां तक पोस्ट आफिसेज का सवाल है वह ग्राम पंचायत लेवल पर अगर ग्राम पंचायत का मुख्यालय है तो ऐसी जगहों में भी हम लोग पोस्ट आफिस खोल रहे हैं लेकिन पापुलेशन और मिनिमम रेवेन्यू के आधार पर ही ये खुलेंगे। हिली एरियाज में दस परसेंट अगर कम रेवेन्यू आती है तो वहां हम पोस्ट आफिस खोलेंगे और तीन किलोमीटर तक जहां डिस्टेंस है एक पोस्ट आफिस से दूसरे पोस्ट आफिस में वहां हम नहीं खोल सकते हैं उस से अधिक होगा तो वहां खोलेंगे ।

SHRI HUKAM RAM: What are the similar facilities that the hon. Minister intends to extend in the far flug areas of desert in Rajasthan where postal communication services are absolutely meagre?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो नार्म्स निश्चित किए हैं उनके बारे में मैं कुछ जानकारी देना चाहता हूं । पहले जिला मुख्यालय पर हम खोलेंगे । फिर उप-मण्डलीय सब डिवीजनल हैडक्वार्टर पर खोलेंगे । फिर तहसील, सब तहसील, ब्लाक हैडक्वार्टर और ऐसे स्थान जहां की जनसंख्या 5 हजार से अधिक है प्लेन एरिया में, और ढाई हजार पर्वतीय एरिया में तथा पुलिस स्टेशन और इरीगेशन प्लान्टस वगैरह जहां हैं वहां पर भी खोलेंगे । इस के साथ ही साथ जहां प्लेन एरिया में 25 प्रतिशत रेवेन्यू आती है वहां भी खोलेंगे । बैकवर्ड एरियाज में 15 प्रतिशत रेवेन्यू आती है तब भी वहां खोलेंगे और हिली एरिया में अगर 10 प्रतिशत रेवेन्यू आती है तब भी वहां खोलेंगे । इस प्रकार के हमने नार्म्स बनाए हैं। इसी तरह से डेजर्ट एरिया में अगर ब्लाक हैडक्वार्टर है तो वहां भी खोलेंगे । ग्राम पंचायत में भी हम पोस्ट आफिस खोलेंगे ।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने काफी स्थानों पर टेलीफोन खोलने का उल्लेख किया है मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो ग्रामीण मुख्यालय रहे हैं वहां पर भी खोलने की आपकी योजना है

यदि हां, तो वह कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जायगी। दूसरे जो पर्वतीय और वनवासी क्षेत्र हैं उनका भी लगातार सम्पर्क तहसील और जिला स्थानों से बना रहे, इसके लिए भी क्या आपकी योजना है ? यदि है, तो वह कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जायगी और उस पर कितना खर्चा होगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बंशलाल वर्मा) : जी हां जैसा आपने कहा उसकी सारी योजनायें हम बना चुके है और खोल रहे हैं। तहसील हेडक्वार्टर्स का पूरा सम्बन्ध दूसरी जगह से हो जाए ऐसा पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है। जिला स्थान का सम्पर्क भी तहसील और डाक से करने की योजना है।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : खर्चा कितना होगा?

श्री बंशलाल वर्मा : खर्चा तो मैं नहीं बता सकता हूं लेकिन छठी योजना में यह पूरा हो जायेगा।

श्री बसन्त कुमार पंडित : मध्य प्रदेश का राजगढ़ जिला जो बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, वह आप की सूची में नहीं है, वहां पर डाकतार विभाग की उपलब्धी कहीं नहीं चल रही है, पी०सी०ओ० की मशीनें बहुत पुरानी हो गई हैं जो कि चलती नहीं है कहीं पर तो डाक तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है, कहीं दफ्तर की व्यवस्था नहीं है, कहीं मशीनें पुरानी है—केवल कागज पर अस्तित्व है परन्तु वह सक्रिय नहीं है इसलिए क्या मंत्री जी इसके बारे में जांच करेंगे और जांच कर के जहां पर सुविधा नहीं है या सीमित सुविधा है उसका पूरा करने की चेष्टा करेंगे ?

श्री बंशलाल वर्मा : जो दिक्कतें आने बताई है वह तो जरूर है क्योंकि हमारे पास सरकारी डिपार्टमेन्टल हाउसेज न होने के कारण किसी का घर किराए पर लेकर उसमें इंस्टाल करना पड़ता है और वहां कठिनाई जरूर होती है लेकिन हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जहां पर इंस्ट्रूमेंट बहुत दिनों से खराब पड़े रहे उनको रीप्लेस किया जाय।

श्री उइके : माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से सम्बन्धित। माननीय मंत्री जी देहातों में ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि वहां पर जो एग्रेस्ट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल एजेंट्स हैं उनकी जगह पर डाक तार विभाग की सम्बन्ध शाखायें खोली जाये ताकि जनता को अधिक सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके ?

श्री बंशलाल वर्मा : अभी ऐसी सम्भावना नहीं है क्योंकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काम देने के ख्याल से ज्यादा से ज्यादा गांव के लोगों को काम देने की कोशिश हम कर रहे हैं। यह नान ट्रांसफरबल स्थान है और जो भी इन्ट्रेस्टेड लोग है उन को लगा कर हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वे ठीक ढंग से काम कर सकें।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश के उन इलाकों की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र हैं और जो मैदानी क्षेत्रों से बिल्कुल कटे कटे से हैं और हर दृष्टिकोण से वे पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप वहां टेलीफोन लगाएंगे टेलीफोन कौन करेगा यह तो बाद की बात है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह उनकी जानकारी है कि वहां पर सात सात और दस दस दिन तक यहां के लोगों की डाक जो उन के रिलेटिव्ज हैं उन को जो पत्र डाले जाते हैं उन को नहीं पहुंच पाते क्या आप ने यह निश्चय किया है कि कम से कम 3 दिन में या और कोई क्राइटीरियन आपने बनाया है कि इतने दिनों के अन्दर पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में, किसी भी कोने में, डाक पहुंच जायेगी ? यह व्यवस्था आप ने की है और अगर नहीं की है तो कब तक ऐसा करने का आप का विचार है ?

श्री बंशलाल वर्मा : हम ने यह व्यवस्था इस साल से की है कि जिस दिन पोस्ट आफिस में डाक पहुंचेगी, उसी दिन उस गांव के आदमी को देने के लिए वहां से आदमी चला जाएगा। कोशिश करेंगे कि उसी दिन दे दें, पोस्ट आफिस में जिस दिन डाक पहुंचे, उसी दिन वहां से लैटर निकल जाए और दूसरे दिन तक न पड़ा रहे।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : जिसके नाम लैटर है उस तक कितने दिन में पहुंचेगा ?

श्री बंशलाल वर्मा : ये तो जो नार्म्स बने हैं, उस के मुताबिक जाएगा या जैसे वहां के रास्ते हैं, उन के मुताबिक जाएगा लेकिन पोस्ट आफिस में पहुंचने के बाद उसी दिन डिलीवर वहां से हो जाए, यह हमने निश्चय किया है।

Funds for Integrated Rural Development Programme in West Bengal

*1023. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amounts of funds so far made available to the Government of West Bengal in the last financial year and also for the current financial year for integrated rural development programme in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal have shown keen interest in the implementation of the programme through the Panchayats, and have complained of inadequacy of funds from the Centre; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

For 1978-79, Central allocation of Rs. 817.80 lakhs was made for IRD Programme in West Bengal. Out of this allocation, an amount of Rs. 410.8 lakhs was released. During the current year an outlay of Rs. 1235.0 lakhs is proposed for IRDP. This outlay for the IRDP would be shared equally by the centre and the State Government. In addition, allocation at the rate of Rs. 3.6 lakhs per block will be made for West Bengal's share of the 300 blocks outside special programme, to be selected this year.

The Government of West Bengal has shown keen interest in the implementation of the programme through Panchayats. They have not complained of inadequacy of funds from the Centre.

Government of India have no objection in principle to the involvement of Panchayats in the implementation of the IRDP, subject to the State Government and agencies to which funds are released by Government of India, rendering accounts for the amounts drawn, and the programmes taken up being in conformity with the guidelines issued by the Government of India.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, from the statement laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Minister it appears that for the year 1978-79 the Central allocation was Rs. 817.80 lakhs out of which only Rs. 410.8 lakhs have been released. My question is that the West Bengal Government made complaints to the Government of India that there has been inadequacy of funds and how does the Government reconcile to this fact that out of Rs. 8 crores and oddRs. 4 crores only have been released? Does the Government say that the West Bengal Government has not made complaints about the inadequacy of funds? Will the Minister kindly explain this?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It is true that the Government of West Bengal has not made any complaints about the inadequacy of funds and the reason is that whatever funds are placed at their disposal were not utilised. In fact they are thinking of giving some different shape to these programme. They want the vice panchayats to implement the programmes and that is taking time and unless they are able to perfect their arrangements, they are unable to utilise the funds.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I think the Government has got no objection in involving the panchayats in the matter of implementation of the programme. That is very much clear in this. But one condition has also been mentioned and that is that the Goevrnment of West Bengal should agree with the guidelines provided by the Government of India. May I know what are the guidelines and whether the guidelines have been prepared in consultation with the Government of West Bengal or any other State Governments?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Sir, we are agreeing with most of their recommendations, but there are certain programmes with which we are finding it difficult to agree. For example, they have recommended that the village panchayats should be given 50 per cent subsidy for purchase of trucks. Now, the trucks are use for transport of some perishable commodities produced by small and marginal farmers. For that there was already a truck. But they want this kind of general provision that whichever village panchayat wants to purchase a truck for transport, 50 per cent subsidy should be paid. Now, we find it difficult to accept certain recommendations and as such there are some minor differences which we are discussing.

Sugar Board

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*1026. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been feeling the need of concentrated efforts to boost up Sugar consumption in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government will consider the advisability of having "Sugar Board" on the pattern of "Tea Board" or "Coffee Board' which can take up the responsibility of marketing as well as developing sugar consumption habits in the masses; and

(c) the reaction of the Government regarding the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir. In fact it was with the main intention of stimulating domestic consumption that sugar was decontrolled during 1978 and the objective has been achieved to a large extent in as much as the domestic consumption of sugar has gone upto 33.49 lakh tonnes (upto 22-4-1979) during the current season as against 24.53 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period last year.

(b) and (c). In view of the above trend in the consumption of sugar following decontrol, any other extra measure like setting up a Sugar Board for achieving the same purpose does not seem to be indicated.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: The per-capita consumption of sugar in the country is very low as compared to that in other countries. No concerted efforts have been so far made in the country to boost up sugar consumption especially in the rural areas. Therefore, my suggestion for setting up "Sugar Board" will go a long way in stabilising the sugar production and in helping the sugar industry. Why is it that the Government is not prepared to accept the suggestion?

The Minister has said in his reply:

"The domestic consumption of sugar has gone upto 33.49 lakh tonnes (upto 22-4-1979) during the current season as againset 24.53 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period last year."

Will he give us the break-up of this increase i.e., how much was the increase in the urban areas and how much in the rural areas? What would be the total production and consumption of sugar during the current season and the carry-over stock of sugar at the end of the season?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: First of all, I would like to say that the consumption of sweetening agents in our country is no less than the world average. Our sugar consumption appears to be low simply because in other countries, they do not consume gur and khandsari. If we take into account the production and consumption of gur and khandsari also....

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: I was asking about sugar consumption.

MR. SPEAKER: He is telling about the total consumption of sweetening agents.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: As far as the question, as to what part of it is going to the rural areas and what part is being consumed in the urban areas, is concerned, I have no precise information. But most of the additional consumption is going to the rural areas because it is there that formerly under the dual—pricing system, sugar was not available and now the consumption has gone up because it is freely available throughout the country. The estimated balance of sugar this year is likely to be 25 to 26 or may be 27 lakh tonnes.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: He had given the figure of estimated

balance. What would be the likely consumption of sugar during the current year? He has not given that. I would like to know whether any concerted efforts would be made to achieve a targt of say 72 lakh tonnes of sugar consumption during the year in the country.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I did not follow the second part.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether you would make efforts to see that target of 72 lakh tonnes of sugar consumption is achieved.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Why should we? The consumption of sugar is satisfactory at the present level and we do not intend to make any special efforts for increasing the consumption because even this year, the consumption is likely to be equal to production. So, it is a good balance that we have achieved.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: In view of the balance of nearly 27 lakh tonnes, which is available, will the Minister allow the export of increased sugar this year?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We are already exporting upto the quota that is fixed for this country.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: I want to know whether the quota can be enhanced.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We will export further, if they want to.

SHRI B. VINODBHAI SHETH: The question was whether the Government is making concreted efforts to boost up sugar consumption in the country. Khandsari is a part and parcel of sugar. My question is whether they will boost up the production of khandsari in the country because khandsari industry is rural-oriented.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It changes from year to year and it is not one of the organised industries. While we try to encourage production of 'khandasari' sugar, it is not entirely in our hands. For example, we have completely withdrawn the excise duty on 'khanasari'.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम ने चीनी पर से कंट्रोल हटाया । उस समय चीनी 2 रु० 15 पैसे प्रति किलो यानी 215 रु० क्विंटल बिकती थी । आज चीनी का दाम 270, 280 रु० प्रति क्विंटल है और यह दाम दो महीनों में बढ़े हैं । इस का मूल कारण क्या है ? क्या आपने उद्योगपतियों को छूट दी है दाम बढ़ाने की ? यदि नहीं तो उन्होंने कैसे दाम बढ़ा दिये, क्या आप का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : पहली बात तो यह है कि जो 2 रु० 15 पैसे की बात कही जाती है वह केवल लैवी शुगर के लिये थी । सारे देश में चीनी के विक्रय का हम हिसाब लगायें तो उस का ऐवरेज 3 रु० 40 पैसे था और अभी जो आखिरी सप्ताह है उस का 2 रु० 78 पैसे है । हम ने जिस समय डी कंट्रोल किया था उस समय कहा था कि 2 रु० 75 पैसे लगभग इस का दाम होना चाहिये । तो जो अनुमान था उस से 2, 3 पैसे का ही अन्तर है, और इस का कारण यह है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट की कास्ट बढ़ गई है और कुछ राज्यों में चीनी मिल मजदूरों की मजदूरी भी बढ़ायी गयी है । तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो हमारा अनुमान था, जिस लेविल पर हम चाहते थे उस लेविल पर आज भी चीनी बिक रही है । बीच में जरूर कम हो गई थी, लेकिन यदि वह कम ही बनी रहती तो फिर गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने की कीमत देने में कठिनाई होती ।

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : इस बात को देखते हुए कि पिछले साल का भी गन्ने का दाम बकाया है काफी, और उन मिलों के जिम्मे भी बकाया है जिन को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने कानून के अन्तर्गत इस साल लिया है । और पिछले साल चीनी के लिये समस्या इस देश में थी कि यह चीनी कैसे बिकेगी, और अब भी जब किसानों को दाम मिलने लगेगा तो उत्पादन बढ़ेगा । तो यह चढ़ने उतरते भाव के खतरे को टालने के लिये क्या मुनासिब नहीं है कि चाय और काफी बोर्ड की तरह सरकार कोई शुगर बोर्ड भी बनाये जो हमेशा इस की गतिविधियों पर ध्यान रखे और इस के समुचित विकास के लिये प्रयास करता रहे ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : अभी तो इस प्रकार का कोई विचार नहीं है । चाय या काफी मुख्य रूप से विदेशों में भेजनी पड़ती है इसलिये उन के लिये बोर्ड के संगठन की आवश्यकता है ।

जहां तक गन्ने के बकाये का सवाल है जो सरकार ने मिलों को टेक ओवर कर लिया है उन पर बकाया जो तीन इंस्टालमेंट्स में अदा करने की बात कही गई थी । आधे से ज्यादा अदा कर दिया गया है और बाकी शीघ्र ही अदा किया जायेगा ।

जहां तक प्राइवेट सैक्टर की मिलें हैं उन में बढ़ते हुए गन्ने के बकाया की बात है वह कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है। जिस के ऊपर 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक बकाया है उन से फिर पूछा जा रहा है कि आप की मिल क्यों न टेक ओवर कर ली जाय।

श्री उग्रसेन : मंत्री जी के उत्तर से संबंधित क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि अभी मिल ओनर्स ऐसोसियेशन ने उन के पास इस बात की शिकायत भेजी है कि हम ने गन्ने का दाम नहीं दिया है क्योंकि 400 करोड़ रु० का ही कर्जा मिला है, हमें 600 करोड़ का कर्जा दिलायें। और मंत्री जी ने अभी दो मिलें मेरे क्षेत्र में ली हैं, एक बेतालपुर चीनी मिल और दूसरी देवरिया शुगर मिल, तो थापर के जमाने में बेतालपुर चीनी मिल पर किसानों का 21 लाख रु० बकाया था और देवरिया पर 12 लाख रु० बकाया था जो कि बढ़ कर इन के जमाने में बेतालपुर पर 77 लाख रु० और देवरिया चीनी मिल पर 44 लाख रु० हो गया किसानों के गन्ने के दाम का बकाया। और मंत्री जी उधार चीनी खा रहे हैं और खिला रहे हैं। तो इस स्थिति को ठीक करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : ये मिलें बाद में ली गई हैं। बैंकों से प्रबन्ध करने में थोड़ा समय लगता है। यह केवल हमारे मंत्रालय का ही कार्य नहीं है। इस बारे में बैंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट से भी सम्पर्क बना कर कार्यवाही करनी होती है। मिलों के जो पहले मालिक थे, बैंकों ने उन्हें एडवांस देना बन्द कर दिया था। अब सरकार ने उन्हें ले लिया है। अब हमारी इन्टरवेन्शन पर उन्हों ने सहमति दी है।

श्री उग्रसेन : अब करवा दीजिए।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : वह तो होगा।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सरकार की देख-रेख में जो मिलें हैं, उन पर जो बकाया है, वह देने का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है। सरकार की देख-रेख में पिछले चार सालों से वे मिलें चल रही हैं। करंट सीजन में उन पर बकाया 50, 60, 70 लाख रुपये है। उस के मुताल्लिक मंत्री महोदय का क्या ख्याल है ? वह बकाया क्यों नहीं दिया जा रहा है ? मैं करंट सीजन की बात कर रही हूं, पिछले बकाया की नहीं।

गन्ना किसानों को उन के गन्ने के दाम नहीं मिल रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि खुले बाजार में 3–10 रुपये किलो के हिसाब से चीनी मिल रही है। कन्ज्यूमर्स को सही दाम पर चीनी नहीं मिल रही है, जिस के बारे में उन्हों ने वादा किया था। आखिर उनकी पालिसी किस के लिए है ? न किसान के लिए है, न कन्ज्यूमर्स के लिए है। तो क्या उन की पालिसी मिल-मालिकों के लिए है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मालूम होता है कि माननीय सदस्या का विचार कुछ राजनीति से प्रभावित है : (व्यवधान) उन्हों ने कहा है कि कुछ मिल चार वर्ष से सरकार के नियंत्रण में हैं। पहले तो मैं इस का स्पष्टीकरण कर दूं कि वे चार वर्ष से सरकार के नियंत्रण में नहीं हैं। शुगर अंडरटेकिंग्ज (टेकिंग ओवर आफ मैनेजमेंट) एमेंडमेंट बिल को पास किये हुए अभी साल भर भी नहीं हुआ है। वे मिलें हमारे नियंत्रण में अभी बहुत थोड़े समय से हैं। जो फैक्टरियां उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के नियंत्रण में हैं, उन के लिए उन्हें 20 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दिया गया था और उन्हों ने सारा बकाया साफ कर दिया है। जहां तक सरकारी मिलों का सम्बन्ध है, चाहे वे राज्य सरकार की हों अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार की, अगर उन की तरफ बकाया की कोई धनराशि है, तो वह इस साल की है। जहां तक इस साल का सम्बन्ध है, अभी मिलें चल रही हैं। उस बकाया को साफ करने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है।

दूसरा प्रश्न माननीय सदस्या ने यह उठाया कि चीनी का दाम उन्हें 3–10 रुपये अदा करना पड़ रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली ही सारा देश नहीं है। दिल्ली में चीनी का मूल्य कुछ ज्यादा होता है। उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि यहां के निवासी अच्छी किस्म की चीनी सी–30 खाते हैं, जिस की कीमत दस पैसे ज्यादा है। यहां 10, 11 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल आक्टराय ड्यूटी भी है। मेरे पास सारे देश की मंडियों के रिटेल बाजार भाव हैं। उन का औसत 2–78 रुपये है।

श्री राम लाल राही : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं दो प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। उन्हों ने कहा है कि हम ने खंडसारी पर से उत्पादन-शुल्क हटा दिया है। सरकार ने यह उत्पादन-शुल्क इस लिए हटाया था कि किसानों के गन्ने की अधिक खपत हो और उन को अच्छा मूल्य मिले। उन्हें विदित है कि गन्ने के काश्तकारों का गन्ना किस भाव पर लिया गया है—वह 3 रुपये से 5 रुपये के बीच में लिया गया है। इस बात को देखते हुए कि खंडसारी के मालिकों ने अधिक मुनाफा कमाया है, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात के औचित्य को स्वीकार करते हुए इस पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे कि खंडसारी पर टैक्स पुनः लगा दिया जाये ?

आप जानते हैं कि काश्तकार प्रति-एकड़ 50 मन बीज डाल कर गन्ना बोता है और उस का सट्टा 35 क्विंटल प्रति एकड़ का होता है। 50 मन बीज डाल कर गन्ना बोया जाता है और 35 क्विंटल प्रति-एकड़ उस का सट्टा होता है, क्या यह किसान के साथ न्याय है ? आप इस पर भी अपने विचार व्यक्त करेंगे और यह बतायेंगे कि अगर इस में गलती है तो क्या इस में कोई सुधार करने की बात आप सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमान्, खांडसारी उद्योग का नियंत्रण राज्य सरकार करती है। राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श कर के और बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों से भी मशविरा करने के बाद खांडसारी पर से टैक्स हटाया गया था और इस आशा से हटाया गया था कि उस का लाभ

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किसानों तक पहुंचेगा। अब वह आज्ञा अगर नहीं पूरी करा सके तो उस की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों पर है क्योंकि हम इस का बिल्कुल नियंत्रण नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि लाभ नहीं पहुंचा हो। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इधर जब से चीनी के मूल्य थोड़ा बढ़े हैं खंडसारी की यूनिटों ने काम काम करना शुरू कर दिया है। खांडसारी शुगर बनी है और उस के कारण गन्ने की खपत तेजी से हो सकी है जो शायद खेतों में खड़ा रह जाता। तो यह बिल्कुल निरर्थक नहीं हुआ है। उसका कुछ लाभ सामने आया है।

दूसरी बांडिंग की बात कही गई। तो वह भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि फैक्टरियों के साथ किस तरह से बांडिंग इत्यादि होती है, इस से केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई सरोकार नहीं है। यह राज्य सरकारें अपने यहां जैसा उचित समझती है करती हैं।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि देश में आवश्यकता के अनुसार चीनी का उत्पादन पर्याप्त मात्रा में है। लेकिन इस के बावजूद चीनी का दाम कुछ न कुछ बढ़ता रहा है। तो क्या इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि आवश्यकता से अधिक चीनी का निर्यात किया जाता है और वह भी अच्छी क्वालिटी की चीनी कम दर पर निर्यात की जाती है? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि चीनी के निर्यात की दर और जो उपभोक्ताओं को चीनी मिलती है उस की दर में अन्तर कितना है और इन सब समस्याओं के निराकरण के लिए क्या माननीय मंत्री जी आश्वासन देंगे कि आगे एक शुगर बोर्ड बना कर इस समस्या का निरन्तर समाधान करेंगे?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, चीनी के मूल्य पर निर्यात का कोई तत्काल और सीधा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ रहा है और निर्यात आवश्यक है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जब यह कहा जाता है कि भाव बढ़ गए तो किस की तुलना में बढ़ गए? अगर पहले जो भाव प्रचलित थे उस से तुलना करें तो भाव नहीं बढ़े हैं। हां, थोड़े समय पहले दो तीन महीने पहले जितने गिर गए थे और वह गिर इस लिये गए थे कि फैक्टरियों में आपस में बहुत जबर्दस्त कम्पीटीशन था, वह किसी तरह रुपया निकाल कर अपना भुगतान करना चाहते थे क्योंकि उन के ऊपर यह भय भी था कि उन की फैक्टरी टेक ओवर कर ली जायेगी, इसलिए वे बेचने में तेजी दिखा रहे थे, वास्तव में जो भाव उस समय प्रचलित हो गए थे वह उचित नहीं थे, वह जरूरत से ज्यादा नीचे गिर गए थे और जैसा मैंने कहा सरकार का अपना अनुमान था कि भाव 2–75 के लगभग होना चाहिये और उसी के लगभग आज है। अब रहा यह कि जो हम ने उस समय अनुमान लगाया था 2–75 का उस में अगर आज कुछ चीजें बढ़ाई गई हैं जैसे ट्रान्सपोर्ट का खर्चा बढ़ गया या राज्य सरकारों ने चीनी मिल मजदूरों की मजदूरी बढ़ा दी तो उस का थोड़ा बहुत प्रभाव जरूर पड़ेगा लेकिन वह अधिक नहीं है।

Cooperative Farming

*1027. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to develop cooperative farming for the poorer section of the peasantry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: In reply to my question whether Government have decided to develop cooperative farming for the poorer section of the peasantry, the hon. Minister has replied 'No, Sir'. Will the hon. Minister state why not?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The main reason is that the small farmers who are expected to join the co-operative farm are not enthusiastic at all. Secondly, the results of co-operative farming are very discouraging. Their production per hectare and value of produce per hectare are dismally low.

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Why cannot Central Government instruct all State Governments including the Government of West Bengal to implement the legislation of consolidation of holdings, if any?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Yes, we are advising all the State Governments to go ahead with the work of consolidation of holdings.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Government said that they have not taken the decision. They have given answer to the first supplementary of my friend that farmers themselves are not willing and the results of

co-operative farming are also discouraging. Will the hon. Minister tell the House, have Government at any time given serious consideration to co-operative farming and not collective farming? If so, what are those processes of consideration which Government went into, not only this Government but previous Governments also.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: *Long time back, there was lot of* emphasis on establishing cooperative farms in this country. So, this problem was studied in depth at that time and a number of cooperative farms were established.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Can you indicate the year?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: 1959.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Am I to understand that since 1959 nothing further has been done?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The results were so discouraging that it was not considered worthwhile giving a second thought to it.

Request for Agricultural and Dairy Project in Gujarat

*1029. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat have approached the Central Government in regard to the selection and location of some of their Agricultural and particularly dairy developmental projects in the State for financial and technical assistance by the World Bank and other international agencies during the years 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals in regard to the following projects for World Bank/IDA assistance during fiscal year 1977 and onwards were received from the State Government.

1. Gujarat Composite Irrigation-cum-CAD project:—

Consisting of the following four sub-projects—

(a) Damanganga;

(b) Heran;

(c) Kerjan; and

(d) Ukai Kakrapar.

2. Integrated Fisheries Project.

3. Social Forestry

No specific proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat seeking financial and technical assistance from the World Bank or other international agencies for dairy development.

(c) The report on the Gujarat Composite Irrigation—CAD Project has been submitted to the World Bank and is expected to be appraised shortly.

The agreement relating to the *Integrated Fisheries Project was signed* by the Government of India, IBRD, and IDA on 22-4-1977.

The Social Forestry Project has been appraised by the World Bank and is likely to be negotiated shortly.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am very grateful to my colleagues who have remained absent! Today in the list of Starred Questions, being in the place of a guard I thought I would never get a chance.

The statement is a detailed one but it does not give the key answers. I have been asking from 1977 onwards, in which years Government of Gujarat gave their schemes to Central Government for financial and technical assistance. Now, in the whole statement, there is no mention of it except he says: "during the fiscal year 1977 and onwards"....

I want to know the specific year from 1977 and onwards one by one and also the amount which he has not mentioned. Without that, how can I ask my supplementaries?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The question ... was and other international agencies during the years 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980; if so, full facts thereof': I have mentioned the full facts. Because it related to contiguous years 1977 and onwards, I have mentioned 'during fiscal year 1977 and onwards'. It means 1977, 1978, 1979. If you want details, I can give you the details also.

Regarding Gujarat Composite Irrigation-cum-command area project, for Damanganga, it was Rs. 64 crores; for Kerjan Rs. 73 crores; for Heran Rs. 45 crores and Ukai Kakrapar Rs. 129 crores including 28 crores for canal and land development.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: With regard to part (b) of the question to which the answer is "integrated fisheries project", may I know why is it that although the agreement relating to the integrated fisheries project was signed by the Government, IBRD and IDA as back as 22-4-77, not much has happened? What has happened further with regard to the development of the project of fishing which includes also the project of deep sea fisheries on Gujarat Port including the development of Veraval port?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Regarding this project which was cleared on 22nd April, 1977, it would be carried out over a period of five years. The various project components are (i) improvement of fisheries harbours at Veraval and Mangrol to permit more mechanised fishing vessels to use these facilities and to provide better protection against adverse weather; (ii) improvement of shore facilities and services at Mangrol and Veraval to provide suitable support for the existing fleet and expansation; (iii) provision of credit to entrepreneurs to establish fish processing, freezing and ice plants at the two harbours; (iv) construction and equipment of 270, 14.8 metre mechanised fishing vessels and their sale on credit/hire purchase to cooperatives and fishermen; (v) technical assistance for test fishing, marketing studies and project implementation assistance to traditional fisheries and provision of two net-making machines for Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association. The total cost of the project would be about US $ 38 million of which IBRD contribution would be US $ 14 million and IDA contribution would be US $ 4 million.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I am indeed grateful to my friend, the esteemed Minister, for a detailed answer.

My second Supplementary is about social forestry projects. I think he knows that there was a Seminar on Social Forestry held in Ahmedabad in Gujarat some time back and it was well attended by the representatives of various States in our country, as well as by people from some other countries, I believe also by some international experts. In that connection, I want to ask, what are the main constituents or components of this social forestry project and whether this is the only project of its kind in the whole country or, besides Gujarat, the World Bank and IBRD are also assisting such projects of social forestry elsewhere in our country.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, the components of this project include plantation along the National Highways, State Highways and village roads, afforestation of village and community lands and distribution of seedlings. This project period is also five years and it is anticipated that an area of about 1,54,040 hectares of land will come under this project. The total investment on this project is Rs. 59.5 crores and it was appraised by the World Bank in March 1979. The report of the appraisal machinery is awaited and it has not reached us yet.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some time back, the World Bank has agreed to offer Rs. 30 crores for the development of cotton in India and this offer was made to the Ministry of Agriculture. I understand it has been decided to do so in Maharashtra and Punjab alone. Now, despite the keenness of Gujarat and the legitimate claim of Gujarat because Gujarat produces 1 3rd of the total cotton output in the country, why the claim of Gujarat was set aside in this matter? Is it because due consultation was not made by the Committee which decided the acceptance of this project?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, currently I do not have this information. I can collect the information.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: He is mentioning about the World Bank. We will find out the information.

श्री चतुर्भुज : श्रमी मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि एक लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन में वनों का विकास किया जाएगा । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह जानकारी देंगे कि भारतवर्ष के अन्दर किस किस राज्य में कितने कितने हैक्टेयर जमीन एलाट हुई है जिस के अन्दर वनों का विकास किया जाएगा और उस में कितना कितना पैसा लगाया जाएगा । राज्यवार बताने का मंत्री जी कष्ट करें ।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह अलग से क्वेश्चन कर दें, तो मैं इत्तिला दे दूंगा ।

It means, a separate notice is required.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: Sir, the World Bank gives loans free of interest sometimes and the Government is charging on the loan sanctioned by the World Bank at 3-3/4 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: That question has been asked and answered earlier.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: Why this brokerage by the Government of India? I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been asked and answered earlier.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It does not arise from this question.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Review of National Talent Search Scheme

*1010. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether repeated representations have been made for review of the National Talent Search Scheme followed by N. C. E. R. T.;

(b) if so, the facts about the salient points raised in such representation; and

(c) whether the Government will review the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). No specific representation asking for a review of the National Talent Search Scheme of

NCERT was received. However, in 1974 a Committee was appointed by the Executive Committee of NCERT to review the scheme.

Scheme for Extending Facilities to circus units;

*1012. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any new scheme to extend some facilities to Circus units;

(b) if so, the nature of such facilities; and

(c) whether Government propose to institute any awards for Circus artistes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A proposal in this behalf has been received from the Indian Circus Federation. The Government decision on this will be taken after the detailed scheme of Awards for Circus Artistes is received from the Federation.

कीटनाशी औषधियों के लिये नियतन और उनके मूल्य

*1013. श्री छीतू भाईगामित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में कीटनाशी कार्यक्रम के अधीन राज्य-वार, कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की है और किये गये खर्च का ब्यौरा क्या है;

( ) क्या सरकार का विचार कीटनाशक औषधियों के मूल्यों पर कोई नियंत्रण रखने का है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके वर्तमान मूल्य क्या हैं और गत तीन वर्षों में उनके मूल्यों में कितनी बार वृद्धि की गई थी, और

(घ) उनके बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं;

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) से (घ) परिशिष्ट "क" में दी गई तालिका में वर्ष 1976-78 की अवधि के लिए कृषकों द्वारा व्यापक रूप में प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले अधिक महत्वपूर्ण कृमिनाशियों के औसत मूल्यों का विवरण दिया गया है ।

इस संबंध में भारत सरकार की दोहरी नीति है। एक तो सरकार कृमिनाशी औषधियों के मूल्यों का "मानीटर" कर रही है। वर्ष 1977 के दौरान इस उपयोग के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया गया जिसके फलस्वरूप इस उपयोग द्वारा वर्ष, 1977 के अंत तक 12 प्रतिशत तक मूल्यों में कमी कर दी गई। तथापि, कुछ कृमिनाशी औषधियों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का रुख देखा गया जिसका कारण कच्ची सामग्री के मूल्यों में वृद्धि, मजदूरी की लागत आदि बताया गया है। सरकार ऐसे मामलों की जांच कर रही है। भारतीय कृमिनाशी औषधि संघ ने आश्वासन दिया है कि वे मूल्यों पर अनौपचारिक रूप से स्वैच्छिक नियंत्रण करेंगे। यदि ये प्रयास सफल नहीं हुए तो सरकार मूल्य नियंत्रण लागू करने पर विचार करेगी। दूसरे सरकार कृमिनाशियों की उपलब्धि बढ़ाने के लिए उत्सुक है क्योंकि मूल्यों में वृद्धि का मामला आमतौर पर कमी की स्थिति के साथ जुड़ा हुआ होता है। अतः सरकार बड़ी क्षमता वाले अधिष्ठानों को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है। इसके साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसी कीटनाशी औषधियों के आयात की भी अनुमति दे रही है जिनका देशी उत्पादन वांछित मांग की तुलना में अपर्याप्त है।

विवरण

1976—78 की अवधि के लिए किसानों द्वारा प्रयोग में लाए गए आंध्र के महत्वपूर्ण कीटनाशी औषधियों का औसतन मूल्य

तकनीकी : प्रति मीटरी टन

क्रम सं.	कीटनाशी औषधियों का नाम	1976	1977	1978
1.	बी.एच.सी.	5,500	3,700	4,000
2.	डी.डी.टी.	12,930	11,930	11,930
3.	मालथियोन	28,000	26,000	25,000
4.	कार्बेरिल	36,000	—	55,000
5.	इंडोसुल्फान	67,000	—	75,000
6.	डिमेथोएट	73,350	73,350	73,350
7.	फेनीट्रोथियोन	67,470	67,470	66,150
8.	एलुमिनियम फास्फाईड	90,000	72,000	66,000
9.	जिंक फास्फेट	51,000	45,000	44,000
10.	कापर आक्सीक्लोराइड	26,000	20,000	21,050
11.	2—4—डी	24,000	20,000	22,000

Entrance Examination for admission in MBBS in Banaras Hindu and Delhi Universities

*1014. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:

SHRI GYANESHVAR PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the date for holding entrance examinations for MBBS course, 1979 for Banaras Hindu University and Delhi University is the same;

(b) if so, how candidates who have filled in forms for both the examinations and remitted fees therefor will be able to appear in both the examinations simultaneously;

(c) whether Government propose to take any action for postponing any of these examinations to a later date; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNRER): (a) to (d). Entrance examinations for M.B.B.S. course in Delhi University and Banaras Hindu University were initially scheduled to be held on June 4-5, 1979 and June 4, 1979 respectively. At the request of the Banaras Hindu University and in the interest of the candidates the University of Delhi has postponed the date of its examination from June 4, 1979 to June 8, 1979.

Scheme to Provide Godowns for Wheat to Farmers in Northern India

*1015. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have formulated any scheme to provide godowns to the farmers for keeping wheat in all the villages of Northern India;

(b) if so, what are the number of godowns likely to be constructed in each northern India States; and

(c) financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) On the recommendations of a Working Group, Government have formulated a Scheme to subsidise construction of rural godowns primarily for storage of agricultural produce, including wheat. The scheme is proposed to be implemented in all the States and will not be confined to villages in northern India.

(b) and (c). Since the scheme is still being finalised in consultation with Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission, it is not possible to indicate the number of godowns to be constructed in each State, or its financial implications at this stage.

Deep Sea Fishing on Gujarat Coast

*1016. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Gujarat Coast for deep sea fishing;

(b) if so, the details threoef; and

(c) the ports developed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is assisting development of deep sea fishing through survey of deep fishery resources, training of man-power, provision of harbour facilities, import, indigenous construction and chartering of fishing vessels etc.

(c) Fishing harbour at Veraval is being developed for deep sea fishing.

National Agricultural Research Fund for Research

*1017. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to institute a National Agricultural Research fund for financing research work in agricultural universities; and

(b) if so, the details threof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No separate National Agricultural Research is proposed to established. However, a project entitled "National Agricultural Reseach Project" has been sanctioned to strengthen the regional research capability of Agricultural Universities. This will be implemented by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) The funds required for this project would be made available to the ICAR through normal annual budgetary allocation. The total outlay of this project is Rs. 70 crores spread over nine years from 1978-79 to 1986-87. The outlay during the current medium term plan (1978-79 to 1982-83) is Rs. 42.30 crores.

(b) The major features of this projects are:

i) efforts would be concentrated on research on foodgrains (Cereals, pulses, and oilseed), particular attention being

paid to foodgrains grown under rainfed conditions and mixed farming systems.

In furtherance of this objective, regional stations of agricultural universities would be developed/strengthened in selected agro-climatic zones and will be provided with resources like staff, equipment, buildings and operating funds.

The expenditure on these items during the first five years would be met by the ICAR. The State Governments/Agricultural Universities would be responsible for expenditure on items such as land acquisition, station over-heads and normal cultivation cost. In addition they would be responsible for providing funds to continue the project beyond 5 years.

(ii) This project would be implemented with the assistance from the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for which agreements have been signed on 7-12-1978. Under this agreement the IDA would provide credit assistance of dollar 27 millions (Rupees 22.30 crores).

(ii) All Agricultural Universities are eligible for participation in the project subject to their eligibility being approved by the Project Funding Committee, which has been constituted to administer this project.

Wireless Telegraph Office in H.P.

*1018. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay statement showing:

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh had paid rent and guarantee terms for the installation of wireless telegraph offices in 26 places in the State, including Bharoli Kalan in Bilaspur district and Jangal Beri in Hamirpur District (N.W. Circle);

(b) if so, the names of all the 26 places approved for the purpose in 1977; and

(c) the names of the places with dates where the wireless telegraph offices have since been installed and the likely date by which each one of the remaining offices would be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) The Himachal Pradesh Government paid rent and guarantee terms for opening of 26 wireless stations in the State including Bharoli Kalan in Bilaspur District and Jangal Beri in Hamirpur District. However, the Himachal Pradesh Government revised this list later on in 1978 and Jangal Beri is not included in this revised list.

(b) Names of 25 stations only were intimated upto 1977. These were:

1. Barot
2. Battal
3. Bilaspur
4. Bharoli Kalan
5. Chamba
6. Dharamsala
7. Hamirpur
8. Jhanjeli
9. Jangal Beri
10. Kalpa
11. Khoksar
12. Kihar
13. Keylong
14. Kulu
15. Manikaran

16. Moorang
17. Mandi
18. Nahan
19. Nichar
20. Samdal
21. Sarahan
22. Shillai
23. Sangla
24. Tandi
25. Udaipur

(c) The names of the places with dates where the telegraph offices have been installed are :

1. Udaipur	8-11-75
2. Dharamsala	19-12-76
3. Barot	19-12-76
4. Nahan	19-12-76
5. Shillai	19-12-76
6. Bilaspur	19-12-76
7. Bharoli Kalan	19-12-76
8. Mandi	17-3-77
9. Jhanjeli	18-3-77
10. Chopal	19-9-78
11. Khoksar	28-9-78
12. Banjar	22-9-78
13. Moorang	5-10-78
14. Nichar	12-10-78
15. Sangla	15-10-78
16. Peo	7-11-78

Nirmand, Tissa and Tapri are expected to be installed in June, 1979. The remaining seven places namely, Samadho, Jhalma, Sagnum, Jauspa, Sandah, Yong-Thong and Kalpa are expected to be installed during the current year 1979-80.

Steel Barrel from New Zealand Landed at Bombay

*1019. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stainless steel barrel from New Zealand landed at Bombay docks during March, 1979 without any import licence; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). 4 Stainless Steel inner shells for the barrels for broad gauge rail milk tankers manufactured by M/s. Mauri Bros. & Thomson, New Zealand against Indian Dairy Corporation's orders landed at Bombay docks around 10th March, 1979 while the application for release of foreign exchange and issue of import licence was under consideration. The import licence for these has been issued to Indian Dairy Corporation on 24th April 1979.

Imbalance in Supply of Fertilizer

*1020. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that as a result of submitting wrong estimates of their half-yearly requirements by the State Governments the indigenous and pool fertilizers are surplus in some States while in some other States it is in short supply; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remove imbalance in the supply of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Assessment of Agronomic Requirements and consumption:

Assessment of Agronomic Requirements of each State/Union Territory/ Commodity Board for each season is

made in advance in consultation with them in a series of half-yearly Zonal Conferences. The requirements, so assessed, by and large conform to actual consumption as will be seen from the following:—

(Figures in lakh tonnes of nutrients

Season	Assessed requirements	Actual Consumption	Percentage Variations
Kharif 1978	20·27	19·37	4·4
Rabi 1978-79	33·23	32·00	3·8

Even though at the National level the variation is negligible, there are some variation is negligible, there are some requirements and actual consumption in different States of the country. Fertiliser consumption is a function of several variables, some controllable like timely availability of fertilizer and complimentary inputs and some uncontrollable like weather aberrations, floods, etc. Therefore, totally accurate estimation of demand by large mass of farmers in advance is not possible. However, the methodology followed by the Government of India for assessing the requirements of the States has been found, over a number of years, to be effective; the National Council of Applied Economic Research, in their Interim Report on Fertiliser Demand Projections have also endorsed this methodology.

Steps taken to ensure timely and adequate supply of fertilisers

In order to ensure timely and adequate supply of fertilisers, the Government of India have taken a number of steps. The following are worth mentioning:—

(a) Buffer stocks:

The Government of India are maintaining buffer stocks at 669 centres all over the country. These stocks act as insurance against the shortfall in indigenous production and also late supplies of imported fertilisers due to logistic difficulties.

(b) *Quarterly rail movement plans*:

Quarterly rail movement plans are prepared for movement of fertilisers in consultation with the manufacturers and Railways. Priority is also given to the rail transportation of fertilisers. In addition, in times of difficulty, road movement is also allowed.

(c) *Monthly monitoring of supply*:

The supply position is monitored every month in the Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with the manufacturers, State Governments and handling agencies of imported fertilisers. In the light of the review, mid-stream corrections are made, whenever necessary.

(d) *Monitoring of indigenous production*:

Periodical monitoring of indigenous production is also done by the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers in consultation with the manufacturers.

राजेन्द्र प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में प्लाट के खरीदार द्वारा आयकर प्रमाण पत्र

*1021. श्री राम विलास पासवान :
श्री कचरूलाल हेमराज जैन :

क्या वित्त और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्लाटों की नीलामी के समय प्लाट के खरीदार से आयकर प्रमाणपत्र मांगा जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राजेन्द्र प्लेस में हाल ही में 1 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये की कीमत पर नीलामी में बेचे गये प्लाट के खरीददार से इस प्रकार का प्रमाण-पत्र मांगा गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रमाणपत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि वह प्लाटों की नीलामी के समय प्लाट के खरीददार से आयकर अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं मांगता है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

World Bank Loan for Irrigation Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

*1024. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Vidhan Sabha passed a resolution to seek world bank loan for comprehensive irrigation schemes in the Pradesh; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether any plans were prepared by the Himachal Pradesh Government and submitted to the Government of India for seeking loan facilities from the World Bank and if so, the reaction of Government of India thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The material is being collected from the Government of Himachal Pradesh, and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Communications Facilities in Almora and Pithoragarh Districts of Uttar Pradesh

*1025. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of villages in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh have to undergo a lot of inconvenience because of lack of communication facilities;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey to find out the requirements of post and telegraph and telephones in that area;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) when the above facilities within a distance of one mile will be made available to the people of the above districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) POSTAL. So far as Postal facilities are concerned, all villages under the districts of Almora and Pithoragarh are covered under the Daily Delivery Scheme. Postal Counter facilities are available to a large number of villages through Mobile post offices.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(a) to (c). TELECOM. The Government have already framed a policy according to which Telecommunication facilities are provided in hilly, backward and tribal areas on liberalised basis.

(d) POSTAL. Pithoragarh and Almora districts, being hilly areas, are given special consideration by way of relaxed norms for opening of post offices.

Wherever possible, Postal Counter facilities are provided to villages within one mile of each other through Mobile Post Offices. Letter boxes are also installed at a distance of one mile from the nearest letter box, provided one letter daily is expected to be posted in the proposed letter box.

TELECOM:

TELECOM. There is no policy to provide telecommunication facilities within a distance of one mile from a place. However, efforts are being made to provide these facilities within a reasonable distance within the next 20 years.

बिहार में बाढ़ समस्या के समाधान के लिये नेपाल का सहयोग

*1028. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि नेपाल से बहने वाली नदियों से मुख्यतया उत्तरी बिहार में बाढ़ आती है और नेपाल की सहायता के बिना समस्या का समाधान कठिन है, बाढ़ों की समस्या का हल निकालने में नेपाल का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): नेपाल और भारत की संयुक्त नदियों से संबंधित समूची बाढ़-समस्या का गहन अध्ययन करने और बाढ़ रोकने के उपयुक्त उपाय तैयार करने के लिए नेपाल सरकार से बातचीत की गयी है । इस व्यापक अध्ययन में बहुप्रयोजनी लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए जल संसाधनों का विकास भी शामिल होगा । अब तक, नेपाल से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में बहने वाली तीन नदियों की परियोजनाओं के संयुक्त अन्वेषण के बारे में सहमति हुई है । जहां तक कोसी नदी का संबंध है, नेपाल सरकार से यह सहमति हो गई है कि कोसी समन्वय समिति के स्तर को कोसी आयोग के स्तर तक ऊंचा उठाया जाए जिसमें मंत्री स्तर के प्रतिनिधि होंगे ।

नेपाल में जल-विज्ञान और मौसम-विज्ञान केन्द्र स्थापित करने की एक स्कीम के संबंध में तथा इन केन्द्रों से भारत में स्थित बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान केन्द्रों को आंकड़े और सूचना आदि भेजने के बारे में हाल ही में सहमति हुई है जिससे भारत में बाढ़ के बारे में और अधिक कारगर ढंग से चेतावनियां देने की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था हो सकेगी ।

जूनागढ़ में बांटली और शाहपुर से मुफ्त काल की सुविधा

9801. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांवों के बीच कितने अन्तर तक मुफ्त काल की सुविधा दी जाती है और बांटली व शाहपुर गांव इस सीमा के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और क्या इसके बावजूद इनदो गांवोंकेबीच ऐसे टैलीफोन कामके लिये चार्ज किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या बांटली नगर पंचायत, बांटली सौराष्ट्र ने बांटली और शाहपुर के प्रयोक्ताओं को मुफ्त काल की सुविधा देने के लिए एस.टी.ओ. जूनागढ़ को 1 सितंबर, 1978 को एक ज्ञापन भेजा था और यदि हां, तो इसपर क्या कार्रवाई करके उनको यह सुविधा कब तक दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुल्लपेद्दि साय) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Utilisation of World Bank Loan in Rajasthan

9802. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of assistance received by Rajasthan from the World Bank for agricultural programmes during the past two years after the formation of present Government; and

(b) whether the amount has been fully utilised, if not, the reasons therefor and the funds remained unutilised out of the funds made available for agricultural extension works?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). During the last two years, i.e. 1977-78 and 1978-79 two project agreements were signed with the

World Bank, for which Rajasthan is a participating State. Rajasthan Agricultural Extension Project was signed on 14th November, 1977 and became effective from February, 1978 with an IDA credit of $13 million. National Seeds Phase II Project which is a multi-State project covering Rajasthan, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh was signed in July, 1978 and became effective from December, 1978 with an IDA credit of $16 million. There are three other on-going projects under implementation in the State. Details of all these projects under implementation in Rajasthan are given below:

($million)

Name of Projects in Rajasthan	Closing date	Total IDA Credit	Disbursement of credit upto 31-3-1979	Assistance received and utilised during the past two years 1977—79 (April-March)
1. Rajasthan Canal Command Area Development.	June, 1981	83·0	39·9	15·0
2. Chambal Command Area Development . .	June, 1981	52·0	23·3	13·2
3. Rajasthan Dairy Development	December 1982	27·2	4·8	4·8
4. Rajasthan Agricultural Extension . . .	June, 1983	13·0	0·6	0·6
5. National Seeds Phase II (Multi-State) . .	December, 1984	16·0	Nil	Nil

It will be seen from the above that the progress of utilisation has been generally satisfactory when viewed against the total project period in each case. In regard to Agricultural Extension Project, the assistance received upto 31st March 1979 has been of the order of $ 0.6 million. Two more claims for an amount of about $ 0.9 million have also been submitted by the project authorities to the Department of Economic Affairs for seeking disbursement from the World Bank. Physical progress is, on the whole, satisfactory.

Functioning of Farmers Cooperatives

9803. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the functioning of Farmer Cooperatives in the Agricultural sector at present in each State;

(b) how many of these are working successfully;

(c) how many of such cooperatives have failed and the reasons for their failure; and

(d) remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken to help the unsuccessful cooperatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). As on 30th June, 1977, there were 1,[23 lakh primary agricultural credit societies having membership of 448 lakhs, paid-up share capital of Rs. 3.77 crores and deposits of Rs. 142.32 crores. These societies advanced short term loan of Rs. 1661.91 crores and medium term loans of Rs. 148.14 crores during 1976-77. 68,611 crores of these societies worked on profit as on 30th June 1977 and 11,179 societies without profit or loss. Details are available in the Statistical Statements relating to Co-operative Movement in India, 1976-77 Part I (Credit Societies) published by the Reserve Bank of India. One of the major reasons for the poor performance of the primary agricultural credit societies was their lack of viability. Therefore, a programme of reorganisation of the primary agricultural credit societies to form them into viable, efficient multi-purpose organisations at the base level with a full-time paid and trained Secretary has been taken on hand as a national policy. According to this programme 1.61 lakh societies that existed on 30th June 1971 are expected to be reorganised into less than 1 lakh of viable societies. This programme of reorganisation has generally been completed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

कर्मपुरा, नई दिल्ली में स्कूल, पार्क, आदि के लिए निश्चित भूमि का उपयोग

9804. श्री दाजीबा देसाई : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अधिसूचित तथा अनधिसूचित कालोनियों अर्थात् जंगपुरा पार्क, कचार मार्ग, नवल पार्क और कृषा मल पार्क अर्थात् प्लाट नं. 89 (कर्मपुरा दिल्ली) और मथुरामल मार्ग के बीच स्थित खसरा संख्या 20612, 20712, 208, 20812, 20012 और 211112 वाली 30 बीघा और 10 बिस्वा भूमि को बेची जा रही है अथवा बृहत योजना की मौजूदा योजना की-पेज 4— के अनुसार यह भूमि स्कूल, पार्क और घुमावदार सड़क के लिये निश्चित थी;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणाम स्वरूप यह क्षेत्र मच्छरों का अड्डा बन गया है और लोग बहुत दुखी हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भूमि, भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम के अधीन अधिसूचित की गई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस भूमि का अब तक अधिग्रहण न किये जाने का क्या कारण है; और

(ङ) इस भूमि का अधिग्रहण कब तक किया जायेगा और खेती करने के बजाय उस पर स्कूल और पार्क कब तक बनाये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) (क) से (ङ) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Protection of Embankments on River Subarnarekha in Balasore

9805. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state what steps are being taken by the Government for protection of Irrigation embankments on either side of the river Subarnarekha in Balasore District (Orissa) ,which is quite indispensable for flood resistance?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA). The scheme for the construction of embankments on either side of the Subarnarekha river in Balasore District of Orissa is part of the overall coordinated scheme for flood control in the Subarnarekha Basin. A committee of technical experts appointed by the Government of India had reviewed the proposals drawn up for this scheme earlier and had recommended the construction of embankments on both banks in Orissa after taking into account the moderation in the flood discharge that would result from the

creation of storage reservoirs in the upper reaches. The State Government of Orissa has now informed that further action for the construction of these embankments in Orissa will be taken on the basis of the recent agreement among the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa for the multipurpose development of the Subarnarekha Basin.

Non-Utilisation of Building Funds by States

9806. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of States which did not fully utilise the amounts sanctioned for building of houses during 1978-79;

(b) the reasons for not utilising the sanctioned amounts; and

(c) the reaction of the Centre in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The anticipated expenditure in respect of six States namely, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal was less than the outlays approved for housing for 1978-79.

(b) and (c). Housing is in the State sector. Financial assistance by Centre is provided to the States in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments are free to utilise the block assistance on various State Sector schemes, including housing, according to their needs and priorities.

Percentage of Rural Credit during 1978-79

9807. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the percentage of rural credit Government have fixed for the year 1978-79 for the benefit of agricultural workers out of the total availability of rural credit; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to ensure that such credit is actually made available to the agricultural labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The policy of the Government is to provide larger quantum of credit to the weaker sections of rural population consisting of small and marginal farmers, tenant cultivators, agricultural labourers and artisans.

No specific percentage has been fixed for credit to be advanced to agricultural labourers. It is expected that the share of the weaker sections in institutional credit would go up to at least 50 per cent of the total during the current Plan period. The lending policies and procedures of the institutional credit agencies are continuously under review to enable larger flow of credit to the weaker sections.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को सेलेक्शन ग्रेड दिया जाना

9808. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों, सफाई कर्मचारी, बेलदार, चौकीदार, राज की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में सफाई कर्मचारी तथा अन्य कमचारी

जिनकी सेवा 20 वर्ष से अधिक हो गयी है को न तो सलेक्शन ग्रेड दिया गया है और न ही इन कर्मचारियों को सेवा में नियुक्त होने से सेवानिवृत्त होने तक कोई पदोन्नति दी जाती है; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (ब) का उत्तर सकारात्मक है तो क्या सरकार 20 वर्ष से अधिक सेवा वाले कर्मचारियों को कोई सलेक्शन ग्रेड अथवा पदोन्नति देने के बारे में विचार करेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क)

क्रम सं०	पदों का नाम	पदों की संख्या
1.	चतुर्थ श्रेणी सफाई कर्मचारी:—	
	(क) मेहतर . .	679
	(ख) सीवर मैन . .	222
2	बेलदार, . .	3670
3.	चौकीदार . . .	1467
4.	मेसन . . .	342

(ख) और (ग) . सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसार, नियमित स्थापना में मेहतरों के लिये 106 सलेक्शन ग्रेड पद और चौकीदारों के लिये 293 सलेक्शन ग्रेड पद उन्हें उपलब्ध अन्य पदोन्नति के मार्गों के अलावा स्वीकृत किये गये हैं । सीवर मैनों के पद शत प्रतिशत मेहतरों की पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने हैं और मौजूदा आदेश के अन्तर्गत वे सलेक्शन ग्रेड के पात्र नहीं हैं । प्रश्न में उल्लिखित से वर्ग काम प्रभारित स्थापना के हैं और वे सलेक्शन ग्रेड पदों के पात्र नहीं हैं । तथापि, बेलदार, सहायक मेसन, सहायक बढ़ई आदि के अर्ध कुशल पदों के लिये पदोन्नति के पात्र हैं और मेसन, कार्य सहायक के ग्रेड में पदोन्नति के पात्र हैं ।

कुछ ऐसे मामले हैं जहां 20 वर्ष से अधिक की सेवा के व्यक्तियों को न तो सलेक्शन ग्रेड पद मिला और न ही उनकी पदोन्नति हुई । सलेक्शन ग्रेड या पदोन्नति के पद खाली होते ही उनके मामलों पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

New Waiting List for A, B & C Government Accommodation

9809. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new waiting list have been issued for Type, A, B and C quarters on the basis of new applications; if so, upto what date;

(b) total number of employees who have applied now for Type A, B and C quarters;

(c) the reasons in detail for their not applying earlier; and

(d) total number of such employees in the above categories who have not become entitled due to increase in their salary?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. The priority date upto which applications have been included in the general waiting list is given below:

Type	Priority date
A	21-12-59
B	31-12-54
C	31-12-51
(b) Type A	8163
Type B	26271
Type C	16613

(c) and (d). No such information is maintained.

Pearls detected on West Coast by Marine Biological Institute at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra

9810. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether pearls in oyster shells are detected by Marine Biological Institute at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra on West Coast in Ratnagiri; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any survey is made or is going to be made in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Marine Biological Research Station, Ratnagiri, and will be placed on the table of the House.

Application for P.C.O. in Delhi

9811. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:
SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of people have applied for P.C.O. connection in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the people who have applied for P.C.Os and whether the survey has also taken place but the P.C.Os have not been installed; and

(c) the reasons for such lapse for not installing such P.C.Os?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). About 3,000 people have applied for P.C.Os. That list of names will be compiled and placed on the table of the House. Survey has been carried out in respect of 1258 cases and out of these 229 cases have been found to be suitable and feasible for provision of P.C.Os. Orders for installation of 150 P.C.Os. have since been issued and are likely to be provided shortly. Orders for the balance number of 79 cases could not be issued on account of following reasons:

(i) required documents have not been received from the parties,

(ii) necessary charges have not been paid.

Soviet Assistance for Garland Canal Scheme

9812. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention has been brought to the statement of the Prime Minister in Parliament recently that the Soviet assistance has been sought for the construction of the Garland canal scheme;

(b) if so, what are the proposals concretely made to the Soviet Union, details thereof; and

(c) what are the reactions of the Soviet Govt. on this scheme and to the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) During Prime Minister's discussion with Chairman Kosygin he was requested to help with his experts in the study of the Garland Canal Scheme and a copy of the literature on the subject was given to him. No question of seeking assistance in construction arises at this stage.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under their consideration.

Work of Preservation of Painting in Ajanta Caves

9813. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of facilities of education and accommodation etc., the officers being

sent to Ajanta are refusing orders of transfers and the work of preservation of paintings in the caves is not being carried out according to the schedule as reported in the *Indian Express* dated 9th April, 1979;

(b) if so, what is his reaction in the matter;

(c) when the work started and how long it is likely to finish it according to the schedule of the Government; and

(d) the amount of money sanctioned and spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The caves being away from the main road and nearby habitation, normal facilities are not obviously available to the staff working there. Residential quarters for the watch-and-ward staff, field laboratory and a few type I and type II quarters for supervisory staff have been constructed at a place which is about 2 km from the caves. This area in Marathawada suffers from acute shortage of potable water. The State Government has a proposal to construct a dam across the nearby Waghora river to impound water to meet the demad of water. When the dam is constructed the present archaeological compus will be drowned. The Survey has already approached the State Government to provide it with alternative site for construction of quarters. It has also approached the State Government for providing other basic facilities. The Survey itself will do its best to provide such facilities as are possible to be provided by it.

(c) The preservation of the extensive murals is a long and continuous process, as such the question of finishing the work does not arise. The quantum of the work and its intensity thereof, of course will vary from time to time according to the actual requirement of preservation.

(d) The expenditure incurred on the preservation of the Ajanta Caves during the last three years is given below, year-wise:

1976-77	Rs. 1,58,443
1977-78	Rs. 2,11,223
1978-79 (Upto Jan. '79)	Rs. 66,950

The amount earmarked to be spent during the year 1979-80 for the works at Ajanta is Rs. 2,20,000/-. If necessary more funds will be allotted for the works.

Delay in Repair of Telephone Connections in Gole Market, New Delhi

9814. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fault repairing staff and senior subordinates belonging to indoor and outdoor duties do not attend to the repairs immediately more as especially in Gole Market area with telephone No. '34';

(b) whether in the month of January and early February, 1979 a number of complaints from the subscribers of telephone number of beginning with '34' were lodged, yet no immediate action was taken by the above quoted staff and the matter had to be brought to the notice of the concerned Divisional Engineer of Phones; and

(c) what punishment had been awarded to such staff for dereliction of duty and what remedial proposal the Government have in hand to immediately rectify the faults of the line or instruments installed at the subscribers' places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During January and February 1979 there has been no abnormal rise in complaints from subscribers. No report was received about negligence in attending to complaints and faults.

(c) The question does not arise as there were no cases of derelection of duty.

Construction of Rural Godowns for Foodgrains by Central Warehousing Corporation

9815. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total foodgrain storage capacity in the country State-wise;

(b) what scheme for the construction of rural godowns for foodgrains by Central Warehousing Corporation has been made and when it will be completed;

(c) how much money will be spent on the above plan; and

(d) will the above scheme fulfil all the foodgrain storage needs of the country, when completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (d). There is no scheme for the Central Warehousing Corporation to construct rural godowns. A Scheme for creating additional storage facilities in rural areas in the various parts of the country by village panchayats and other local institutions is under consideration. The godowns are intended to meet the storage requirements in respect of foodgrains and other agricultural produce on the one hand, and seeds, fertilisers and inputs on the other. These godowns will be in addition to the exisung godowns of public agencies like Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations, Food Corporation of India and those in the cooperative sector. The scheme is expected to supplement existing facilities and to cater to the storage needs of agricultural producers.

Statement

Statement indicating the total foodgrains storage capacity.

(In '000 tonnes)

S. No.	Name of the Region /State	Total capacity with Food Corporation of India including owned, hired and Plinths as on 28-2-79	Capacity with Cooperatives as on 30-6-78
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	2058·08	180·90
2	Assam	370·37 (Prov.)	60·75
3	Bihar	982·25	146·95
4	Delhi	229·09	

1	2	3	4
5	Gujarat	646·16	268·20
6	Haryana	1102·17	217·49
7	Himachal Pradesh	14·21	73·25
8	J & K	56·58 (Prov.)	..
9	Karnataka	507·52	446·10
10	Kerala	411·49	121·96
11	Kandla (PO)	517·64	..
12	Madhya Pradesh	1626·09	358·20
13	Maharastra	1980·18	450·81
14	Meghalaya	..	11·25
15	Manipur	..	8·30
16	Nagaland	..	3·75
17	N.E.F. Region	90·29	2·00
18	Orissa	203·09	110·50
19.	Punjab	3378·98	769·46
20	Rajasthan	1551·00	109·02
21	Tamil Nadu	1661·70	487·08
22	Tripura	..	9·65
23	Uttar Pradesh	2611·68	78·35
24	West Bengal	1931·88	86·60
25	NAFED	..	6·75
	TOTAL	21930·45	9307·32

NOTE.—The State Governments have a total storage capacity of 30·89 lakh tonnes (both owned and hired).

PETs in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

9816. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of physical Education Teacher in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and whether a seniority list of such teachers is maintained or not;

(b) whether the Physical Education Teachers do have any channel of promotion as it prevails to other categories of teachers; if so, state details; and

(c) whether anybody from the post of Physical Education Teacher was ever promoted, if so, state details, and the qualification prescribed for such promotions in the recruitment rules if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARA-

KATAKI): (a) According to the information made available by Andaman and Nicobar Administration there are 17 Senior Physical Education Teachers/Coaches and 59 Junior Physical Education Teachers/Coaches working under the A&N Administration. Seniority list of these teachers is being maintained.

(b) Junior Physical Teachers/Coaches can be promoted as Senior Physical Education Teachers/Coaches. Vacancies in respect of Senior Physical Teachers/Coaches are to be filled in 50 per cent by promotion and 50 per cent by direct recruitment. Senior Physical Education Teachers/Coaches have a chance of promotion to Group B Gazetted post of Supervisor (Physical Education).

(c) Yes, Sir. Junior Physical Education Teachers/Coaches. have been promoted as Senior Physical Education Teachers/Coaches. The qualifications prescribed for Senior Physical Education Teachers are Bachelor degree in Physical Education from a recognised University/Institution. The post of Supervisor (Physical Education) in a newly created Group B gazetted post Recruitment rules for this post are being processed.

Reservation of Accommodation for S.Cs./S.Ts.

9817. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation to increase the existing 2 per cent to 25 per cent reservation in CPWD Quarters and other Central Government accommodation for S.C./S.T.;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government on the above representation; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to increase existing percentage of reservation as the members of S.C./S.T. were denied accommodation by other community house owners?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Hostel at Mandir Marg, New Delhi

9818. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up a hostel by NDMC at Mandir Marg, New Delhi has been shelved;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) if not, the progress made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has informed that it has/had no such proposal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

AD HOC Allotment of Accommodation

9819. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many ad-hoc allotments have been made to Central Government employees during the financial year 1978 and for what purpose;

(b) how many out of them, have been made to SC/ST employees; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a). 829 units of accommodation have been allotted on ad hoc basis during the financial year 1978-79 on various grounds for residential purpose.

(b) and (c). No distinction is made between Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes employees and other employees in the matter of ad hoc allotment. As such, no separate information is maintained about ad hoc allotments made to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees.

Frog cultivation in Orissa

9820. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the frog cultivation is being carried out in Orissa;

(b) if so, the place where it is being carried out and the amount sanctioned therefor during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the scheme is making profit or loss; and

(d) the number of staff employed, category-wise, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Procurement of Wheat by F.C.I. during 1979

9821. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated procurement of wheat by Food Corporation of India during 1979;

(b) what arrangement including storage and transportation have been made by Government to procure it throughout the country;

(c) whether it is being felt by farmers that inadequate storage facility and poor transportation will deprive them the full benefit of the production; and

(d) if so, his reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) About six million tonnes are expected to be procured by the Food Corporation of India during 1979-80 rabi marketing season. This includes direct purchases by the F.C.I. of about 1.6 million tonnes and procurement by State Governments and their agencies of about 4.4 million tonnes for the Central Pool.

(b) Adequate arrangements for storage and transportation of the stocks expected to be procured have been made by the Central and State Governments. Some of the steps taken for storage are given below:—

(1) Optimum utilisation of the existing capacity is being made for storage of foodgrains by increasing the stock heights.

(2) Hiring of private accommodation through various sources is being resorted to by the public agencies. Apart from this, the use of CAP storage is also being made as a short term measure wherever necessary.

(3) A project has been undertaken, with the assistance of the World Bank for construction of additional capacity to the extent of 3.757 million tonnes which is expected to be completed by 1981-82. This would be in the form of buffer storage of godowns of bigger capacity of 25,000 tonnes and more at each centre. This comprises 25 lakh tonnes of conventional godowns, 10 lakh tonnes of bulk storage and 75,000 tonnes of silos.

(4) Food Corporation of India has launched a scheme to encourage private parties to build godowns of given specifications for being hired by the Food Corporation on specific terms and conditions. The Corporation has secured so far a capacity of about 4.04 million tonnes.

(5) The bulk of the capacity of the Central and State Warehousing Corporations is at the disposal of the Food Corporation of India for use.

(c) Government have not received any such reports. It may be added that elaborate arrangements for procurement, storage, etc. have been made by the Government for extending effective price support so that the farmers may derive full benefits of the support price.

(d) Does not arise.

Non-Functioning of Khandsari Mills in Madhya Pradesh

9822. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 44 out of the 65 Khandsari sugar Mills in Madhya Pradesh did not function in 1978-79 crushing season owing to the steep fall in prices of sugar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being proposed to be taken to make them function again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). It has been ascertained from the State Government that 44 out of 65 khandsari units in Madhya Pradesh did not function in 1978-79 season due to steep fall in the prices of sugar. The Association of Khandsari Manufacturers urged the State Government for giving exemption from entry tax further reduction in excise duty and supply of fuel wood on concessional rates. While khandsari sugar was completely exempted by the Central Government from the levy of excise duty from 1-1-1979, the other concessions demanded by the khandsari manufacturers, which are under the purview of the State, are learnt to be still under consideration of the State Government.

गुजरात में कृषि उत्पादक मार्केट समितियां

9823. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में कृषि उत्पादक मार्केट समितियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके विकास के लिए प्रस्ताव गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजना के अधीन केन्द्र सरकार के पास भेजे हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी मार्केट समितियों के बारे में मंजूरी दे दी गई थी, उनके नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक के लिए कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई; और

(ग) इनमें से कितनी समितियों संबंधी प्रस्ताव मंजूर नहीं किये गये और प्रत्येक के लिए कारण क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 16

(ख) केन्द्रीय सहायता हेतु अब तक निम्नलिखित 2 बाजार समितियां अनुमोदित की गई हैं । स्वीकृत धनराशि उनके नामों के सामने दर्शायी गई है :

1. बोदेली . . 4.00 लाख पए

2. राजकोट . . 4.00 लाख रुपए

2.00 लाख रुपए की पहली किस्त इन दोनों बाजार समितियों के पक्ष में वंटित की गई है । केन्द्रीय सहायता की दूसरी तथा अंतिम किस्त पहले दी गई धनराशि का उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् वंटित की जाएगी ।

(ग) शेष बाजार समितियों के लिए प्रस्ताव निम्नलिखित कारणों से अनुमोदित नहीं किए गए थे :

(1) 6 बाजार समितियों के मामले में अधिकृत भूमि मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों के अंतर्गत दी गई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लि पर्याप्त नहीं था ।

(2) 7 बाजार समितियों के मामले में, परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए वित्तीय स्रोत तथा रोकड़ भुगतान विवरन दोषपूर्ण थे ।

(3) एक बाजार समिति क मामले में विद्यमान तथा प्रक्षेपित आवक ठीक ढंग से नहीं दर्शाए गए थे ।

Import of Combine Harvestors

9824. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Farms Corporation of India's fleet of self-propelled combine harvestors needs to be augmented immediately as many of its combines are in bad shape;

(b) whether a decision was taken in May, 1977 by inter-ministerial committee to import combines from GDR and a decision was taken again in 1978 by the Ministry to import combines urgently; and

(c) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of these decisions?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The State Farms Corporation of India have intimated that several of their combines have outlived their useful economic life and need to be replaced.

(b) and (c). The inter-ministerial Committee had favoured import of a limited number of combines as also their indigenous manufacture. The matter is, however, being re-examined.

Criteria for Recognition of Language by Sahitya Akademi

9825. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) criteria adopted by the Sahitya Akademi for the recognition of languages for the purpose of Akademi Award;

(b) whether the Akademi considered the tribal languages having scripts of their own and produced books on literatures, culture and history, for the recognition for Akademi Awards;

(c) if not the reasons thereof; and

(d) measures taken by the Ministry for early inclusion of tribal languages for the consideration of Akademi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The criteria laid down by the Sahitya Akademi for granting recognition to a new language for the purpose of its programme including Akademi Awards is as under:—

(1) whether structually a language is an independent language or is part of a system of a given language.

(2) whether it has had a continuous literary tradition and history for at least the last three centuries.

(3) whether a sufficiently large number of people use it today as a vehicle of literary and cultural expression.

(4) whether it is recognised by the State concerned and/or by some Universities as a medium of instruction and/or as a separate subject of a study.

(5) the number of people using the speech, the current literature that is being produced in it (fiction, essays, other literature, journals etc.) may also be considered.

A commitee of Linguistic Experts is set up in each case to examine whether the criteria laid down are satisfied by a new language seeking recognition. The recommendation of

this Committee is considered by the Executive Board of the Akademi before a decision is taken to grant recognition to the language.

A modern Indian language which is structurally an independent language can be considered for recognition, for the purpose of the Akademi Awards and other programmes, provided the Executive Board of Sahitya Akademi is satisfied that it fulfils the various criteria laid down. No distinction is made between tribal and other languages for this purpose.

Tribal Dialects and Languages

9826. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number of principal dialects or languages used by the Tribal people and the names thereof;

(b) names of the tribal languages used as the medium of education for the tribal people;

(c) number of literatures or magazines published in tribal languages; and

(d) whether the Government have given any help to such literatures; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARTAKI): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The requisite information is not readily available and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore is engaged on the promotion and development of tribal languages. Besides, under the scheme of financial assistance to Voluntary Organisation for promotion of Indian Languages, which includes Tribal languages, a grant of Rs. 10,000 was released to Institute of Tribal Dialects and Culture, Bhubaneswar. However, no request was received for assistance, in respect of magazines in Tribal Languages.

Statement

(a) According to the Third All India Educational Survey conducted by the NCERT, the number of dialects/languages spoken by the tribal people of India is 88. However, the names and the number of tribal languages whose speakers are more than 10,000 according to the Census of India 1971 are given below:

Languages

1. Adi
2. Angemi
3. Bhili
4. Bhumij
5. Boro
6. Deori
7. Dimasa
8. Gadoba
9. Garo
10. Gondi
11. Halam
12. Hmar
13. Ho
14. Jatapu
15. Juang
16. Kabui
17. Kharia
18. Khasi
19. Khond
20. Kisan
21. Kolami
22. Konda
23. Koriku
24. Korwa
25. Koya

26. Kuki
27. Kurukh/Oraon
28. Lahauli
29. Lakher
30. Lalung
31. Lapcha
32. Mao
33. Mikir
34. Miri
35. Mishmi
36. Monpa
37. Munda
38. Mundari
39. Naga
40. Nicobarese
41. Nocte
42. Paite
43. Parji
44. Pawi
45. Rabha
46. Santali
47. Savara
48. Sema
49. Tangkhul
50. Tangsa
51. Thado
52. Tibetan
53. Tripuri
54. Vaiphei
55. Wancho

(b) According to the Third All India Educational Survey conducted by the NCERT, the following 24 tribal dialects are used as the media of education.

Dialects

1. Angami
2. Ao
3. Bodo
4. Chakma
5. Chokri
6. Chang
7. Garo
8. Hmar
9. Karen
10. Khasi
11. Khezha
12. Khiemnunger
13. Konyak
14. Kuki
15. Lotha
16. Mizo
17. Nicobaree
18. Phem
19. Rengma
20. Sangtam
21. Santali
22. Sema
23. Yimchunger
24. Zeliang

De-Requisitions of Properties

9827. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state how many properties, which were with Government of India, have been de-requisitioned during the last two years, the details of the properties and reasons for de-requisitioning and names of the owners thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): A statement showing details of properties de-requisitioned by the Ministry of Works and Housing during the last two years is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

S.No.	Details of the properties derequisitioned during the last two years (i.e. 1977-78 & 1978-79)	Name of owner	Date of derequisition	Reasons for derequisition
1	2	3	4	5
1	1, Harding Avenue, New Delhi.	Shri S.N. Bhanja Deo Kanika Rajbati.	4-4-79	The Polish Embassy who were in occupation of the requisitioned premises purchased the same from its owner. The property had, therefore to be de-requisitioned.
2	16, Harding Avenue, New Delhi.	Maharajani Raj Lakshmi Kumari Devi	19-12-78	The French Embassy who was in occupation of the requisitioned property took the same on lease direct from the owner Thereafter the building had to be de-requisitioned.
3	59, Regal Building, New Delhi	Shri Bhagwant Singh	20-3-79	In this requisitioned property Government had 800 sq. ft. of accommodation. This accommodation could not be utilised properly in the recent past and also as under the provisions of R.A.I.E. (Amendment) Act, 1970 the building was in any case required to be de-requisitioned by 10-3-80, it was decided to derequisition the same.
4	Vishal Cinema Complex, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.	M/s. Ajay Enterprises (Pvt.) Ltd.	31-3-79	Accommodation in Vishal Cinema complex was requisitioned to meet the shortage of office accommodation in Delhi. The major part of the accommodation could not be utilised properly, it had to be derequisitioned.
5	Flat No. 17, Firoz ara, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay (Residential)	Smt. Geeta Patkar and Sh. D.P. Patkar	1-6-77	The flat was in a bad state of repairs and the owners were not willing to make the necessary repairs. The owners were also in need of the accommodation for their own purpose.
6	Flat No. 3, Bld. No. 3, 291, S.V. Road, Bandra, Bombay (Residential).	M/s. EM Bros Engineers & Contractors	1-4-78	To fulfil a previous commitment of Govt. in 1968 that the premises would be released when the Govt. allottee vacated it.

S.No.	Details of the properties de-requisitioned during the last two years (i.e., 1977-78 & 1978-79)	Name of owner	Dtae of de-requisition	Reasons for de-requisition
1	2	3	4	5
7	Flat No. 84-D, Park Street, Calcutta.	Smt. Chaya Rani Guha.	1-6-77	To fulfill a commitment made by Govt. in 1958 that the flat would be released on its vacation by the Govt. allottee.
8	Gr. Fl. premises at No. 2, Church Lane, B1.1/ VIII Calcutta. (Office).	M/s. OSWAL Holdings.	11-9-78	As a a matter of policy it was decided in 1969 to derequisition the accommodation on its vacation by the occupying department.
9	One Flat at 77-D, Park Street, Calcutta. (Residential).	S.P. Jaiswal, Industrialist & Mill owner.	19-10-78	To fulfill a commitment made by Govt. in 1969 that Govt. would release the flat as and when it fell vacant. The flat was also in a bad state of repairs.
10	167, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta.	Shri Pradeep Roy	9-3-79	As per the orders of the High Court Calcutta the premises was to be released as soon as it was vacated by the allottee The owner had contended that the accommodation was required for his personal use.

Conversion of Type II Quarters into Type III Quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

9828. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKARRAO MANE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether type II quarters of Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi have been converted into type III quarters recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what additional facilities or amenities are proposed to be provided in the quarters?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Government decided in 1975 to revise the plinth areas of various types of Government residential accommodation in the General Pool in Delhi and other stations. On this basis the existing Government residences in General Pool in Delhi will be reclasified in phases. As a first step, type II quarters n Sarojini Nagar have been upgraded as type III.

(c) No additional facilities are proposed to be given as quarters are classified mainly on the basis of plinth area.

Complaints by the Residents of D.D.A. Built Colonies

9829. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received certain complaints from the residents of the colonies which are under the Judicial control of D.D.A. regarding sanitation, power, law and order and other facilities;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received and names of the colonies from where these complaints were received; and

(c) the steps taken to solve the problems of these residents?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). DDA have informed that complaints relating to sanitation, blockage of drains, sewerage lines, etc. were received in respect of 20 colonies (list annexed) under their charge, that DDA maintains the services like water supply, sewerage, etc. in its colonies till they are taken over by the MCD, and the complaints pertaining to the same are till then attended to by the DDA.

The complaints pertaining to power and law and order, if any, are to be attended to by the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking and the Delhi Police, for which the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Home Affairs respectively are the administrative Ministries.

Statement

List of colonies in respect of which complaints have been received by the DDA

1. Paschimpuri.
2. Wazirpur.
3. Prasad Nagar.
4. Malviya Nagar Extension.
5. Masjid Moth Residential Colony.
6. Sheikh Sarai.
7. East of Kailash.
8. Safdarjung.
9. Rajori Garden.
10. Katwaria Sarai.
11. Janakpuri.
12. Kalkaji.
13. Sunlight Colony.
14. Madangir.
15. Madipur.
16. Tamoor Nagar.
17. Munirka.
18. Ber Sarai.
19. Lawrence Road.
20. Shalimarbagh.

Bungalow allotted to the Vice-Chairman DDA out of the Central Pool Accommodation

9830. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it not a fact that bungalow No. 18, Teen Murti Lane belonging to the Central Pool of the Central Government was allotted to the Vice-Chairman DDA against the normal rules of allotment;

(b) it is not a fact that huge funds of DDA were spent on making this Central Government bungalow luxurious and for providing additional covered area without approval of the Central Government or DDA;

(c) is it not a fact that additions, alterations and other improvements to the bungalow belonging to Central Government cannot be done without the approval of the Central Govt. and the New Delhi Municipal Committee which exercise building control in this area; and

(d) if so, what action the Central Government propose to take against the Vice-Chairman DDA in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Bungalow No. 18, Teen

Murti Lane has been placed at the disposal of DDA in lieu of DDA's flat No. 7/1, Bhagwan Dass Road, which has been included in the Government's 'General Pool' accommodation. Bungalow No. 18, Teen Murti Lane has been allotted by the DDA to its Vice-Chairman.

(b) and (c). DDA has taken over the maintenance of Bungalow No. 18, Teen Murti Lane and spent a sum of Rs. 46,000 on its special repairs etc. and construction of a temporary porch. Permission from the CPWD and the New Delhi Municipal Committee was obtained by the DDA where necessary.

(d) Does not arise.

Seminar on "Process of Aging Problems and Solutions"

9831. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on "the process of aging problems and solutions" was held in Agra, India during the third week of April this year; if so, what are the details of the deliberations of the Senior Citizens World Congress;

(b) whether the Government have prepared schemes and programmes for material, emotional and cultural sustenance to human beings during the twilight phase of their life; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. The Seminar was held from 18th April, 1979 to 20th April, 1979. Government have no information about the deliberations of the Senior Citizens World Congress except what has appeared in the Press.

(b) and (c). A number of State Governments are operating schemes of old age pension which cover persons of 60 years and above. The assistance varies from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 50/- per month. The Central Government has no scheme of old-age pensions.

Memo from N.B.T. Staff Association

9832. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Book Trust, India, Staff Association and the Union has submitted a memorandum containing serious allegations against the present Director of the Trust to the National Book Trust Chairman and the Ministry of Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) details of action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI):

Statement

(a) to (c). The National Book Trust of India Employees Association submitted to the Chairman, National Book Trust a representation on 27th September, 1978. The Association *inter alia* urged in this representation that a thorough inquiry may be conducted early to find out the irregularities in the Production Deptt. of the National Book Trust. The Chairman gave a hearing to the office bearers of the Association and explained to them that he had already ordered a probe into the matter on the basis of a representation received earlier in August, 1978 from an employee of the Trust.

2. The N.B.T. India Employees Association submitted another representation dated 31st March, 1979 to the Secretary, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare with a copy to the Chairman, National Book Trust. In this representation they had *inter alia* stated that they had brought to the notice of the Chairman earlier, some serious and

specific cases of corruption, malpractices and inefficiency wherein several officers including the present Director of the Trust were involved.

3. As already indicated one of the employees of the Trust had, earlier submitted to the Chairman, N.B.T. a representation dated 16th August, 1978, pointing out, among other things certain irregularities in the Production Wing of the Trust. A preliminary probe indicated that there was a prima facie case against one of the officers of the Trust. Accordingly the concerned officer was placed under suspension and a wide ranging investigation was ordered so as to ascertain whether there are any other irregularities or malpractices. These investigations are in progress.

I.V.R.I. Scientists urge Pay Revision

9833. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in Times of India dated 6th April, 1979 under the caption "I.V.R.I. scientists urge pay revision";

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the observation made therein, regarding pay revision of the scientists; and

(c) details of action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is at present under the consideration of a Sub-Committee of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Report of Sarkar Commission on Cow Slaughter

9834. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Justice A. K. Sarkar Commission on Cow Slaughter has submitted its Report to the Government;

(b) if so, the date on which it was submitted; and

(c) the reasons for not laying it on the Table of the House for circulation amongst Members?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Directives from P.M. for Recycling of Organic Waste

9835. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister in a recent letter addressed to all the Chief Ministers, Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, Lt. Governors, urged them to initiate a massive programme for the recycling of organic waste and use of bio-fertilizers for economic, social and environmental reasons;

(b) if so, the salient features of the letter;

(c) whether any follow-up action in the shape of issuing guidelines in this regard is being undertaken;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the States and Union Territories Administrations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the letter are as follows:—

(i) A balanced use of organic and inorganic fertilizers alone can permit sustained crop production over a period of time.

(ii) The momentum gained through the implementation of the Central sector schemes during the 5th Plan, relating to recycling of wastes and bio-fertilisers should not only be maintained but accelerated. These schemes include: setting up of gobar gas plants in rural areas and community and night soil bio-gas plants on pilot basis; utilisation of sewage and sullage; setting up of mechanical compost plants in cities having a population of more than 5 lakhs, distribution of green manures seeds; and strengthening of rhizobium culture laboratories.

(iii) State Governments should formulate concrete programmes and projects on a bigger scale on recycling of organic wastes and production of bio-fertilisers in the Medium Term Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details of the guidelines are being worked out.

(e) Prime Minister's letter was issued during the second half of March. So far interim replies from Chief Ministers of Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland and Uttar Pradesh and Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi Administration have been received assuring that the matter was receiving urgent attention. The Chief Ministers of J. & K. and Haryana have made certain suggestions which are under examination.

Strike by N.D.M.C. Drivers

9836. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NDMC drivers have gone on a strike from 20th March, 1979;

(b) if so, their demands;

(c) whether any steps were taken by N.D.M.C. authorities to settle the demands with the representatives of N.D.M.C. drivers;

(d) if so, the details; and

(e) steps being taken to look into their demands and settle the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, but the strike was called off on 24th March, 1979.

(b) Their main demand was against retrenchment of drivers rendered surplus due to discontinuance of N.D.M.C's bus services.

(c) to (e). 19 Drivers have already been regularised against the available vacancies. The services of muster-roll drivers were terminated after giving them the benefits available under the Law.

Discussion held by N. D. C. on Asoka Mehta Committee Report

9837. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the salient features of the discussion held by N.D.C. in February 1979 in respect of implementation of Asoka Mehta Committee Report on Panchayati Raj?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): At the meeting of the National Development Council held in February, 1979, the following main recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions were discussed.

(a) whether the two-tier structure consisting of Zila Parishad and Mandal Panchayat should replace the existing three-tier comprising (1), Zila Parishad, (2) Panchayat Samiti and (3) Gram Panchayat.

(b) whether political parties should participate in the elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(c) whether the Panchayti Raj Institutions should be accorded constitutional status and the constitution amended for the purpose.

Winding up the discussion, Prime Minister urged that States should send their views on the Asoka Mehta Committee recommendations and soon, thereafter, Chief Ministers be invited for discussion.

Recommendation of the Rural Development Committee of Janata Party for the formation of a separate Ministry for Growth in villages

9838. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:

SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Development Committee of the Janata Party has recommended the forming of a new Ministry at the Centre for integrated growth in the village; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) It appears from recent press reports that a Special Committee of the Janata Party has suggested transfer of all subjects partaining to Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation to a single Central Ministry

(b) Such action as is considered necessary would be taken if and when a formal Resolution on this subject is conveyed to the Government.

Sea Erosion in Rameshwaram

8939. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have taken steps to present the Sea erosion in Rameshwaram in view of the fact that thousands of pilgrim are coming there daily; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Tamil Nadu Government have not yet finalised any scheme for protection against sea-erosion at Rameshwaram. However, pilot studies are proposed to be taken up at the State Research Institute, Poondi, for evolving remedial measures against sea erosion. The coast at Rameshwaram would be included in these studies.

Water Pollution

9840. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT:
SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken during the last two years by the Central Board for the prevention and control of water pollution with particular reference to major rivers and important cities situated on their banks, in the country; and

(b) whether there was need to amend the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, if so, in what respects?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). As per the scheme of the Water (Preven-

tion and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution can exercise the regulatory powers and perform the functions of a State Board for the Union Territories only. As such the Central Board is directly responsible for pollution control in Delhi, Panaji and other towns in Goa, Pondicherry, Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. So far as the question of control of pollution of major rivers passing through important cities in the States is concerned it is for the concerned State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution to take necessary steps.

2. For control of pollution of Water courses in the Union Territories the Central Board have taken the following steps:

(a) 180 consents have so far been granted to the various industries in the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Chandigarh and Pondicherry, Karikal and Mahe, with conditions regarding implementation of pollution control works.

(b) For violation of provisions of the Act, 28 prosecutions have been launched against various industries in Goa, Daman and Diu, Delhi and Pondicherry.

(c) The rivers Zuari and Mandovi in the Union Territory of Goa, the rivers Kolak and Daman Ganga in the District of Daman and the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli were specially monitored and the river Jamuna is being routinely monitored. The special monitoring was intended to help in the formulation of a master plan for pollution control in the respective river basins. Reports on these have been prepared by the Central Board including an Action Plan for pollution control in the basins and the concerned authorities are implementing the measures suggested.

(d) The Board has built a Mobile Laboratory and is establishing a stationery laboratory to monitor the industrial discharges, environmental waters in the Union Territories.

3. Besides the aforesaid functions, the Central Board have also finalised in consultation with the State Boards a scheme for classification and zoning of the fresh water bodies in the country. The scheme has been adopted by all the State Boards. The work of classification and zoning is expected to be completed shortly. The Central Board has also initiated a comprehensive study of the Jamuna River basin in collaboration with the concerned State Boards. The study is nearing completion, and it would enable the concerned State Boards to determine priorities in the pollution abatement programme. The Central Board also propose to extend similar study to other inter-state river basins of the country.

4. As regards the need for amending Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, it is stated that in the process of implementation of the Act in various states, certain drawbacks came to the notice of the Government and consequently it became necessary to make certain amendments in the Act. The salient points which necessitated the amendments are enumerated below:—

(i) As some of the State Governments who adopted the Water Act could not set up the State Boards within the prescribed time limit of 6 months provided in Sec. 4, it became necessary to regularise the setting up of these Boards and also action taken by them, by amending Sec. 4 to the extent that the mandatory time limit of 6 months was removed.

(ii) As certain smaller States were finding it difficult to provide a full time Chairman for the State Boards, the relevant provision of

the Act was amended to provide for appointment of a Chairman of the State Board either on full time or on part time, depending on the specific situation and as the State Government thought fit.

(iii) With a view to give an integrated approach for tackling the water and air pollution problem it was felt necessary that the existing Boards for the Prevention and Control of Pollution should be authorised to perform functions relating to the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. Thus the Act was amended to authorise the Central Board and the State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution to spend from their funds for performing functions relating to prevention, control and abatement of air pollution also.

(iv) In addition some minor amendments were also made in the Act to make it more explicit and convenient for implementation.

Restrictions of R.B.I. regarding Loans by Cooperative Societies

9841. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India laid a restriction not to give loans by the Cooperative Credit Societies having more than 25 per cent of overdues;

(b) if so, whether it is possible for those who paid their loans and those who joined as new members to get loans; and

(c) the reasons for not waiving this condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies of the State and the Cooperative Banks are the appropriate authority for determining whether any minimum percentage of recovery should be insisted upon for cooperative societies to advance loans to their members.

(b) Generally, it should be possible for new members and non-defaulting members to get loans from the cooperative credit societies as no minimum per centage is reported to have been fixed in many States. The State Governments have been advised to ensure that non-defaulting members and new members are enabled to get loans through the societies.

(c) Does not arise.

Criteria for Fixation House Tax

9842. SHRI T. S. NEGI:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI SHYAM LAL DHURVE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the norms for fixing house tax for newly built flats (self occupied) in D.D.A. colonies is different when Municipal facilities are not available than when they are available;

(b) if so, whether the same principle has been applied in case of flats in Mayapuri colony (G-8 Area Rajouri Garden);

(c) whether this norm has been uniformly applied in all other colonies; and

(d) whether the same norms applies for privately constructed buildings

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Since 1st April 1978 the actual cost paid by the allottee to the D.D.A. has been made the basis of assessment of house tax in respect of all self occupied DDA flats. The same norm is being applied in the case of privately constructed buildings also. However, in cases where actual cost of construction is not ascertainable, the assessment is made on the basis of comparative rents prevailing in the area.

Conversion of Manually Operated Exchange into Automatic Exchange in Sivakasi

9843. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not according to the repeated requests of the Tamilnadu Fireworks and Amorces Manufacturers' Association, Sivakasi, for converting the existing manually operated telephone exchange into automatic exchange to facilitate the telephonic contact with other parts of the country; and

(b) whether this project has been sanctioned; and if not, the reasons for the delay in implementing it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Due to limited availability of automatic switching equipment, automatisation of large manual exchanges is being taken up in a phased manner according to size. It has not yet been possible to take up projects for installation of some of the larger exchanges also.

(b) No Sir. While installation of an automatic exchange has been agreed in principle a formal project has not yet been sanctioned. This will be done once switching equipment can be allotted.

दूध के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण प्रोटीन की कमी होना

9844. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने दूध न मिलने के कारण प्रोटीन की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए चौथी और पांचवी योजनाओं में क्या कार्यवाही की; और

(ख) छठी योजना में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

जिन प्रमुख खाद्य पदार्थों से भोजन में प्रोटीन प्राप्त है वे अनाज वाले, गिरियां, मांस (मछली, मांस तथा अन्डे) और दूध हैं । जब दूध की कम सप्लाई हो तब भोजन की प्रोटीन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को सामान्यतया दालों, अनाजों, गिरियों और पत्तेदार सब्जियों जैसे अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों से प्राप्त प्रोटीन द्वारा पूरा किया जा सकता है ।

देश में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए प्रति दिन लगभग 50 ग्राम प्रोटीन की उपलब्धता रही है जबकि भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् ने 42.3 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन आहार संबंधी प्रोटीन की सिफारिश की है । अतः औसतन वास्तव में यह जानने का कोई आधार नहीं है कि देश में प्रोटीन की कमी है । बताया जाता है कि अधिकतर जनसंख्या के कमजोर वर्ग प्रोटीन की कम मात्रा लेते हैं जोकि कम कैलोरी लेने से सम्बन्ध है । उनके सारे खाद्य पदार्थों में वृद्धि कर इन वर्गों में प्रोटीन की मात्रा बढ़ाई जा सकती है । डेरी उद्योग के अलावा, मुर्गीपालन, मछली पालन और दालों, जो कि भोजन में प्रोटीन के अच्छे स्रोत हैं, की अभिवृद्धि के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं । चौथी तथा पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मूंगफली तथा सोयाबीन जैसे तिलहनों वनस्पति प्रोटीन सान्द्रण का विकास करने पर जोर दिया गया था । "बालाहार" नामक एक पौष्टिक आहार जोकि अनुपूरक भोजन के लिए उपयुक्त है, तैयार किया गया है जिसमें चावल का मूंगफली का आटा और सोया आटा प्रयोग किया जाता है । इस समय फीडिंग कार्यक्रमों के लिए लगभग 40,000 मी. टन बालाहार का उत्पादन तथा उपयोग हो रहा है । 'मिल्टोन' नामक एक पौष्टिक दुग्ध उत्पाद तैयार किया गया है जिसमें 50 प्रतिशत दूध-प्रोटीन होता है और 50 प्रतिशत मूंगफली के आटे से लिया गया प्रोटीन आइसोलेट होता है । इस समय प्रति वर्ष लगभग 25 लाख लीटर मिल्टोन का उत्पादन होता है ।

आशा है कि चल रहे कार्यक्रमों में तेजी लाई जायगी और उन्हें छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी जारी रखा जायेगा । प्रत्याशित विकास कार्यक्रम में बालाहार का उत्पादन, पहले तैयार किये हुये सस्ते पौष्टिक

खाद्य पदार्थ के उत्पादन के लिए 5-6 यूनिटों और मिल्टोन के लिए 5-6 यूनिटों का विकास शामिल है। ये सभी पदार्थ कमजोर वर्गों के अनुपूरक पौष्टाहार कार्यक्रम के लिए उपयुक्त हैं। आशा है कि विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के फलस्वरूप उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने, वितरण में सुधार होने, खाने कि आदतों में परिवर्तन होने और कम आय वर्गों की क्रमशक्ति में वृद्धि होने से जनसाधारण द्वारा खाद्य पदार्थों तथा प्रोटीन की अधिक खपत की जायेगी।

Telephone Bhaban Project in Orissa

9845. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Telephone Bhaban-Project has already been sanctioned for Bolangir in Orissa; and

(b) if so, when it is going to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Construction is expected to start in 1980-81.

Production of Cotton

9846. SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is producing more cotton now as compared to last few years; and

(b) if so, the production of cotton, State-wise, during the year 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of cotton which was placed at 59.50 lakh bales (170 Kgs. each) during 1975-76, and 57.39 lakh bales in 1976-77, marked a rise to 71.03 lakh bales in 1977-78. According to current reports, the production of cotton in 1978-79 is expected to be still better at around 76 lakh bales. A statement is enclosed indicating production of cotton for different States during 1975-76, 1976-77, and 1977-78. Similar information for 1978-79 has not yet become available from various States.

Statement

State/Union Territories	Production ('000 bales of 170 kgs. each)		
	1975—76	1976—77	1977—78
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	239·1	260·7	230·5
Assam	1·5	1·8	1·8
Bihar	3·7	3·3	3·3
Gujarat	1677·1	1630·4	1941·8
Haryana	465·0	499·0	464·0

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	0·5	0·6	0·6
Jammu & Kashmir	0·5	0·6	0·6
Karnataka	586·7	460·2	801·7
Kerala	10·3	9·8	10·1
Madhya Pradesh	271·8	277·8	270·2
Maharashtra	771·5	832·7	1263·4
Manipur	..	0·1	0·1
Meghalaya	3·4	3·4	3·3
Orissa	4·2	5 3	6·7
Punjab	1235·0	1138·0	1224·0
Rajasthan	404·2	348·4	452·4
Tamil Nadu	253·0	347·5	404·6
Tripura	2·3	1·9	1·6
Uttar Pradesh	15·9	13·8	15·5
West Bengal	0·2	0·1	0·1
All India	5949·5	5839·3	7103·4

रबी फसल की वसूली का लक्ष्य

9847. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने रबी फसल की वसूली में राज्य-वार तथा लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में वसूली कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) गेहूं और चने की वसूली मूल्य समर्थन उपाय के रूप में की जाती है और इसलिए 1979-80 के रबी विपणन मौसम के लिए कोई राज्यवार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां । 3 मई, 1979 तक 5.89 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं की वसूली हो चुकी है जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

राज्य	वसूल की गई मात्रा (हजार मीटरी टन में)
हरियाणा	177.8
मध्य प्रदेश	3.7
पंजाब	256.3
राजस्थान	17.8
उत्तर प्रदेश	125.2
पश्चिमी बंगाल	2.6
चण्डीगढ़	नगण्य
दिल्ली	5.6
जोड़	589.0

कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के मकान

9848. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक:
श्री दलपत सिंह परस्ते :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण कम वेतन भोगी चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये अधिक मकानों का निर्माण कर रहा है और यदि हां, तो निर्माण किये जा रहे मकानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा किन-किन स्थानों पर कम वेतन भोगी कर्मचारियों के लिये मकानों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या इन मकानों के सामने बच्चों के खेलने के लिये पार्क बनाने की भी कोई योजना है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण जनता, आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग तथा निम्न आय वर्ग की श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत मकान बनाता है । आवेदक की आय के अनुसार जहां उसकी आय 12,000 रुपये प्रतिवर्ष से अधिक न हो वह इन तीन श्रेणियों में से एक श्रेणी में आवंटन का पात्र होगा । बशर्ते कि वह उचित शर्तों को पूरा करता हो । चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी चाहे वह हो या नहीं । वे स्थान जहां मकान पहले ही बना चुके हैं, जहां मकान निर्माणाधीन हैं, तथा जहां पर मकान बनाने का प्रस्ताव है, उनका विवरण क्रमशः अनुलग्नक 'ए', 'बी', तथा 'सी' में दिया गया है ।

(ग) पार्क तथा अन्य सुविधायें अनुमोदित योजना के अनुसार प्रदान की जाती है ।

विवरण–ए

वर्ष 1978–79 के दौरान पूर्ण किये गये मकानों की सूची

क्रम सं.	योजना का नाम	प्रभाग/अंचल	ई.डब्ल्यू.एस.	एल.आई.जी.	जनता
1.	**जनकपुरी**				
	(क) जनता हाउसिंग पाकेट बी./सी.	एच.डी. 07/3	—	—	112
	(ख) पाकेट बी.–3/ए.	—वही—	—	—	160
2.	मुनीरका फेज II	एच.डी. 16/2	—	98	—
3.	1066 एल.आई.जी. रिहायशी एकक, कालकाजी ग्रुप II	एच.डी. 11/2	—	426	—
4.	नन्द नगरी	एच.डी. 19/3	340	—	—
5.	न्यू सीमापुरी	—वही—	320	—	—
6.	शकरपुर	एच.डी. 12/2	114	—	—
7.	नांगलोई फेज II	—वही—	92	—	—
8.	**जनकपुरी**				
	(क) जनता हाउसिंग पाकेट बी. 2 सी.	एच.डी. 7/3	—	—	168
	(ख) 144 एल. आई.जी. पाकेट बी.–2ए	एच.डी. 9/3	—	144	—
9.	हिमतपुरी	एच.डी. 18/3	300	—	—
10.	कल्याणपुरी	—वही—	130	—	—
11.	जहांगीरपुरी	एच.डी. 8/1	506	—	—
12.	मंगोलपुरी	डी.डी. 2/4	100	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	मंगोलपुरी	डी.डी. 5/4	48	—	—
14.	बक्शीरपुर	एच.डी.8/1	—	—	312
15.	शेख सराय	एच.डी. 11/2	—	—	208
16.	राजौरी गार्डन जी.–8 क्षेत्र	एच.डी. 9/3	—	672	—
17.	ग्रुप II ई.पी.डी.पी कालोनी	एच.डी. 11/2	—	18	—
18.	सराय खलील ग्रुप II	सी.डी. 1/5	—	55	—
19.	त्रिलोकपुरी 2088 एम.आई. जी. तथा एल.आई.जी.	एच.डी. 18/3	—	348	—
20.	मस्जिद मोठ	सी.डी. 2/5	—	86	—
21.	पंचशील	एच.डी.1/1	—	68	—
22.	मुनीरका फेज II	एच.डी. 10/2	—	14	—
23.	शेख सराय				
	1264 ग्रुप I तथा II	एच.डी. 11/2	—	348	116
	,, III	वही	—	192	64
	,, IV	यही	—	144	48
24.	राजौरी गार्डन	एच.डी. 7/3	—	720	—
25.	पीतमपुरा 180 फ्लैट पाकेट एच (पूर्वी)	डी.डी. 2/4	—	—	144
26.	सुलतानपुरी	एच.डी. 12/2	506	—	—
27.	जहांगीरपुरी	एच.डी. 8/1	500	—	—
28.	हैदरपुरी	एच.डी. 12/2	140	—	—
		कुल	3,096	3,333	1,332

कुल जोड़	7,761
सी.एस.पी	540
ई.पी.डी.पी.	88
कुल	8,389

विवरण—बी

लोक सभा के दिनांक 7 मई, 1979 के अंतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9848 के भाग (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक 'बी'

निर्माणाधीन मकानों की सूची

क्रम संख्या	योजना का नाम	एल.आई.जी.	जनता
1	2	3	4
1.	जवजीरपुर फेज III	131	—
2.	पश्चिमपुरी		
	707 जनता	—	444
	594 जनता	—	594
	पाकेट ए.—6/660 जनता	—	660
	पाकेट ए.—2/528	—	528
3.	शालीमार बाग		
	ब्लाक ए पाकेट सी.-1	96	—
	ब्लाक ए पाकेट सी.-4	76	—
	ब्लाक ए पाकेट एन.-1	64	—
	ब्लाक ए पाकेट एन.-2	56	—
	ब्लाक ए. पाकेट डी.-1	100	—
	ब्लाक ए पाकेट डी.-2	68	—
4.	पीतमपुरा	—	632
5.	शालीमार	—	1,348
6.	दिलशाद गार्डन		
	ग्रुप ए पाकेट 5	96	48
	ग्रुप बी पाकेट 6	44	22
	ग्रुप बी पाकेट 8	104	52
	ग्रुप बी पाकेट 7	108	54
	ग्रुप बी पाकेट 5	40	20
7.	सराय खलील ग्रुप I	83	—
8.	सिलोकपुरी 2088 एम.आई.जी. तथा एल.आई.जी	348	—
9.	मस्जिद मोठ फेज II	60	—

1	2	3	4
10.	1440 एल०आई०जी०, जी.-8 क्षेत्र, राजौरी गार्डन . . .	720	—
	हुडको स्कीम		
11.	बोडेला पाकेट के०जी०–3	—	182
12.	बोडेला पाकेट एफ०जी०–1	300	—
	पुरानी पद्धति		
13.	शेख सराय ग्रुप 5	264	8
14.	शालीमार बाग ब्लाक बी 1 ए० पाकेट डी पार्ट III	62	—
15.	शालीमार बाग ब्लाक बी 1 ए० पाकेट सी० पार्ट III . . .	88	—
16.	शालीमार बाग ब्लाक बी 1 ए० पाकेट सी० पार्ट III . . .	66	—
	जोड़ .	2,974	4,672
	कुल जोड़ . 7,646		

विवरण—सी

लोक सभा के दिनांक 7 मई, 1979 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9848 के भाग (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक 'सी'

निर्माण के लिए प्रस्तावित मकानों की सूची

क्रम सं.	योजना का नाम	प्रभाग/अंचल	एल०आई०जी०	जनता
1	2	3	4	5
1.	बोडेला पाकेट के०जी०–2	एच०डी० 9/3	468	—
2.	वही जे०जी०–1	वही	468	—
3.	वही जे०जी०–2	वही	72	36
4.	वही जी०जी०–2	एच०डी० 5/4	228	—
5.	शालीमार बाग ए०एफ०	जी०डी० 5/4	—	336
6.	वही बी०आर०	वही	204	—
7.	वही बी०बी०	वही	240	—
8.	वही बी०डी०	वही	240	—
9.	वही ए०जे०	वही	192	—
10.	पीतमपुरा जी० तथा जे०	डी०डी० 2/4	—	984

1	2	3	4	5
11.	पीतमपुरा एन०	डी०डी० 2/4	480	—
12.	राजौरी गार्डन जी०-8 एरिया	एच०डी० 4/1	696	432
13.	राजौरी गार्डन ए० तथा बी० जेल रोड जी०-8 एरिया	एच०डी० 7/3	112	—
14.	गुलाबी बाग	सी०डी० 1/5	—	512
15.	सावन पार्क, वजीरपुर पैंज-iii	वही	—	168
16.	लारेन्स रोड, ए०-2	एच०डी० 7/3	612	—
17.	जनकपुरी, ए०/1 बी०	वही	40	—
18.	जनकपुरी ए. 12 बी०	वही	72	—
19.	जनकपुरी ए०/4सी	वही	52	—
		कुल	4,176	2,792
20.	शालीमार बाग ब्लाक ए० पाकेट सी०		—	1,080
		कुल जोड़	7,048	

Asian Games

9849. PROF. P. G. MAVANLANKAR:

SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of Asian Games to be held in India soon is being carried out as per schedule;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether the Asian countries have responded favourably to the event in India; and

(d) if so, how and with what actual steps or measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). The Indian Olympic Association have set up an Organising Committee for the actual conduct of the Games. The Government of India which has agreed to provide the necessary facilities and financial support for holding the Games in New Delhi in 1982 have set up a Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Home Minister to (a) ensure that the facilities required for the conduct of the Games are provided according to the standards prescribed and in time, (b) to ensure that the funds sanctioned for this purpose are utilised in the manner approved by the Government, and (c) to coordinate the action taken in this regard by the various Departments of the Central Government and other

authorities such as Delhi Administration, Delhi Development Authority etc. The Organising Committee is meeting regularly and frequently to finalise the preparations for the games. The Steering Committee held its first Meeting on 1-5-79 and decided on the lines on which the work of the Steering Committee will be carried out.

(c) and (d) At its meeting held on 18-12-78, all the member countries of the Asian Games Federation Council unanimously re-affirmed the decision of the Asian Games Federation taken in 1976 to allot the IX Asion Games, 1982 to New Delhi; It is expected that at least 25 member Asian Countries will participate in the Games;

Failure of PR 106 variety of Paddy

9850. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new and better variety of paddy PR 106 launched with great fanfare two years ago, has failed to come up to the expectation and growers are again reverting to earlier coarse varieties of IRA and Java;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government have satisfied themselves of the arguments placed by the farmers; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the union Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

I.D.A. Assistance to Orissa Composite Irrigation Scheme

9851. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association has shown keen interest to give credit assistance to the Orissa Composite Irrigation Scheme with an investment of Rs. 257 crores; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to finalise expeditiously the project reports of the Orissa Composite Irrigation Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Orissa Composite Irrigation Project comprising Rengali Irrigation Project and Mahanadi Barrage Project has been tentatively included in the pipeline of projects to be posed to the World Bank for credit assistance for the fiscal year 1981 (July 1980 to June, 1981).

(b) Project Preparation and Monitoring Cell of the Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the State Government is preparing the Project report conforming to the requirements of the World Bank.

D.D.A. Staff Transferred to M.C.D.

9852. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many workers working on a temporary basis in the Delhi Development Authority have been transferred to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi during the last two years;

(b) how many of them have been made permanent employees of the Corporation; and

(c) what is the basis of making an employee permanent?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Low Cost Houses

9853. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of designs of low cost houses prepared by the Rural Housing Cells in various States, during 1977, 1978 and 1979;

(b) the number among these designs that have been adopted and the number of low cost houses constructed in each State on the basis of these designs; and

(c) whether it is a fact that low cost houses as designed by the rural housing cells and constructed by the PWD in various States have not gathered good impression by the people to whom they are allotted?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

पंचायत पद्धति में प्रशिक्षण

9854. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अशोक मेहता समिति के अनुसार पंचायतों के नव निर्वाचित सदस्यों तथा पदाधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण देना आवश्यक है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कौन-कौन से राज्य हैं जहां पर निर्वाचित सदस्यों को प्रशिक्षण देने के प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार पंचायती राज पद्धति में गैर-सरकारी स्तर पर प्रशिक्षण देना पसन्द करेगी और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस कार्य को पंचायतों की एक मात्र संस्था अखिल भारतीय पंचायत परिषद् दिल्ली को सौंपेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सामाजिक-आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करने के लिये समान शिक्षा सुविधा

9855. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सामाजिक-आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करने तथा समता लाने की दृष्टि से वे देश के प्रत्येक बच्चे को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर समान शिक्षा सुविधा देना उचित समझते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति सम्बन्धी संकल्प का प्रारूप 30 अप्रैल, 1979 को लोक सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। इस नीति में इस प्रश्न में उठाए गए मुद्दों के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय का दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट किया गया है।

Exorbitant Rents in Delhi

9856. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the news-item in *the Hindustan Times* of April 8. 1979 that rents in Delhi have sky-rocketed;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the D.D.A.'s programme of construction is adequate in this context to make a dent on the problem of housing; and

(d) what steps Government proposes to take to encourage public and private construction for middle class people?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are sufficient provisions in the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 for determination of the standard rent. These provisions are fair to both the landlords and tenants.

(c) and (d). As against 3000 to 4000 flats per year constructed by it in the past, the DDA proposes to construct about 20,000 flats per year to cater to the needs of different categories of persons. It will, in addition, provide plots for construction of houses by the allottees of various categories. The CPWD has embarked upon a big programme of house construction for Government employees. Construction by the Cooperative Societies is being encouraged. It has been decided to induct private builders in construction of flats as an experimental measures.

It is hoped that these measures would make a significant dent in the problem of housing in Delhi.

Less Food and more work under Food for Work Programme

9857. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food for Work Programme, means less food and more work to the labourers engaged in digging earth for road construction; and

(b) if not the steps taken by the Government to prevent the exploitation of labour in this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. On the other hand the programme is meant for ensuring minimum wage to the rural unemployed and under employed.

(b) wherever any such report is received, this is brought to the notice of the State Government immediately with the request that necessary remedial measures be taken and the results reported to the Central Government.

तीन मूर्ति स्मारक भवन पर व्यय

9858. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीन मूर्ति स्मारक भवन के रखरखाव पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना व्यय होता है;

(ख) यहां प्रतिवर्ष औसतन कितने दर्शक आते हैं ;

(ग) स्वतंत्रता संग्राम पर दिखाए जाने वाले प्रकाश एवं ध्वनि कार्यक्रम से कितनी आय होती है और यदि उस पर होने वाले व्यय की तुलना में आय नगण्य होती है तो इस कार्यक्रम को चलाए रखने का क्या औचित्य है ;

(घ) क्या इस स्मारक और संग्रहालय को अधिक उपयोगी बनाने और इस पर होने वाले व्यय में मितव्ययिता लाने हेतु अध्ययन करने और उपाय सुझाने के लिए समिति स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो क्यों ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) तीन मूर्ति स्मारक भवन के परिसर के अनुरक्षण का औसत खर्चा 3.26 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष है ।

(ख) नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय और पुस्तकालय में एक वर्ष में औसतन 9.61 लाख दर्शक आते हैं।

(ग) प्रकाश और ध्वनि कार्यक्रम से औसत वार्षिक आय 23,310/- रुपये है। खर्चे के एक हिस्से को पूरा करने के लिए इस शुल्क को जारी रखा जा रहा है।

(घ) और (ङ). ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। दर्शकों की संख्या को देखते हुए नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय तथा पुस्तकालय जनसाधारण के लिए काफी उपयोगी है।

Article entitled "Monuments Decay in Rajasthan's Deserts"

9859. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article in the 'Times of India' dated 8th April, 1979 regarding "Monuments Decay in Rajasthan's Deserts"; that Rajasthan's centuries old art treasures of Jaisalmer, Bundi, Ajmer and Nagore are being destroyed through neglect and vandalism;

(b) what steps are being taken by the Government to preserve and to save the monuments from decay; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) It is not correct to say that the monuments at Jaisalmer, Bundi and Ajmer in Rajasthan which are declared as monuments of national importance are being destroyed through neglect and vandalism. At Nagore, there is no centrally protected monument.

(b) and (c). For the preservation of monuments against vandalism watch-and-ward staff have been employed and against decay periodical structural repairs and chemical treatment of the mural paintings are executed. For structural repairs, items like water-tightening the masony, pointing the open joints and stablising the fabric of the structures are carried out. The mural paintings are cleaned of accretionary deposits, the flaky pigments are refixed and a coat of preservative is applied. Moreover, in Ajmer at Ana Sagar Baradari, a garden is also maintained as a measure of development of the site. The figures of expenditure incurred during the last three years on monuments mentioned above are as under:

1976-77 . .	Rs. 77·593
1977-78 . .	Rs. 43,608
1978-79 . .	Rs. 45,040 (Expenditure on structural repairs upto November, 1978, has been included).

Demand for Ban on killing of Indian Bustard in Rajasthan

9860. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the all India Symposium on experimental biology held under the sponsorship of the U.G.C. when a resolution was passed demanding a total ban on the killing of the great Indian bustard in Rajasthan deserts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Government is aware that such a Symposium was held under the auspices of the Rajasthan University in December, 1978. The report and recommendations of the Symposium have, however, not been received by the U.G.C.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

Payment of Royalty to Ex-Chairman ICHR

9861. SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Chairman, Indian Council of Historical Research (Professor R. S. Sharma) illegally drew an amount of

Rs. 50,000 as pre-paid royalty for translation of some books written by him;

(b) whether he refunded half of the amount in order to evade income-tax;

(c) whether the same refunded amount was drawn by him later on; if so, who was the sanctioning authority; and

(d) whether Government are prepared to enquire into the matter and take penal action against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The former Chairman, Indian Council of Historical Research, drew an amount of Rs. 47,000 (not Rs. 50,000) in March, 1974 as pre-paid royalty according to rules.

(b) Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 24,000 was refunded in March, 1975.

(c) Yes, Sir. The redrawal was sanctioned in May, 1977 by Deputy Secretary, Indian Council of Historical Research, holding current charge of the post of Secretary, ICHR.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

I.C.A.R. Research Complex in North Eastern Region

9862. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have approved an outlay of Rs. 10 crore for the ICAR research complex in the North Eastern Region;

(b) whether the scheme has been finalised its location decided; and

(c) the present progress of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Establishment of an ICAR Research Complex for the North Eastern Hills Region was sanctioned during Fifth Plan. The Research Complex started functioning from January, 1975. An outlay of Rs. 10 crore has been proposed to strengthen it during the medium term plan 1978—83. The above proposal is under consideration of the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance.

The location of the main and regional centres under this complex are as follows:—

Name of State/Union Territory	Location of Main/ Regional Centre
1. Meghalaya . .	Shillong
2. Arunachal Pradesh .	Basar
3. Nagaland . .	Yisemyong, Jharnapani.
4. Manipur . .	Imphal
5. Mizoram . .	Kolasib
6. Tripura . .	Lembucherra
7. Assam .	Karbi Anglong
8. Sikkim . .	Gangtok

(c) All the Research Stations have started functioning. The work at Shillong Centre is in progress at 3 farms located at Burnihat, Nayabungalow and Upper Shillong which have been temporarily provided by the State Government.

A permanent site has been selected at Barapani near Shillong and the formalities for acquisition of land are nearing completion. The Institute has developed a programme of integrated inter-disciplinary research for improvement of agriculture, horticulture, livestock, fisheries and plantation crops. It is working on alternative strategy to replace jhuming cultivation or shifting cultivation.

Promising varieties of crops grown in that area have been identified for different altitudes and agro-climatic

zones. A general survey of prevailing diseases in the North Eastern hills has been carried out. Incidence of different bacterial and viral diseases of livestock and poultry have also been identified.

Telephone Bills outstanding against Central and State Ministers and Ex-Ministers

9863. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the State and Central Ministers and former Central Ministers against whom telephone bills have been outstanding as on 31st December, 1978 and for how long these bills are pending;

(b) what action has been taken in each case;

(c) in which case the outstanding bills have been written off; and

(d) give the names out of the aforesaid persons, whose telephone connections were disconnected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHIDEO SAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the various units all over the country and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Journalist Applicants for allotment of DDA Flats

9864. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Journalist applicants whose earnest money deposit is still lying with the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) under the 1976 Registration scheme for allotment of MIG and LIG Flats;

(b) whether the pending applicants under the 1976 scheme would be allotted flats under two per cent reserved quota for Journalists accredited to the Central Government and the Delhi Administration as promised by the DDA at the time of accepting the deposits in 1976;

(c) if so, when these applicants will be allotted flats; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons for not extending the facility of two per cent reservation for the 1976 registrants?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The DDA has reported that they have not floated any registration scheme exclusively for journalists. The journalists register themselves along with the general public and no separate record has been kept by the DDA to indicate the number of journalists registered under the 1976 registration scheme.

(b) The DDA has reported that it did not make any such commitment.

(c) Along with others in their turn.

(d) As a matter of general policy, it has been decided to abolish reservations for all categories, excepting those for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, widows of defence personnel killed in action, Ex-servicemen and physically handicapped persons.

राजस्थान में चूल लिफ्ट सिंचाई योजना

9865. श्री दौलतराम सारण : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान नहर की चूल लिफ्ट योजना और सिवमुख तथा नोहर ब्रांचर नहरों के विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ख) ये योजनाएं किस स्तर पर हैं, ये कब तक स्वीकृत की जायेंगी और इनका निर्माण कार्य कब तक चालू हो जायेगा और कब तक पूरा हो जायगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री घुरनीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). राज्य में सिंच स्कीमों

का उल्लेख किया गया है, इस मामलों की कोई स्कीमें नहीं हैं। माननीय सदस्य शायद चुरू झुनझुन लिफ्ट स्कीम और सिंघमुख तथा नोहर सिंचाई स्कीमों का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं।

राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा चुरू तथा झुनझुन जिलों में यमुना के जल के इस्तेमाल के लिए चुरू-झुनझुन लिफ्ट स्कीम की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई थी। यह रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को मुख्य रूप से यमुना के जल में राजस्थान के हिस्से पर निर्णय लेने के लिए भेजी गई थी। बेसिन राज्यों के बीच यमुना के जल के आवंटन के प्रश्न की जांच संबंधित राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ हुई कई बैठकों में की गई है और इस मामले पर अभी और आगे विचार किया जाना है।

जहां तक सिंघमुख सिंचाई स्कीम का संबंध है, राजस्थान सरकार ने पंजाब और हरियाणा के जरिए बरास्ता भाखड़ा प्रणाली के रावी-व्यास के फालतू जल के 8 मिलियन एकड़ फुट के अपने हिस्से के एक भाग का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रस्ताव किया है। इस प्रस्ताव में निहित अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलुओं पर संबंधित राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ विचार विमर्श किया गया है और बरास्ता भाखड़ा प्रणाली के, प्रस्तावित रावी व्यास के उपयोग किए जाने वाले फालतू जल की कुल मात्रा के संबंध में राजस्थान सरकार से कुछ सूचना प्राप्त हो जाने पर आगे कार्रवाई की जाएगी। यह सूचना राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा अब अप्रैल, 1979 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में दी गई है।

जहां तक नोहर सिंचाई स्कीम का संबंध है, राजस्थान सरकार ने पहले घग्गर नदी के बाढ़ के जल का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रस्ताव किया था। लेकिन, राजस्थान सरकार ने अब सूचित किया है कि नोहर क्षेत्र में भी रावी-व्यास के फालतू जल से सिंचाई की जायेगी और इस क्षेत्र को जल की आवश्यकता राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा अप्रैल, 1979 में तैयार किए गए प्रस्तावों में जो बरास्ता भाखड़ा नहर प्रणाली के सिंघमुख जल की सिंचाई के लिए जल सप्लाई करने के बारे में है, शामिल कर ली गई है।

Transfer of posts in B.H.U.

9866. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University has requested the U.G.C. to transfer the post of Professor of Paediatric surgery to general surgery in it Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the Minister has received a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Departmental Council of the said institute whereby this move has been opposed; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Banaras Hindu University, the Executive Council of the University did not consider it necessary to fill up the post of Professor of Paediatric surgery. The Vice-Chancellor addressed a letter to the University Grants Commission suggesting that a post of Professor in general surgery may be created in lieu of the above post. The proposal was accepted by the Commission.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Divergent views were expressed at the Meeting on the University's decision not to fill up the post of Professor of Paediatric surgery. One of the members of the Council has also made a representation to the University on the subject, which is receiving attention.

The matter is one for the University to deal with, in consultation with the University Grants Commission. Government are not concerned.

Filling of SC/ST vacancies in Government of India Press, New Delhi

9867. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3674 on 19th March, 1979 regarding Posts reserved for SCs and STs lying vacant in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi and state:

(a) the category-wise name and number of posts;

(b) what are the eligibility Rules of these posts;

(c) how long these posts have been lying vacant;

(d) what efforts have been made to find out the candidates for these posts; and

(e) if no efforts have been made to fill the posts and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER): (a), (c) to (e). The required information is given in the attached Statement I. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-433/ [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4433/

(b) The required information is given in the attached Statement II. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4433/79]

Guidelines on limiting Appeals against Land Reforms Laws

9868. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether enforcement of Land Reforms and Land Ceiling Laws are being delayed due to Judicial formalities under the present Judicial practice;

(b) if so, whether suitable guidelines for confining the scope of appeals to two stages and reducing the period of Draft and Final Publication of Records has been issued for reasonably curtailing the judicial formalities; and

(c) if not, what action Government is contemplating for speedy implication of the Land Reforms Laws?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) At present the number of appeals and revisions allowed in land reform cases differs as between different States and in those States where the number allowed is excessive, delays arise in the disposal of land reform cases by appellate forums which benefit the holders of surplus land and deny to the tenants and landless labourers the rights due to them under land reform law.

(b) The Raj Krishna Committee has recommended that the number of appeals or revisions allowed in land reform cases should be limited to two including one appeal and one revision. This recommendation has been commended to the State Governments for adoption and necessary revision of their land reform laws.

(c) Does not arise.

Smuggling out of valuable Antiques from Ladakh

9869. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of ancient statues and other valuable art objects belonging to the Buddhist Culture have been smuggled from Ladakh; and

(b) if so, what is the cost of those valuable antiques and what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information received from the Central Bureau of Investigation, eight cases involving the loss of 24 idols/statues from Ladakh have been reported between 1973 to 1976. Of these, eight idols/statues were recovered by the police, subsequently. Besides four paintings had also been recovered during 1973--76. No cases of theft were reported in the years 1977 and 1978.

(b) The cost of the lost idols is not known but the four paintings recovered have been valued at Rs. 50,000. Action is being taken for the registration and security of antiquities in Ladakh to prevent their loss in future. The Archaeological Survey has already de-

cided to protect thirteen monuments including Alchi and Leh monasteries as monuments of national importance. Steps are also being taken by the Central and State Governments for documentation of ancient structures and antiquities in Ladakh.

पर्थ इंटरनेशनल हाकी टूर्नामेंट के लिये चयन

9870. श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारतीय टीम के मैनेजर और भारतीय हाकी टीम के शिक्षक श्री क्लेडियस के जो इस समय पर्थ में हैं इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पर्थ इंटरनेशनल हाकी टूर्नामेंट के लिए सम्भावित खिलाड़ियों का चयन नेशनल हाकी चैम्पियनशिप प्रतियोगिता से भी पहले कर दिया गया था जबकि चयन के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति उसके विरुद्ध थे ;

(ख) क्या दिनांक 28 मार्च, 1979 के 'स्पोर्ट वर्ल्ड' अंक में श्री क्लेडियस ने इस आरोप को दोहराया है कि चयन करने वाले व्यक्ति 22 सम्भावित खिलाड़ियों के नाम घोषित करने के विरुद्ध थे परन्तु प्रेजिडेन्ट आल इंडिया कौंसिल आफ स्पोर्ट्स (फील्डमार्शल मानेकशा) से प्राप्त आदेश के कारण उन्हें मजबूर होकर ऐसा करना पड़ा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार नेशनल चैम्पियनशिप से पूर्व पर्थ टूर्नामेंट के लिये खिलाड़ियों का चयन उचित समझती है, और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री छत्रा सिंह गुलशन) :

(क) और (ख). जी हां । परन्तु भारतीय हाकी संघ को सरकार के प्रत्यक्ष रूप से या अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद के अध्यक्ष के माध्यम से ऐसा कोई निर्देश जारी नहीं किया तदनुसार, सरकार ने श्री क्लाडियस के तथाकथित वक्तव्य का खंडन करते हुए एक प्रेस विज्ञप्ति जारी की ।

(ग) और (घ). टीम का चयन पूर्णतया भारतीय हाकी संघ के क्षेत्राधिकार में था। सरकार इस मामले में दखल नहीं देती है । तथापि, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने के लिए सर्वोत्तम राष्ट्रीय टीमें चुनने के लिए, भारतीय हाकी संघ तथा अन्यों को समय-समय मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाएं जारी की गई हैं ।

भारतीय हाकी संघ ने राष्ट्रीय चैम्पियनशिप में खिलाड़ियों के प्रदर्शन के आधार पर पांच और सम्भावित खिलाड़ी शामिल किये थे ।

Construction of Central School building at Hubli

9871. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Central School Building at Hubli (Karnataka) has begun;

(b) what is the estimated cost of building and how much is already spent; how much money is provided in this year's budget; and

(c) when it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost of the building is 19.84 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.21 lakhs has already been spent as on 2-5-1979. The budget provision for the current year is Rs. 8 lakhs.

(c) By 31-3-1980.

Indian Hockey Team

9872. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI CHIMAN BHAI H. SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that Indian

Hockey Team have failed to qualify for the semi-final in the recent Olympic games;

(b) whether it does not show the deterioration in condition of the Indian Hockey Team play in the world;

(c) what are the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government of India propose to uplift hockey game and other games also to keep alive Indian Hockey in the World and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Government are aware that the Indian Hockey Team did not qualify for the semi-final in the International Hockey Tournament held at Perth recently.

(b) and (c). The performance of the Indian Hockey team at the recent Perth Tournament does show deterioration over its performance in Olympics and other important International Hockey Tournament does show deterioration can be viewed as improvement over our performance in the Olympic games at Montreal in 1976 or IV World Cup Hockey Tournament at Buenos Aires in 1978.

(d) The competitive aspect of the game of Hockey comes within the purview of the Indian Hockey Federation. However, within its legal, constitutional and financial limitations. Government has been providing and will continue to provide all possible facilities and assistance to promote and improve the standard of Hockey and other games.

C.P.W.D. employees dying in harness

9873. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government's employees of the C.P.W.D. who died in harness during 1978-79 (Division-wise);

(b) whether dependents of some of them have been given employment on compassionate grounds; if so, in how many cases and in how many cases no such relief has been given despite the fact that their eligible dependents are languishing without a source of income for the family; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide employment to such dependents?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the various offices of C.P.W.D. and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Scientific growing of Pineapples

9874. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted scientific method in growing pineapples;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total production of pineapples in the country during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research has standardised agro-techniques in Pineapple for high yield. The various methods consist of high density planting of improved varieties by adopting close planting, use of fertilizer, weedicide, plant hormone for regulating flowering and adoption of plant protection measures.

(c) No correct year-wise and State-wise estimates of production of pine-apple are available. However, according to Indian Council of Agricultural Research's *ad-hoc* estimates, the present production is around two lakh tonnes.

Resettlement of Refugees from Lanka

9875. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to resettle the Sri Lanka refugee in the tea gardens of West Bengal and Tripura;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the details of the discussion that took place with these two State Governments upto date with the names of the official who participated in these discussion and the names of the tea garden owners upto date, date-wise;

(c) the details of the reaction of the State Governments and the tea garden owners; and

(d) the details of the result achieved upto date in pursuing the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Discussions purely of an exploratory and preliminary nature were held on 22nd and 23rd January, 1979 by Joint Secretary, Department of Rehabilitation with the State Government of Tripura about the possibilities of raising tea plantations in that State and of skilled plantation workers repatriated from Sri Lanka being utilised to a limited extent.

These prelimipary discussions were also held by him on 15-1-1979 with the officers of the Tea Board and the representatives of the Tea Associations in the Office of Tea Board Calcutta. In these discussions, the Managing Director of West Bengal, Tea Development Corporation felt that it might be difficult to implement the idea of starting new tea plantations in north Bengal mainly due to non-availability of land, and local employment problems. No concrete proposals have emerged out of these discussions.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Construction of road in Janakpuri, New Delhi

9876. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a patch of about 50 yards of a 60 feet wide traffic road lying in between A-3 Block shopping Centre and Asalatpur village in Janakpuri, New Delhi is still unconstructed although about 10 years have passed since the colony came up;

(b) whether it is a fact that the construction of this portion of road was taken up during the year 1976 but was abandoned abruptly after the earth work was over;

(c) if so, the reasons for not completing the road; and

(d) when the construction is likely to be taken up and completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The services of this colony were previously with DDA. They had started some earth work on this road, which had to be suspended as some re-alignment of the road became necessary on account of encroachments. The services in respect of this colony have since been taken over by M.C.D. The M.C.D. is inviting tenders and the work will be taken up shortly.

Expenditure on redevelopment by N.D.M.C.

9877. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee has received any representations criticising wasteful expenditure on redevelopment of footpaths, new parks and fountains and fancy lamp posts from a deputation of social workers of New Delhi area on 27th March, 1979;

(b) whether the N.D.M.C. has reviewed its budget in the light of the criticism of wasteful expenditure;

(c) whether any demands have been raised in the said representation regarding civic amenities in New Delhi Area; and

(d) the decision, if any, of the N.D.M.C. on the demands received?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In the Memo. presented to the NDMC some demands were raised for provision of civic amenities in New Delhi Area. While discussing its budget proposals, the NDMC found that provision in respect of most of the demands mentioned in the Memo. already existed in NDMC's budget for 1979-80. The Committee, therefore, did not find it necessary to revise the Budget. Details of Budget Provision covering most of the demands raised in the Memo. are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of Provision in NDMC's Budget for 1979-80 in respect of various demands made in the Memo. referred to in Part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9877 for 7th May, 1979.

	Rs. lakhs
1. Opening of more youth centres	1·38
2. Grant of Scholarships to students	3·10
3. Construction of Kiosks, Tharas and Shops . . .	7·00
4. Construction of Dhobi-Ghats and quarters in R.K. Puram.	5·00
5. Home for aged and handicapped	1·00
6. Construction of 100 Public Conveniences . . .	5·00
7. Augmentation and Improvement of water supply in New Delhi Area . .	108·65
8. Construction of Barat Ghars .	5·00

9. Funds have been provided for Schemes "qualitative improvement in Education", "Earn While you Learn", "Nutrition" and "Mid-day-Meals".

10. Greater Emphasis will be laid to improve the quality of Education in NDMC schools for which sufficient budget provision has made.

11. Provision made for laying greater empahasis on Improvement of the quality of Education in NDMC schools.

12. Provision made for providing necessary civic amenities in newly declared public streets in NDMC area.

Rural water supply to North Eastern region of the country

9878. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Government's policy with regard to rural water supply in the North Eastern Region and which are the Central Schemes/ Schemes of the State Government receiving Central assistance and amount spent in this direction during the last three years ending 31st March, 1979; and

(b) the details of proposals/requests received from the Government of Assam under the Minimum needs Programme and action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 'Water Supply' being a State subject, schemes for supply of safe drinking water to rural areas in the country are formulated and executed by the State Governments/U.T. Administrations under the MINIMUM Needs Programme of the State Sector. The Government of India on their part have launched from 1977-78 a Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to supplement funds under State Minimum Needs Programme. Under the Centrally Sponsored Programme financial assistance is given as 100 per cent grant-in-aid for execution/completion of schemes to cover on priority problem villages.

During the years 1977-78 and 1978-79, the Central assistance made available to the States in North Eastern Region is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union Territories	Grant-in-aid received during	
	1977—78	1978—79
Assam . . .	55	150
Manipur . .	50	50
Meghalaya . .	22·50	100
Nagaland . .	75	91
Sikkim . . .	34·50	42
Tripura . . .	78	110
Arunachal Pradesh .	20	30
Mizoram . .	15	18·50

(b) The Minimum Needs Programme is in State Sector and proposals for rural water supply under this Programme do not require approval or financial sanction of the Central Government. State Governments/Union Territories are expected to forward schemes estimated to cost Rs. 10 lakhs and more, to Government of India for technical scrutiny by the Central Public Health Environmental and Engineering Organisation.

Two schemes were forwarded by the State of Assam during the last three years of which only one could be cleared under this Programme as the other scheme related to urban area and could be cleared by the State Government itself.

Production of Skimmed Milk Powder and Wholemilk Powder

9879. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of skimmed milk powder and wholemilk powder in the country during the last 3 years;

(b) how much of the above is produced through Government or Semi-Government Dairies and how much through Co-operative and Private sector;

(c) whether whole-milk powder is totally exempt from excise duty, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether the All India Hotels' Halwai Federation has requested the Government to reconsider excise duty on skimmed milk powder and, if so, decision taken by them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The production of skimmed milk powder and whole milk powder in the country during the last 3 years through Public and Co-operative/Private Sectors is as follows:

Year	Producon (skim & whole milk powder) (MT)	Through Private/ Coopera- tive sector (MT)	Through Govt./Sem- Govt. Dairies (MT)
1976.	16,660	14,597	2,063
1977.	23,593	19,482	4,111
1978.	27,420	21,332	6,078

(c) Yes, in the 1978 Budget, the Government exempted whole milk powder from excise duty so as to prevent diversion of baby food (which enjoyed exemption from duty) as a substitute for whole milk powder (on which 10 per cent excise duty was leviable.).

(d) yes. All India Hotels' Halwai Federation had made representation to the Government for exemption from excise duty on skimmed milk powder. The matter was examined by the Government and the request was not acceded to.

Readership Examination in Govt. of India Presses

9880. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a test for the employees of Reading Branches of Government Presses was held in August, 1976 for promotion to the post of Reader and whether such experienced Readers were also asked to appear in the test who did not qualify the test but had been working for about 15—20 years as Readers;

(b) the reasons and justification for asking such experienced persons to appear in the test;

(c) the number of those, among them, declared unqualified and thus demoted and whether, while doing so, their previous record of efficiency was kept in view;

(d) whether Government have received complaints from unions and employees against this irregular and inhuman attitude of the Department; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER): (a) and (b). A Readership Examination was held in August, 1976 in various Government of India Presses. No Reader, who did not qualify in the Readership Examination, had been working for 15—20 years as Reader.

(c) to (e). 47 Readers, who had been working on *ad-hoc* basis in some of the Government of India Presses for more than two years and less than 15 years and could not qualify in the Readership Examination, had been reverted. Some representations were received from employees and Unions against such reversions. Certain aspects arising out of the Readership Examination conducted in August, 1976 are being looked into.

Fall in Groundnut Production

9881. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the fall in the production of groundnut crop as compared to 6.4 million tonnes in 1977-78; and

(b) the steps taken to augment the groundnut crop production in the company with a view to decreasing the imports of edible oil?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Estimates of production of groundnut during 1978-79 have not so far become available. However, the current assessment leads to an estimate which is likely to be higher than the estimated production of 60.69 lakh tonnes in 1977-78. Hence, the question of reasons for fall in production does not arise.

(b) The following steps have been taken to augment the production of groundnut in the country:

(i) Raising the productivity per hectare, both in irrigated and unirrigated areas through rapid spread of improved technology;

(ii) Increasing the area under irrigated crops by exploiting the potential under the command of new irrigation projects;

(iii) Strengthening the seed production programme by augmenting the supply of certified seeds;

(iv) Stepping up the coverage under plant protection measures, particularly by aerial sprayings over large areas, wherever feasible;

(v) Fixation of support price and making arrangements for the purchase of the produce in case the prices fall below the support price level;

(vi) Provision of subsidy on the cost of certified seeds and for plant protection measures;

(vii) Intensification of research efforts;

(viii) Increasing production of oils by modern extraction methods.

Transfer of Land in the Colonies to be regularised

9882. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will allow or reopen the registry of land transfer in the colonies which are unauthorised but are in the list of colonies which are to be regularised; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and why the transfer is not permitted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). There is no restriction on transfer of land and registration of transfer documents, except in cases affected by the Delhi Land (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972 and/or the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, for which clearance from the authorities, prescribed under the law, is required before transfer of the land and registration of transfer documents.

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के ग्रन्थालय में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की पुस्तकें

9883. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के ग्रन्थालय में कुल कितनी पुस्तकें हैं;

(ख) उनमें से अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी की पुस्तकें कितनी-कितनी हैं;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी की पुस्तकें खरीदने पर कितना व्यय हुआ; और

(घ) हिन्दी की पुस्तकों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) से (ग): विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार अपेक्षित आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :-

(i) वि० अ० आ० पुस्तकालय में पुस्तकों की कुल संख्या	24878	
(ii) अंग्रेजी पुस्तकों की संख्या	22058	
(iii) हिन्दी की पुस्तकों की संख्या	1147	
(iv) पुस्तकों की खरीद पर आ व्यय	1977-78	1978-79
अंग्रेजी भाषा की	० 12601	1586
हिन्दी भाषा की	रु० 19.50	

(घ) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का पुस्तकालय विशेष रूप से उच्च शिक्षा संबंधी पुस्तकों का है । उच्च शिक्षा संबंधी हिन्दी की अच्छी पुस्तकों की संख्या बहुत सीमित हैं । फिर भी आयोग इन्हें की अधिक पुस्तकें प्राप्त करने का प्रयास कर रहा है और इस विषय में पुस्तक विक्रेताओं के साथ पत्र व्यवहार कर रहा है।

Improvement in Telephone System in Goa

9884. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large number of complaints regarding the telephone system in Goa;

(b) if so, the nature of these complaints; and

(c) steps taken to improve the functioning and to expand the telephones net work in that territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There have been complaints regarding the telephone system in Goa.

(b) Complaints have mainly been of three types—

(i) Non-working of telephones.

(ii) Excess metering.

(iii) Delay in getting trunk calls.

(i) Complaints of non-working of telephones in MAX-II exchanges are largely due to delayed dial tone. The lines also get interrupted due to damage by civil agencies while digging and by falling of trees.

(ii) Complaints of excess metering are largely due to introduction of STD service to number of places and subscribers may not be keeping check of calls.

(iii) Inadequacy of junction lines from some small automatic exchanges and occasional interruptions on these result in delays to trunk calls.

(c) (i) Action is being taken to replace the MAX-II type exchange at Panjim by MAX-I. MAX-I exchanges are planned at Margo and Vasco.

(ii) Complaints of excess metering are investigated and rebate given where justified.

(iii) Extra junctions are being added from small automatic exchanges (SAXs) where necessary.

Expansion of telephone service:

(i) *Panaji Exchange*: Being expanded from 1800 to 2000 lines.

(ii) *Madagaon Exchange*: Expansion from 1600 to 1800 lines is in progress and expected to be completed shortly.

(iii) *Vasco Exchange*: Expansion from 1000 to 1200 lines has been planned.

(iv) Expansion of exchange capacity has been planned at Calangute, Cortalim, Curchorem and Cucolim Exchanges.

(v) New exchanges are planned at Aldona, Assonara and Soilim.

भूमिगत जल हेतु ड्रिलिंग के लिये सर्वेक्षण

9885. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भूमिगत जल हेतु ड्रिलिंग करने के लिये एक योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन भागों का सर्वेक्षण कर लिया गया है और किन-किन का सर्वेक्षण अभी किया जाना है तथा यह कार्य कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :(क) जी हां, । केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड ने भूमिगत जल संसाधनों के समन्वेषण एवं उपयोग के लिए देश के विभिन्न भागों में भूजल विज्ञानीय सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की है ।

(ख) देश के कुल 28.71 लाख वर्ग किलो मीटर क्षेत्र में से जनवरी 1979 तक लगभग 14.80 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र भूजल विज्ञानीय सर्वेक्षण के अन्तर्गत किया गया है । इसका राज्य वार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। पहले यह अनुमान था कि बोर्ड को समुचित रूप से मजबूत बनाने के पश्चात् शेष क्षेत्र के अधिकांश भाग को छठी पंच वर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान भूजल विज्ञान सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण के अंतर्गत किया जायगा । तथापि बोर्ड के सुदृढ़ीकरण में कुछ समय लग जाने की संभावना है । इसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए बोर्ड की विद्यमान उपलब्ध सामर्थ के आधार पर छठी पंच वर्षीय योजनावधि के लिए 6.60 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर का अंतिम लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है । शेष क्षेत्र को आगामी आठ से दस वर्ष में भूजल विज्ञान सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण के अंतर्गत लिए जाने की संभावना है ।

विवरण

भूजल विज्ञानीय सर्वेक्षण की स्थिति

क्षेत्र/राज्य	राज्य का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग किलो मीटर)	सर्वेक्षण किया जा सकने वाला अनुमानित क्षेत्र (वर्ग किलो मीटर)	जनवरी 1979 तक सर्वेक्षण किया गया क्षेत्र (वर्ग कि० मी०)
1	2	3	4
उत्तरी			
उत्तर प्रदेश	2,94,413	2,71,293	2,04,837
दक्षिणी			
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2,76,814	2,76,814	1,13,116
तमिलनाडु	1,30,069	1,28,769	54,965
पांडीचेरी	480	—	—
कर्नाटक	1,91,773	1,91,773	37,455
केरल	38,864	38,759	18,865
लक्ष्य द्वीप	32	32	—
पूर्वी			
बिहार	1,73,876	1,73,876	70,216
उड़ीसा	1,55,782	1,55,782	78,438
सिक्किम	7,298	1,856	153
पश्चिम बंगाल	87,853	87,743	87,743
अंडमान निकोबार	8,293	8,293	2,200

1	2	3	4
पश्चिमी			
राजस्थान	3,42,214	3,42,214	3,07,141
गुजरात	1,95,984	1,95,984	95,540
दमन और दीव	112	112	60
उत्तर पश्चिमी			
जम्मू और काश्मीर	2,22,235	24,926	13,545
हिमाचल प्रदेश	55,673	19,453	5,895
पंजाब	50,362	50,362	49,940
हरियाणा	44,222	44,222	44,222
दिल्ली	1,485	1,485	1,485
चंडीगढ़	115	115	115
उत्तर पूर्वी			
असम	78,543	62,800	49,461
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	83,578	13,000	2,890
त्रिपुरा	10,477	6,310	5,535
मेघालय	22,489	8,700	5,440
मणिपुर	22,356	6,600	3,642
नागालैंड	16,527	2,500	1,700
मिजोरम	21,087	2,000	—
केन्द्रीय			
मध्य प्रदेश	4,42,841	4,42,841	1,04,560
महाराष्ट्र	3,07,762	3,07,762	96,190
गोवा	3,701	3,701	3,545
दादर और नागर हवेली	491	491	490
कुल	32,87,781	28,71,048	14,79,274

Recovery of Sugar from Mills in Punjab

9886. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rate of recovery of sugar from different mills in Punjab;

(b) whether it is very low in case of Dhuri and Phagwara Mills as compared to other cooperative mills;

(c) what are the reasons of the low rate of recovery;

(d) whether he is aware that both the Kisans and Government are being cheated by these mill owners; and

(e) what remedial measures are being taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The sugar recovery percentage of cane upto 15-4-1979 during 1978-79 season for the six sugar

factories in Punjab State is as under:—

1. Dhuri	8·69
2. Phagwara	9·51
3. Morinda	9·56
4. Bhogpur	9·56
5. Nawanshahr	9·57
6. Batala	10·61

(b) The sugar recovery percentage in the case of Dhuri factory is low as compared to that of other factories in Punjab State, but the difference in the case of Phagwara factory is only marginal.

(c) The main reason for low sugar recovery in Dhuri is comparatively less area under CO J. 64, an early maturing high sugar variety, and also due to low mill efficiency on account of very old machinery.

(d) In view of the above facts this does not arise.

(e) The Punjab Government are taking steps to increase the area under CO J. 64 Sugarcane variety and also trying to reduce the time-lag between the harvesting of sugarcane and its milling by the factory. Besides, the Central Government are implementing, through the term financing institutions, a soft loan scheme for the modernization and rehabilitation of sugar factories.

Building for States Information Centres

9887. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government of India to construct a 'Bharat Bhavan' for information centres of various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the said building is likely to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Construction of Government Quarters

9888. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 92 on the 20th November, 1978 regarding allotment of B and C type quarters in Delhi and State:

(a) whether Government has since sorted out the applications received from the employees working in Delhi;

(b) if so, the information asked for in part (a) and (b) of the aforesaid question may be furnished;

(c) whether it is a fact that the progress in regard to construction of Government quarters for employees is very slow and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the number of employees who are likely to vacate their accommodation by 1982 due to their retirement (category-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement furnishing the information is attached.

(c) Within the available resources, it is the policy of the Government to construct as many quarters as possible for Government servants. During the previous financial year, Government have sanctioned construction of 15,300 houses in Delhi. In all, a total number of about 21,000 houses are under construction/sanctioned for construction in Delhi and it is likely to be completed during the next two or three years. In addition, a hostel with 800 suites is being constructed

for allotment to the delegates attending the UNIDO Conference. After the conference, these suites will also be added to the General Pool accommodation.

(d) No such information is maintained.

Statement

Priority Date	Number of applications received	
Year	Type B	Type C
1939	6	9
1940	2	3
1941	6	9
1942	10	26
1943	28	61
1944	47	99
1945	38	123
1946	35	101
1947	42	126
1948	51	167
1949	30	178
1950	36	159
1951	36	168
1952	39	272
1953	68	289
1954	118	394
1955	287	686
1956	402	940
1957	991	835
1958	620	648
1959	612	725
1960	631	456
1961	951	817
1962	1251	712
1963	1278	799
1964	1544	871
1965	1477	829
1966	1584	557
1967	1388	701
1968	857	301
1969	1072	326
1970	1257	355
1971	1501	377
1972	1059	343
1973	1150	316
1974	957	186
1975	903	199
1976	924	189
1977	2417	2343
1978	558	127
1979	008	2

यमुना-पार बस्तियों का विकास

9889. श्री घंटा चरण सिंह: क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार यमुना-पार बस्तियों का विकास करने का है; और यदि हां, तो सब से पहले किस क्षेत्र में विकास कार्य आरम्भ करने का विचार है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान इस कार्य पर कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि इस समय यमुना पार क्षेत्र में दो विद्युतीकरण कालोनियों का विकास किया जा रहा है जिनमें से एक कालोनी सिलमपुर गार्डन (880 एम० आई० सी०/एम० आई० सी०/अनाधा क्वार्टर) में

है तथा दूसरी कालोनी विनोबापुरी) निर्माणाधीन 2088 एम० आई० जी०/एम० आई० जी० फ्लैट तथा 1440 एम० आई० जी०/एम० आई० जी० फ्लैटों का शीघ्र ही निर्माण आरम्भ किया जाना है) जेल में हैं और इन पर वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान लगभग 6.12 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Vacation of Varandahs by the Shop Keepers in New Delhi

9890. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2091 on the 4th December, 1978 regarding blocking of varandahs by shopkeeper in New Delhi and state:

(a) whether instead of clearing the varandahs, the shopkeepers of markets of Sarojini Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Kidwai Nagar and Laxmibai Nagar are still blocking the varandahs rather it is on the increase thereby causing great inconvenience and nuisance to the residents of those colonies;

(b) if so steps taken to clear varandahs; and

(c) the action taken against the defaulting shopkeepers?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In Sarojini Nagar Market the varandahs have been declared as 'Public Street' and necessary action to get them vacated by shopkeepers is being taken by NDMC. The defaulting shopkeepers in Netaji Nagar, Kidwai Nagar and Laxmibai Nagar are prosecuted by NDMC apart from their goods being removed during the raids organised to clear encroachments.

Delivery of Money Order

9891. SHRI ASHAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of complaints for wrong deliveries of money orders in the country during last three years with State-wise break-up;

(b) what is the amount involved and what is the policy for giving the money to the rightful owner in cases of complaints; and

(c) is it correct that in the interior villages the time taken for money order delivery is from 15 to 30 days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Total number of complaints for wrong payment of money orders during the years 1976-77, 197-78 and 1978-79 is 11,819 Circle-wise break-up is given in the annexure. State-wise break-up is being collected.

(b) The amount involved is Rs. 12,41,363.52 In cases where wrong payment is established immediate action is taken to restore money to the rightful payee/remitter.

(c) Not correct, except in the case of a few very remote interior villages in Arunachal and Mizoram States and Mikir Hills District of Assam.

Statement

Postal Circles with Head Quarters	No. of complaints of wrong payment	Amount involved
1. Andhra Hyderabad	753	67408·00
2. Bihar, Patna	460	66448·00
3. Delhi	1122	54610·00
4. Gujarat, Ahmedabad	670	72489·22
5. J&K. Srinagar	55	10515·80
6 Karnataka, Bangalore	934	79658·00
7. Kerala, Trivandrum	478	55899·00
8. Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal	365	65676·61
9 Maharashtra, Bombay	527	63125·28
10. N.E., Shillong	556	86814·00
11. N.W., Ambala	774	127913·00
12. Orissa, Bhubaneshwar	296	32161·25
13. Rajasthan Circle, Jaipur	313	39556·60
14. Tamil Nadu, Madras	827	53052·00
15. West Bengal, Calcutta	1281	96075·00
16. U.P., Lucknow	2318	267891·75
Total :	11819	1241363·52

Public Welfare Facilities in East Delhi Colonies

9892. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop (i) district centre at Laxmi Nagar and (ii) community centres|local shopping|convenient shopping centres in Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur and Pandav Nagar;

(b) if so, their location and other details;

(c) amount to be spent; and

(d) when the work will begin and how long it will take to complete?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHA): (a) (i) Yes, Sir.

(ii) Yes, Sir.

(b) Laxmi Nagar district centre, covering an area of about 3 hectares, is proposed to be located at the crossing of Master Plan Road No. 45A and Patparganj Road at a distance of about 1 to Kms. after crossing river Yamuna.

Location of other centres viz. community centre, Local shopping centre and convenient shopping centre in these areas, is yet to be decided.

(c) The estimated cost of development of Laxmi Nagar district centre is Rs. 1 crore approximately. Details in respect of other centres have, however, not been finalised.

(d) The Planning of Laxmi Nagar district has already started and its development is expected to be completed within 3 to 4 years. No time schedule has so far been prepared in respect of other centres.

Delay in Irrigation Projects in Assam

9893. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Irrigation Projects have been delayed for a long;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the delay and what are the projects that are being delayed;

(c) whether Assam had discussions with various Central Government Agencies in this regard; and

(d) what help is being provided to the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of Assam had during the Vth Plan period had taken up for execution one major and seven medium irrigation projects. One of the medium irrigation projects had been completed during 1977-78. The execution of all other projects are reported to be progressing according to schedule.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Implementation of Land Ceiling Act

9894. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government has decided not to extend the period for submitting declarations under section 21 of the urban land ceiling act;

(b) if so, whether in the past, this date was extended several times;

(c) if so, how many times the date was extended;

(d) the reason for not granting further extension;

(e) if so, what is the last date for submitting declaration;

(f) when the final decision for making further rules in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(g) how many States have submitted the declarations?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Eight times.

(d) to (f). The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 came into force on the 17th February, 1976 in 11 States (namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal) and all the Union territories and in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalya and Rajasthan on the date of their adopting the Act. Under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 in a period of 90 days from the com-

mencement of the Act in the State was prescribed for submitting the declarations under sub-section (1) of section 21 by a person holding vacant land. As, however, the conditions under which a person may be permitted to continue to hold the land for the construction of dwelling units for the weaker sections of the society were not prescribed till the 19th December 1977, the period for submitting the declaration had to be extended from time to time. The period prescribed after notifying the conditions expired on the 31st March 1979 in the 11 States referred to above and all the Union territories and on the 24th April 1979 in Manipur. It will expire in Assam on the 6th May 1979, Bihar on the 13th May 1979, Madhya Pradesh on the 22nd October 1979, Meghalya on the 18th May 1979 and Rajasthan on the 21st August 1979. Thus more than one year was available for the landholders to submit the declarations. As the Government of India are anxious that dwelling units for the weaker sections should come up through private enterprises without any more delay, it decided not to extend the period any further.

(g) 4864 declarations have been received from the landholders in the following States:—

Andhra Pradesh	276
Gujarat	221
Karnataka	42
Maharashtra	3477
Madhya Pradesh	56
Orissa	2
Punjab	73
Rajasthan	45
Uttar Pradesh	617
West Bengal	50
Delhi Administration	5
TOTAL	4,864

Demolition of Unauthorised Jhuggis

9895. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of unauthorised jhuggis have been demolished in several colonies of Delhi during last six months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Officers on Deputation in J. N. University

9896. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number and details of officers on deputation in the Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) the reasons for their continuation in service in the Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(c) whether there is a demand to revert them to their parent offices;

(d) whether there is also a demand to fill up these posts from amongst the departmental candidates; and

(e) if the answers to parts (c) and (d) are in affirmative the progress made so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The following two Government officers are on deputation to the University for the period indicated against each:—

(1) Shri S. J. S. Ahluwalia, I.A.&A.S., as Finance Officer for the period from 26-10-1974 to 25-10-1979.

(2) Shri N. Lakshmiah, Superintending Surveyor of works, C.P.W.D., as Chief Project Engineer from 1-1-1979 to 31-12-1980.

(b) The posts of Finance Officer in all the Central Universities are manned by officers of I.A.&A.S., on deputation, while that of the Chief Project Engineer has been filled by deputation of a senior, experienced officer of C.P.W.D., in the public interest.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise

Construction of Boundary Wall on Malviya Nagar Road, Delhi

9897. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 844 on the 26th February, 1979 regarding construction of boundary wall on Malviya Nagar Road and state:

(a) whether the Central Provident Fund Commissioner has complied with the directions of the D.D.A. for dismentling the boundary wall constructed in the middle of the road around their colony;

(b) if not, why not; and

(c) by what time the boundary wall is likely to be dismentled and if no action has been initiated reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central Provident Fund Commissioner has made a request through the Ministry of Labour that the boundary wall is essential from the security point of view and, therefore, the question of its demolition may be reconsidered.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has not so far agreed to the request of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner not to dismantle the boundary wall. It is not possible to indicate any specific time in this regard.

दिल्ली में यमुना नदी पर पुल

9898. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में अन्तरराज्यीय बस अड्डा कश्मीरी गेट के निकट यमुना नदी पर एक नया पुल बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस नए पुल का निर्माण कब तक किया जायेगा और इसको किस मार्ग से जोड़ा जायेगा।

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) 1978 की अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ को देखते हुए सारी परियोजना का विस्तृत रूप से तकनीकी पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

ब्यौरों को अन्तिम रूप देने के पश्चात् काम को आरम्भ किया जायेगा। परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य का आरम्भ होने की तारीख से 5 वर्ष में पूर्ण होने की सम्भावना है।

यह परियोजना अन्तर्राज्यीय बस टर्मिनस पर रिंग रोड के चौराहा को गाजियाबाद रोड से जोड़ेगी तथा यमुनापार क्षेत्र को दिल्ली से मिलायेगी।

Procedure for making Purchases by I.I.T. Kanpur

9899. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure for making purchases under/over the value of Rs. 20,000/- by I.I.T. Kanpur;

(b) whether in some cases purchases for more than Rs. 20,000/- have been made by making cash payment without following the prescribed procedure in behalf and if so, details of such transactions;

(c) persons responsible for such purchases; and

(d) action proposed to be taken in respect of earlier purchases and for future purchases?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to information furnished by the Institute, all purchases (except books and journals) of the Institute are effected under the provision of the statute 9(1), as per the procedure approved by the Board of Governors from time to time, through the Central Purchase Organisation as follows:

(i) purchases upto Rs. 250/- regarding specific items are made from the genuine suppliers recommended by the concerned Head of the Department without inviting quotations.

(ii) purchases above Rs. 250/- upto Rs. 1,000/- are made by asking local firms, on phone, to submit their quotations and choosing on the basis of the lowest of the minimum of three quotations.

(iii) purchases above Rs. 1,000/- are made by inviting quotations.

(iv) proprietory items are purchased by getting the quotations through the Manufacturers.

In exceptional cases, purchases are made without the Central purchase Organisation, by authority designated by the Director.

Cash purchases are made with prior approval of the Director, whenever necessary, after making enquiries to ascertain the lowest price for the quality obtained.

(b) to (d). Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Selection Grade to Asst. Teachers of Delhi

9901. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that assistant teachers under Delhi Administration cannot get selection grade even in thirty years of their service;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several permanent posts of assistant teachers have been abolished after treating as held in abeyance and if so, the reasons therefor and whether it is also a fact that selection grade is given to twenty percent of permanent posts on the basis of seniority list; and

(c) how the interests of assistant teachers have been safeguarded under the new Primary Education Policy of Delhi Administration in view of the fact that several posts were held in abeyance in 1958 and whether there are opportunities on increasing their pay scales and if so, how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration Selection grade has been granted with effect from 5th September 1971 to Asstt. Teachers having less than thirty years of service. However, there are now certain Asstt. Teachers who have completed thirty years of service and have not been granted selection grade so far.

(b) Some posts of Asstt. Teachers have been kept in abeyance due to transfer of Primary Department to Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Selection grade is given to teachers on the basis of 20 per cent of the permanent as well as temporary posts which have been in existence for three years or more w.e.f. 1st January 1973.

(c) The interests of Assistant Teachers have been safeguarded by keeping 30 per cent of the posts of TGT/ Language Teachers reserved to be filled by promoting Assistant Teachers if they fulfil the requisite qualifications. Delhi Administartion has also recently taken a decision by which 248 posts of TGT's have been downgraded to that of Assistant Teachers to enable more Asstt. Teachers to get selection grade.

Telephone Advisory Committee, Punjab

9902. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Telephone Advisory Committee, Punjab Circle was constituted;

(b) the members of this Committee; and how many meetings have been held and at what places and on what dates since then;

(c) whether this Committee met every quarterly; and

(d) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The Telecom. Advisory Committee for Punjab State was constituted on 10th July 1978.

(b) The names of the Members are given in the list I. Two meetings were held at Chandigarh on 16th September 1978 and 24th February 1979.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The 2nd meeting could not be held in December 1978 due to pre-occupation of officers in Planning and coordinating the expansion programme for Telephone Exchanges and Public Call offices to achieve targets fixed for the Circle. The 3rd meeting has now been fixed in May 1979.

Statement

Names of the members of Punjab Telecom. Advisory Committee

Interests Represented	Names and Addresses
1. State Administration	The Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab, Priming and Stationery Department, Chandigarh.
2. State Legislature	(*i*) Shri S. Sukhdev Singh Dhillon, M.L.A. C-2, Civil Station, Bhatinda.
	(*ii*) Shri S. Baldev Singh Mann, M.L.A., P.O. & Village Mauran, District Sangrur.
3. Members of Parliament	(*i*) Shri Yagya Dutt Sharma, M.P., 3, Gurdwara, Rakabganj Road, New Delhi-110001.
	(*ii*) Shri Balwant Singh Ramuwalia, M.P. 21, Western Court, New Delhi-110001.
4. Press	Giani Shadi Singh, Editor, The Daily Akali Patrika, Jullundur.
5. Medical Profession	Dr. O.P. Aggarwal, Kothi Megh Singh. State President, I.M.A. Punjab, Ludhiana.
6. Legal Profession	Shri Baldev Singh Sibia, Advocate Mukatsar (Punjab).

1	2	3
7.	Other Profession Like Engineer and Architects etc.	Shri J.N. Trehan, 590-Sector 18, Chandigarh.
8.	Trade, Commerce and Industry . . .	(i) Shri Dharam Pal Kansal, Proprietor, Kansal Woollen Industries, Ludhiana.
		(ii) Shri Madan Lal Gupta, Proprietor Popular Traders, Ambala Cantt. (Haryana).
		(iii) Shri Anant Ram Badhan, Small Scale Industrialist, Jullundur.
9.	Public Workers	(i) Mrs. Shanti Nanda Jail Road, Gurdaspur.
		(ii) Smt. Dairy Grewal, Distt. Red Cross Society, Patiala.
		(iii) Shri Ranjit Singh Kohli, Freedom Fighter & Social Worker, Faridkot.
		(iv) Shri Shyam Khosla, Social Worker Rohtak (Haryana).

Rat Menace

9903. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have succeeded in devising effective methods for controlling rat population in the country; and

(b) if so, the methods which farmers and others are advised to employ to protect their crops, foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Both preventive and curative methods have been developed to reduce rodent menace in the crop fields and residential premises.

Under 'Save Grain Campaign' the allied Department of Food are carrying out activities on developmental, extension and training through its 17 fields team located in different parts of the country.

(b) The rodent control methods are recommended to be followed in an integrated manner on a community basis to get the desired results. The control strategy recommended to farmers include rodent control in crop fields and threshing yards during kharif and rabi and residential houses in May-June, followed by evaluation during July. Under field conditions, the measures include use of traps and approved rodenticides both in the form of baits and burrow fumigants. The farmers are also advised to adopt the following methods for effective rodent control:—

(i) Rat proofing of houses and storage godowns.

(ii) Caging and trapping.

(iii) Use of rodent proof storage structures.

(iv) Use of rodenticides.

(v) Fumigation of rat burrows in fields.

In residential premises, the suggested methods include maintenance of general sanitation use of traps, improved grain storage structures and safe chronic rodenticides.

गेहूं के समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करना

9904. श्री अब्दुल प्रताप भास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा, वर्ष 1979-80 के लिए नवम्बर 1978 में सिफारिश किये गये गेहूं के समर्थन मूल्यों के संबंध में भारत सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने यह घोषणा की थी कि गेहूं के लिए समर्थन मल्य गेहूं की बुवाई के सीजन से पहले ही घोषित कर दिए जाएंगे परन्तु उक्त घोषणा के विपरीत, गेहूं के समर्थन मूल्यों के बारे में जनवरी 1979 के अन्त तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि किसान संगठनों, राज्य सरकारों तथा जनता के प्रतिनिधियों ने कहा है कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये समर्थन मूल्य बहुत ही कम हैं और उन्होंने भारत सरकार से आग्रह किया है कि वह समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करें और यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार गेहूं के समर्थन मूल्य कब तक घोषित कर देगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने रबी विपणन मौसम 1979-80 के लिए गेहूं का वसूली मूल्य 115/-रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित करने का निर्णय किया है। माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान 1979-80 के रबी विपणन मौसम के लिए गेहूं की मूल्य और वसूली नीति पर 12 अप्रैल 1979 के सदन में दिए गए वक्तव्य की ओर आकर्षित किया जाता है।

(ख) सरकार कृषि जिन्सों के समर्थन मूल्य उनके बुवाई मौसमों से पूर्व घोषित करने की इच्छुक है और संबंध में आवश्यक पग उठा रही है।

(ग) जी हां। कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों और राज्य सरकारों के दृष्टिकोणों पर विचार करने और फसल की सम्भावनाओं, सामान्य मूल्य स्तर पर समर्थन मूल्य के प्रभाव, उचित दामों पर उपभोक्ता को गेहूं सप्लाई करने की आवश्यकता, आदि जैसे अन्य कई तत्वों को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार ने 115/-रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पर समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किया था।

Cinema Plots sold by D.D.A.

9905. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.A. had sold Cinema plots in different colonies since their inception till today;

(b) if so, names of the parties to whom the Cinema Plots have been sold till today with the price of the plot; and

(c) whether the construction of all the Cinema plots has been completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is given in the attached statement.

(c) No, Sir, not in all.

Statement

Statement of Cinema Plots sold by D.D.A. in its Colonies

Sl. No.	Scheme	Premium of Plot	Name of the purchaser
		Rs.	
1	Distt. Centre, Rajendra Place	19,12,000	M/s. Rachna Enterprises (India) Regd. 33, Pusa Road, New Delhi.

1	2	3	4
2	Distt. Centre, Rajendra Place .	54,01,000	M/s Mayur Corp., 2/7 Ansari Rd., Daryaganj, New Delhi.
3	Community Centre, Friends Colony.	16,05,000	M/s Grandlay Electricals India, 3/4, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.
4	Community Centre at Janakpuri, Block 'C'.	15,00,000	M/s Skipper Properties Pvt. Ltd., 4-B, Vandana, 11-Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi.
5	Distt. Centre, Laxmi Nagar .	28,06,000	M/s Radhu Palace, H.O. Radhu Cinema Bldg, Shahdara, Delhi-32.
6	Distt. Centre, Kalkaji, Nehru Place	10,15,000	Shri Om Prakash Malhotra Malhotra & Bros., B/806 Rajinder Nagar.
7	C.C. Naraina Indl. Area . .	2,26,400 (Annual rent)	M/s Amir Singh Pahwa, Director, Anjala (Proposed) N-60, Greater Kailash, New Delhi.
8	C.C. Safdarjang Indl. Area .	11,00,000	M/s Kapoor Sons & Co.
9	C.C. Vasant Vihar . . .	3,13,500 (Annual Rent)	Sh. Raj Kumar Jai Singhani for proposed Firm or Company.
10	C.C. Wazirpur	2,31,000 (Annual Rent)	S/Sh. Kuldip Singh Kulwant Singh S/o Sh. Balwant Singh.
11	Jhandewalan 'C' Block . .	3,49,000 (Annual Rent) The allotment was however cancelled as the bidder did not deposit the full amount of the bid.	Sh K. M. Bijli & Smt. Sandhora Rani.
12	Karam Pura Shopping Centre Plot No. 1.	2,01,600 (Annual Rent)	M/s Jasjit Film Pvt. Ltd.
13	SF/1(a) D.A.G. Scheme . .	6,05,601·35	M/s Krishan Mohan (Delite Cinema).

Filling up Vacancies of T.E.S. Class I (Group A)

9906. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Departmental Promotion Committee is considering to fill the vacancies of T.E.S. Class I(Group A) which are expected to fall vacant due to retirement or other developments during the year 1979-80;

(b) whether the vacancies will be filled by departmental promotions from T.E.S. Class (Group B); and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not all the vacancies, but the major part of the vacancies will be filled up by promotion of TES Group-B officers.

(c) As per Recruitment Rules the vacancies in Senior Scale of I.T.S. Group-A are to be filled up by promotion of T.E.S. Group-B officers as also by promotion of directly recruited officers of Junior Scale of ITS Group-A.

राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय रेगिस्तान पार्क के लिए परियोजना

9907. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय रेगिस्तान पार्कों के लिए कोई परियोजना राजस्थान सरकार से मिली है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय रेगिस्तान पार्क के विकास की परियोजना का उद्देश्य भारतीय रेगिस्तान की चरम परिस्थितिक प्रणाली का संरक्षण करना है तथा रेगिस्तान के भाग का विकास करना है, ताकि रेगिस्तानी –वन्य-जीवन का संरक्षण किया जा सके और मिलते-जुलते इलाकों आदि में विकास गतिविधियों के आयोजन हेतु जलवायु और परिस्थिति-विज्ञान का अध्ययन किया जा सके।

परियोजना के अन्तर्गत बाड़मेर जिले का 3000 वर्ग किलोमीटर से अधिक क्षेत्र और जैसलमेर जिले का कुछ भाग आएगा । परियोजना के प्रथम चरण (1978–83) में लगभग 332.00 लाख रुपए विकास की कुल अनुमानित लागत होगी, जिस में से 232 लाख रुपए पूंजीगत व्यय होगा तथा शेष आवर्ती व्यय होगा ।

1978–79 के दौरान मरु विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत परियोजना हेतु 32000 लाख रुपए अनुमोदित किए गए थे । राज्य का वन विभाग योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है ।

शहरी विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत विश्व बैंक से सहायता

9908. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन शहरों की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है, जिन्हें शहरी विकास योजना के अधीन विश्व बैंक द्वारा सहायता प्रदान की गई है और प्रत्येक शहर के लिए कितनी सहायता राशि दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारें भी इस विकास योजना के लिए सहयोग देंगी और यदि हां, तो कितनी ; और

(ग) इस योजना में शामिल किये गये मध्य प्रदेश के शहरों के नाम क्या हैं, उनके लिए कितनी धन राशि उपलब्ध की गई है और क्या विकास योजनायें आदि तैयार कर ली गई हैं और उन्हें अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है ।

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) विश्व बैंक ने शहरों के लिये ऋण सहायता दी है न कि राज्यों में कस्बों के लिये । राज्यवार विभिन्न शहरों में परियोजनाओं के नामों का तथा प्रत्येक परियोजना को दिये गये ऋण सहायता का एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) विश्व बैंक की सहायता अतिरिक्त योजना सहायता के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार के माध्यम से प्राप्त होती है, तथा राज्य सरकारें विकास योजनाओं की लागत का 30 से 50 प्रतिशत तक योगदान करती हैं।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई कस्बा सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है।

विवरण

नगर विकास क्षेत्र में विश्व बैंक द्वारा सहायता से क्रियान्वित हो रही परियोजनाएं

(लाख अमेरिकन डालरों में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य	परियोजना का नाम	परियोजना की कुल लागत	परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक द्वारा सहायता की राशि	इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित किये गये कस्बों/शहरों के नाम
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	महाराष्ट्र	बम्बई जलपूर्ति–I	158.2	55.0	बम्बई महानगर
2.	उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश जल पूर्ति	75.0	40.0	कानपुर, आगरा, वाराणसी, इलाहाबाद और लखनऊ
3.	पंजाब	पंजाब जलपूर्ति	77.6	38.0	जालन्धर, अमृतसर, लुधियाना, मोगा, पटियाला, राजपुरा, भटिण्डा, और पठानकोट
4.	महाराष्ट्र	बम्बई जलपूर्ति–II	411.6	196.0	बम्बई महानगर
5.	पश्चिम बंगाल	कलकत्ता नगर विकास–I	97.0	35	कलकत्ता महानगर
6.	तमिल नाडु	मद्रास नगर विकास दूसरा	52.0	24.0	मद्रास महानगर
7.	पश्चिम बंगाल	कलकत्ता नगर विकास	187.7	87.0	कलकत्ता महानगर
8.	महाराष्ट्र	बम्बई नगर परिवहन	50.5	25.0	बम्बई महानगर

गुजरात राज्य की सिंचाई योजनाओं को मंजूरी देना

9909. श्री अर्जनसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने 1979–80 के लिये वार्षिक योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिये गुजरात राज्य की नई सिंचाई योजनाओं को मंजूर कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) गुजरात को उन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का कितना कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उसके लिये कितनी और किस प्रकार में सहायता दी जायेगी ; और

(घ) गुजरात राज्य की कौन-कौन सी सिंचाई योजनाएं/परियोजनाएं 1978–79 में किस किस तारीख को मंजूर की गई और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उन के लिये किस रूप में तथा कितनी सहायता दी गई ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री गुरबीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) से (घ). गुजरात राज्य की विकास योजना में शामिल करने के लिये योजना आयोग ने 1978–79 के दौरान चार नई स्कीमें नामत: एक वृहद-क्षेत्र और तीन मध्य-स्कीमें — धुलजार–II, मिंती और वेनु —मंजूर की हैं। इन स्कीमों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है

परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति की तारीख	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये)	सिंचाई लाभ (हजार हैक्टेयर)
1. हेरन	10-4-78	2526.00	36.422
2. फुलजार-डी	11-4-78	39.00	0.68
3. मिस्ती	11-8-78	188.44	1.571
4. बेनु-डी	11-8-78	324.77	5.285

इन स्कीमों पर काम प्रारम्भ हो चुका है । मार्च 1979 तक इन स्कीमों पर होने वाला प्रत्याशित व्यय और 1979-80 की वार्षिक योजना के लिए राज्य द्वारा अपने प्रस्तावों में रखे गए परिव्यय नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

स्कीम का नाम	मार्च, 1979 तक होने वाला व्यय (लाख रुपये)	1979-80 के लिए प्रस्तावित परिव्यय
1. हेरन	368.00	200.00
2. फुलजार-डी	30.00	9.00
3. मिस्ती	53.00	60.00
4. बेनु-डी	70.00	60.00

सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई स्कीमों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी विकास योजनाओं के सम्पूर्ण ढांचे के अन्तर्गत की जाती है । राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है जो विकास या परियोजना के किसी विशिष्ट सेक्टर से संबंधित नहीं होती ।

Opening of a Post Office in Madan Park, New Delhi

9010. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2615 on the 7th December, 1978 regarding 'opening of a Post Office in Madan Park, New Delhi', and to state:

(a) whether the owner of a Centrally located building in Madan Park offered his building to be given on rent for the said Post Office and also gave in writing to made alteration and amendments according to the desire of the postal authorities but the postal authorities has not so far opened the Post Office there;

(b) whether the postal authorities has suggested by sending a proposal to change the name of the said Post Office from "Madan Park Post Office" to "Ashoka Park Extension Post Office" whereas Ashoka Park Ext. Colony is situated in the extreme corner of the area and also there is no direct entrance to te colony from the colonies of this area viz., Madan Park, Jaidev Park, Bhagwan Dass Nagar, Punjab Garden, Manohar Park, etc.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the said Post Office will be opened in Madan Park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Applications from two landlords at Madan Park were received on 5-9-78. The offers of the owners of these buildings to make additions and alterations could not meet the requirements of the Department for opening of the post office. The Post Office could not, therefore, be opened so far in Madan Park.

(b) Yes, it is a fact that it has been decided to open the Post Office at Ashoka Park Extn. on availability of suitable accommodation. However, the P.O. can be opened in Madan Park if a suitable building is provided either by the residents of the colony or by their Association.

(c) Reason for the proposed change of name of the proposed Madan Park Post Office to Ashok Park Extension Post Office is that no suitable accommodation is available in Madan Park itself.

(d) The Post Office will be opened as and when suitable accommodation is made available in Madan Park.

बैलों की कमी

9911. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1979 को देश में ऐसे बैलों की कुल कितनी कमी है जिनकी कृषि कार्यों के लिये आवश्यकता है ; और

(ख) इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये मंत्रालय क्या कदम उठा रहा है और वह कमी कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) कृषि कार्यों के लिये आवश्यक बैलों की कमी के बारे में कोई विशेष जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है । तथापि, 1972 की पशुधन गणना के अनुसार 3 वर्ष से अधिक के नर पशुओं की संख्या 70,599,000 थी, जो सिर्फ काम के लिये उपयोग में लाए जाते हैं । 1977 की पशुधन गणना के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, क्योंकि कुछ राज्यों में भी प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयों के कारण पशु गणना नहीं की जा सकी ।

(ख) उक्त (क) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Survey of Under Ground Water in Orissa

9912. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state progress Government of Orissa have achieved so far in the field of Ground Water Survey in Orissa for utilisation in irrigation purposes in this area?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Uptodate details about the progress achieved by the Government of Orissa in the field of detailed ground water survey in the State have yet to be obtained. However, the Central Ground Water Board has carried out macro-level surveys in the State and an area of 82,687 sq. km. of a total of 1,55,782 sq. km. has been covered upto February, 1979.

Construction of Government Quarters

9913. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some target date of December, 1978 and March, 1979 was fixed for construction of type A, B, and C Quarters in different colonies;

(b) if so, how many quarters were to be completed in the above category;

(c) whether the target was achieved, if not, the reasons in details for delay and who are responsible for it; and

(d) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Sabha.

कर्मचारियों को ड्यूटी के स्थान के निकट ही आवास देना

9914. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में उन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों के नाम तथा संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने अपने कर्मचारियों को ड्यूटी के स्थान के निकट ही आवास दिया हुआ है और जिन कर्मचारियों को ऐसे क्वार्टर मिले हैं उनका श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बी० आई० एफ० क्षेत्रों में तैनात केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों को अपनी ड्यूटी के स्थान के निकट ही आवास दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो लोक सभा, राज्य सभा सचिवालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिये जो दिन रात काम करते है संसद भवन के निकट रिहायशी मकान न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) अन्य विभागों द्वारा नियंत्रित वास के विभागीय पूल के बारे में कोई सूचना इस मंत्रालय में नहीं रखी जाती ।

(ख) सामान्य पूल वास में ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है । इस के अलावा, कोई क्षेत्र बी०आई० पी० क्षेत्र परिभाषित नहीं किया गया है । तथापि, हाल ही में यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि संसद सदस्यों के निवास स्थानों की देख रेख के लिये केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के अनिवार्य स्टाफ को मिन्टो रोड/डी०आई० जैड क्षेत्र में छः रिहायशी मकान आवंटित किये जाए ।

(ग) लोक सभा/राज्य सभा सचिवालय में कार्य कर रहे स्टाफ के लिये डी०आई० जैड० क्षेत्र में जो उनकी ड्यूटी स्थान के पास है, कुछ क्वार्टर पहले ही निर्मित किये जा चुके है ।

श्रेणी तीन तथा चार के कर्मचारियों के लिये उनके कार्यालयों के निकट सरकारी आवास बनाया जाना

9915. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सचिवालय के निकट मंदिर मार्ग राजा बाजार, बाबा खड़क सिंह मार्ग, आदि पर कितने क्वार्टरों का निर्माण किया जायेगा ; 31 मार्च, 1979 तक कितने क्वार्टर बन चुके हैं और वे किन-किन श्रेणियों के हैं ;

(ख) क्या अधिकांश तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी दूर से बसों में आते हैं जब कि अन्य श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों पर कार्यालय आने जाने के लिये अपनी कारें और स्कूटर हैं और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार भविष्य में तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये 50 प्रतिशत क्वार्टरों का निर्माण उन के कार्यालयों के निकट करने के बारे में विचार करेगी

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) डी० आई० जैड० क्षेत्र नई दिल्ली में 31 मार्च 1979 तक निम्नलिखित क्वार्टर बनाये गये थे:—

टाइप	ए	बी	सी	डी
	272	307	98	124

(ख) यह तो आम जानकारी की बात है कि दिल्ली शहर के विस्तार के कारण लोग दूर-दूर से अपने कार्य-स्थलों पर आते हैं ।

(ग) त्वरित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत डी०आई० जैड० तथा आराम बाग क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित क्वार्टर बनाये जायेंगे :—

टाईप	ए	बी	सी	डी
	349	1829	4129	62

दिल्ली में रामकृष्ण पुरम, इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट तथा पुराने सचिवालय में भी सरकारी कार्यालय हैं । बदरपुर, महरौली रोड तथा लोदी रोड क्षेत्रों में भी कार्यालयवास निर्माणाधीन हैं । इन कार्यालयों के नजदीक क्वार्टर पहले ही मौजूद हैं तथा और क्वार्टर निर्माणा-धीन हैं ।

Public Call Office in Ratnagiri Maharashtra

9916. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many PCO were opened in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra in last two years, year-wise;

(b) how many P.C.O. are to be opened in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra in 1979-80 and names of such villages; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide Telex facility at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra which is a district place and where new industries are coming up and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) 1977-78: 8 Public Telephones. 1978-79: 19 Public Telephones.

(b) Forty. Names are given in the annexure.

(c) There is no proposal at present to provide Telex facility at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra for want of viable demand.

Statement

Names of places in District Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) where Public Telephones are proposed to be opened during the year 1979-80.

1. Ambed.
2. Ansure.
3. Bhelsai.
4. Burumbad.
5. Bhirwanda.
6. Chavanale.
7. Chindor.
8. Chowkul.
9. Devali.
10. Devache Gothare.
11. Dhaulvalli.
12. Harcheri.
13. Jarbude.
14. Kasarvadi.
15. Kelashi.
16. Khanoli.
17. Khopi.
18. Lalwan.
19. Malewada.
20. Matonda.
21. Mhapral.
22. Muhage.
23. Nadgaon.
24. Nartave.
25. Nate.
26. Oni-Navase.
27. Pachal.
28. Palgad.
29. Pandori.
30. Pedhambe.
31. Sagve.
32. Salgaon.
33. Sangali.
34. Sagwara.
35. Tamhani.
36. Tavsal.
37. Tirlot.
38. Velas.
39. Vetore.
40. Wadi-Ratnagiri.

Residential Accommodation to postal Employees in Ratnagiri District

9917. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of postal employees working in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra;

(b) how many of them are provided with residential accommodation and how many of them are Class I and Class II employees; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide suitable residential accommodation to these employees and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) One thousand and eighty nine.

(b) Sixty seven officials have been provided with accommodation.

The number of Class I is Nil and Class II is one.

(c) Eleven more quarters were made available to Postal Staff in Ratnagiri district during 1978-79.

At present there is no proposal for constructing additional quarters at any place in Ratnagiri district.

S.T.D. link between Hoshiarpur-Chandigarh-Delhi

9918. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since planned to link Hoshiarpur with Chandigarh and Delhi with S.T.D. facility;

(b) if so, by what time will it start functioning; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not connecting Hoshiarpur with Chandigarh and Delhi with S.T.D. facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By 1983.

(c) Does not arise.

Use of sophisticated Electronics Devices of P&T by AIR and TV

9919. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sophisticated electronic devices of the P & T has been made use of by the AIR and TV for their broadcasting in our country;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what are the areas and to what extent this cooperation is now taking place and what is the possibility of extending this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir, to a limited extent.

(b) P&T provides programme channels to AIR and channels for live TV relay to Doordarshan on their request.

(c) P&T is cooperating with AIR and Doordarshan in accommodating their broadcast requirements wherever and whenever required by them. The areas of cooperation are being further extended with the launching of INSAT-I which is being shared both by P&T and Doordarshan.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण

9920. श्री कचकलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुरानी दिल्ली क्षेत्र में बड़े पैमाने पर अवैध निर्माण किये जाने के बारे में सरकार को शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर शिकायतकर्ता को इस बारे में की गई कार्यवाही से सूचित कर दिया जाता है और यदि हां, तो उन्हें कितनी अवधि के बाद इस बारे में सूचित किया जाता है ;

(ग) जनवरी से 31 मार्च, 1979 तक किन किन स्थानों के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं, और प्रत्येक मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जावेगी ।

Sale of Fake Postal Stationery

9921. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that fake postal stationery is being sold in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases detected during the year 1978-79;

(c) the nature of the action taken against the culprits; and

(d) whether the postal employees were also found involed in the rackets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

नेशनल डेयरी डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड कार्पोरेशन के चेयरमैन द्वारा तिलहन और मूंगफली की पैदावार बढ़ाने हेतु बनाई गई योजना को लागू किया जाना

9922. श्री धर्मसिंहभाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल डेयरी डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन द्वारा तिलहन, तेल तथा मूंगफली की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये बनाई गई योजना सरकार ने मंजूर कर दी है; और यदि हां, तो कब तथा उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य के किन किन जिलों के किन-किन गांवों में कितने किसानों ने योजना को लागू किया है तथा कब से और कैसे किया है;

(ग) यह योजना कितनी अवधि के लिये बनाई गई है और इसके अन्तर्गत खाद्य तेल, तिलहन तथा मूंगफली के तेल का अनुमानित वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना हुआ;

(घ) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मूंगफली और अन्य तिलहन उत्पादक किसानों को किस किस प्रकार की सहायता मिलेगी;

(ङ) देश इस बारे में कब तक आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएगा; और

(च) देश में खाद्य तेलों के कुल उत्पादन की तुलना में मूंगफली के तेल की क्या प्रतिशतता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) भारत सरकार, राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड द्वारा तैयार की गई खाद्य तेल के पुनर्निर्माण और तिलहन उत्पादन तथा उस के विपणन सम्बन्धी परियोजना पर कार्यवाही कर रही है । तथापि, भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड को सी० एल० यू० एस० ए० द्वारा उपहार में दिये जाने वाले 1,60,000 मीटरी टन वनस्पति तेल का आयात करने के लिये यू० एस० ए० (सी० एल० यू० एस० ए०) की सहकारी लीग के साथ करार करने के लिये 19-9-1978 को अपनी सहमति दे दी है । यह सहमति इस आधार पर दी गई है कि राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड द्वारा सृजित निधि का उपयोग उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा उत्तम परिसंस्करण और विपणन आदि के माध्यम से किसानों के लाभ में वृद्धि करने हेतु परियोजना व्यय के लिये किया जायेगा । यह उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित के द्वारा प्राप्त किया जायेगा :—

(1) तिलहन उत्पादकों के कृषक संगठन की स्थापना करना । प्रारम्भ में राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड एक तिलहन और वनस्पति तेल स्कन्ध की स्थापना कर रही है, जो कि तिलहन उत्पादक सहकारी समितियों के एक राष्ट्रीय संघ का विकास करेगी । यह समेकित परियोजना, जिस में तिलहनों, वनस्पति तेल तथा अन्य उपोत्पादों का उत्पादन परिसंस्करण और विपणन शामिल होंगे, उपर्युक्त ऐजेंसी द्वारा कियान्वित की जायेगी ।

(2) बीजों के उत्पादन की व्यवस्था करना और उनकी उत्पादक समितियों को सप्लाई करना इस उद्देश्य के लिये उचित स्थानों पर जिला फार्मों का विकास किया जायेगा । ये फार्म अनुकूली अनुसन्धान का भी कार्य करेंगे ।

(3) परियोजना द्वारा उत्पादन में जो वृद्धि प्राप्त करनी होगी, उस का उत्तरदायित्व ग्राम सहकारी समितियों के प्रतिनिधियों, बीज फार्मों के उत्तरदायी तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों और ग्रामीणों के साथ सहयोग जोड़ने वाले निदेशकों के चक्कर-फिरते वर्गों का होगा ।

(4) समन्वित मूल्य पर उत्पाद की अभिवृद्धि करना और परिसंस्करण के लिये व्यवस्था करना ।

इस उद्देश्य के लिये, परियोजना के अन्तर्गत प्रभावी परिसंस्करण की सुविधाओं की स्थापना की जायेगी ।

(5) वनस्पति तेलों का वितरण और विपणन, उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से उपलब्ध प्रणालियों द्वारा होगा ।

परियोजना के अन्तर्गत, अन्य मित्र देशों से उपहार स्वरूप दिये गये 90,000 मीटरी टन अतिरिक्त वनस्पति तेल का आयात करने की भी व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) योजना की अभी फील्ड स्तर पर कियान्विति नहीं की गई है, इसलिये यह जानकारी अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है । तथापि योजना के अंतर्गत 8,000 ग्रामों के 3.5 लाख तिलहन उत्पादकों को शामिल करने की व्यवस्था है और वे मुख्यत: गुजरात, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और महाराष्ट्र के मूंगफली उगाने वाले जिलों के होंगे । इसकी शुरूआत गुजरात से होगी ।

(ग) प्रथम चरण में मूंगफली की फसल को शामिल करने के लिये यह परियोजना 7 वर्ष की अवधि के लिये तैयार की गई है । योजना के अन्तर्गत भागीदार उत्पादकों से मूंगफली के बीज की अधिप्राप्ति और तेल के उत्पादन का वार्षिक लक्ष्य नीचे दे दिया गया है :—

मूंगफली और तेल का उत्पादन और अधिप्राप्ति

(000, मीटरी टन)

मद	79–80	80–81	81–82	82–83	83-84	84–85	85–86
सहकारी समितियों द्वारा तिलहनों की अधिप्राप्ति .	14.00	73.00	216.00	436.00	730.00	1098.00	1546.00
सहकारी समितियों द्वारा उत्पादित तेल .	4.15	21.63	64.00	129.19	216.30	325.34	458.08

(घ) उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये किसानों को सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से सहायता दी जायेगी । ग्राम सहकारी समितियों को सहायता, स्थानीय भण्डारण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, संगठनात्मक और प्रबन्ध-सम्बन्धी राजसहायता और प्रदर्शन-एवं-बीज फार्मों के लिये प्रोत्साहन हेतु अनुदान के रूप में दी जायेगी । अनावर्ती पूंजी निवेश की व्यवस्था परिसंस्करण सुविधाओं के रूप में होगी, जो कि तिलहन उत्पादक सहकारी समितियों को 30 प्रतिशत अनुदान और 70 प्रतिशत ऋण के आधार पर उपलब्ध होगी । किसानों को उनके उत्पाद के लिये न्यूनतम वाजिबी मूल्य की भी व्यवस्था होगी ।

(ङ) सरकार इन तेलों के उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिये विभिन्न प्रयास कर रही है और इस में कुछ समय लगेगा ।

(च) मूंगफली के तेल का उत्पादन कुल 6 राज्यों के कुल उत्पादन का लगभग 51 प्रतिशत है ।

केशोद गुजरात के खिरसारा बेड में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

9923. श्री वर्मीसिंहभाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में जूनागढ़ जिले में केशोद से 1 मार्च, 1979 को महाप्रबन्धक दूरसंचार, अहमदाबाद को एक पत्र भेजा गया था कि केशोद तालुक में खिरसारा बेड गांव में एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोला जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) जब खिरसारा बेड के लिये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की मंजूरी दे दी गई है तब काम शुरू न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या खिरसारा बेड, खांणीधाना, सुतरेज, पंचाली, देवराना, सरसारवी, वाली, संधा तथा अन्य गांवों के लगभग 18 व्यक्तियों ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के लिये एक-एक हजार रुपये की राशि जमा करा दी है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब और धन-राशि कहां पर जमा कराई थी और उन्होंने कितनी राशि जमा कराई है ; और

(च) क्या खिरसारा खेड़ गांव टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोल कर उपरोक्त गांव के इन व्यक्तियों को टेलीफोन के कनेक्शन दिये जायेंगे और उनके टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद पुरुषेव साव) : (क) से (च). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

राजकोट में एक दूसरा मुख्य डाकघर खोलने का अनुरोध

9924. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात विधान सभा के एक सदस्य ने उन्हें जिला राजकोट में एक दूसरा मुख्य डाकघर खोलने के बारे में लिखा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और इसमें क्या मांगें की गई है ;

(ग) क्या जिस जिले में 60 से अधिक उप डाकघर होते हैं उनमें से एक और मुख्य डाक घर खोलने की व्यवस्था की जाती है और यदि हां, तो इस समय राजकोट में कितने उप-डाकघर हैं ;

(घ) राजकोट जिले में यदि 60 से अधिक उप डाकघर होंगे तो वहां दूसरा मुख्य डाकघर खोल दिया जाएगा ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब और उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं जहां दूसरा मुख्य डाकघर खोला जाएगा; और

(च) इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जाएगी और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद पुरुषेव साव) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । राजकोट जिले में दूसरा बड़ा डाकघर खोलने की मांग की गई थी ।

(ग) और (घ) . राजकोट मुख्य डाकघर सेवा क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 88 उपडाक घर थे । वर्तमान विभागीय मानदंडों के अन्तर्गत राजकोट मुख्य डाकघर का विभाजन कर दूसरा मुख्य डाकघर खोलने का औचित्य था ।

(ङ) और (च). राजकोट के मोरबी नामक स्थान पर दूसरा मुख्य डाकघर खोलने के आदेश पोस्टमास्टर जनरल, अहमदाबाद को जारी कर दिए गए हैं ।

HUDCO's Role in Housing

9925. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many people have been benefited by the various schemes undertaken by HUDCO's; and

(b) what are the details of 55 schemes sanctioned in March, 1979 and the States which will benefit from the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Schemes so far as sanctioned by HUDCO will, on completion, provide houses to over 27.5 lakh people in 17 States and 4 Union Territories.

(b) The statewise details of the 55 schemes sanctioned by HUDCO during March 1979, are given in the Annexure.

Statement

State	No. of schemes sanctioned	Project cost	Loan sanctioned	Dwellings sanctioned	Plots sanctioned	Cities/Towns covere
		(Rs. in lakhs)				
Andhra Pradesh .	10	719·23	447·36	3926	..	Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Guntur, Vizayanagaram, Srikakulam, Ramachandrapuram..
Assam . .	2	87·53	63·79	394	..	Tinsukhia and other urban areas of Assam
Gujarat . .	9	795·70	522·42	2828	..	Baroda, Unjha, Khambat, Gandhinagar, Rajkot.
Haryana . .	1	196·07	135·55	527	..	Panchkula (Chandigarh)
Karnataka . .	1	26·691	18·80	..	1042	Bangalore.
Kerala . .	2	25·085	20·66	414	..	Kottayam, Cochin.
Madhya Pradesh	8	271·09	210·10	2268	773	Mandsaur, Bilaspur, Narsinghpur, Bhopal, Balaghat, Raipur, Bhilai, Rajnandgarh.
Rajasthan . .	4	149·691	106·303	398	668	Jaipur, Kota, Ajmer.
Tamil Nadu .	14	451·85	338·61	2895	72	Madras, Guddlore, Nagapattanam, Vellore, Thanjavur.
Uttar Pradesh .	1	29·58	21·03	200	..	Hardwar
West Bengal .	1	314·59	213·36	570	..	Kolaghat
U.T. of Chandigarh.	2	141·48	98·76	742	..	Chandigarh
States and one Union Territory Schemes	55	3208·587	2196·743	15162	2555	

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Employees in Madras

9926. **SHRI A. MURUGESAN:** Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) how many quarters in all types (i.e. Type I, II, III and IV) were allotted to Central Government Employees in Madras City during 1976, 77 and 78;

(b) how many quarters in all types during the above years were reserved for SC/ST Employees;

(c) how many quarters in all types during the above years were actually allotted to the SC/ST Employees;

(d) the reason for the shortfall if any; and

(e) what steps are taken by the Government to fill up the backlogs?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 1827 allotments were made in types I to IV.

(b) The reservation is 5 per cent of the clear vacancies in types I and II occuring in a year. On this basis, 8 residences were reserved for allotment to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees.

(c) 8 from the reserved quota. This does not include the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees who might have secured allotment in their turn from the general quota.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

. Tele-communication between State Capitals and their link with Central Capital

9927. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the State Capitals which have been connected with the Centre by Tele-communications;

(b) whether there is any proposal to connect State Capitals with each other; and

(c) if so, by what time it will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) All State Capitals have telecommunication facility to New Delhi. Following 19 State Capitals have subscriber trunk dialling facility to New Delhi as well:

1. Gandhinager
2. Bangalore
3. Bhopal
4. Bhubaneswar
5. Bombay
6. Calcutta
7. Chandigarh
8. Gangtok
9. Gauhati
10. Hyderabad
11. Jaipur
12. Kohima
13. Lucknow
14. Madras
15. Patna
16. Shillong
17. Simla
18. Srinagar
19. Trivandrum.

(b) and (c). State Capitals already have been connected to each other on telecommunication. STD from some of the State Capitals to some others are available, e.g. MS, BG, Trivandrum and Hyderabad have STD between themselves. Giving each State Capital STD access to every other State Capital is a long term plan and this is expected to be introduced progressively in the next 10-15 years.

Production of Cotton, Rapeseed, Mustard and Tobacco

9928. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of cotton, rapeseed, mustard and tobacco was much higher during the last two years but the farmers did not get full benefit of higher production and as a result they do not show much enthusiasm for higher out put due to fall in prices; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken by Government to keep their prices upto reasonable level to enable farmers to get benefit?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The production of cotton, rapeseed & mustard and tobacco in 1977-78 was higher as compared to 1976-77. According to current assessment, the production during 1978-79 is likely to be still higher in case of cotton and rapeseed & mustard. However, in the case of tobacco, production during 1978-79 is likely to be slightly lower due to decline in area in Andhra Pradesh. Estimates of production of cotton, rapeseed & mustard and tobacco for 1976-77 and 1977-78 are as under:

Commodity	Unit	1976-77	1977-78
Cotton	Lakh bales (170 kgs. each)	58·39	71·03
Rapeseed & Mustard	Lakh tonnes	15·50	16·18
Tobacco	Do.	4·19	4·45

Although in the wake of higher production, the prices have marked some fall over the previous year, yet the prices of cotton as also of rapeseed and mustard are generally ruling well above the level of the minimum support prices. In the case of both these crops as well as tobacco, the declining trends have been arrested through various steps taken by Government. There is no evidence that the farmer is not showing much enthusiasm for the higher output of cotton, rapeseed & mustard and tobacco. In fact, the area sown under these crops excepting tobacco has increased during 1978-79.

(b) With a view to protecting the interests of the farmers, the Government have taken various measures to prevent undue fall in price the cotton and tobacco. The important measures are as under:—

Cotton:

(i) Enlargement of the role of the Cotton Corporation of India and directing it to purchase cotton for sale not only to mills in the public sector but also to mills in the private sector and also to build up a buffer stock of cotton;

(ii) upward revision of stock limits for mills;

(iii) decision not to import cotton from abroad to the detriment of indigenous cotton growers;

(iv) allowing the export of staple cotton to the extent of 3.5 lakh bales.

(v) allowing the export of Bengal Deshi cotton, soft cotton waste and yellow pickings;

(vi) removal of the statutory stipulation, which enjoined on the textile mills a compulsory use of 10 per cent non-cotton fibres;

(vii) imposition of import duty on viscose staple fibre and increase in the excise duty on indigenous viscose staple fibre.

Tobacco:

(i) The Central Government authorised the S.T.C. to purchase 10,000

tonnes of VFC tobacco from Andhra Pradesh from 1979 crop on Government account. During 1978 also the Government had authorised the S.T.C. to purchase 10,000 tonnes of VFC tobacco from 1978 crop from Andhra Pradesh on Government account.

(ii) During 1978, the Central Government authorised the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation (NAFED) to purchase upto 25,000 tonnes of non-virginia tobacco, especially bidi tobacco, on Government account.

(iii) The Tobacco Board introduced Tobacco Leaf Purchase Voucher Scheme in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka with a view to helping virginia tobacco growers in obtaining timely payment for their tobacco.

(iv) The Tobacco Board has introduced 8 new farm grades for black soil areas and plant position grading for light soil areas. During 1979, the S.T.C. is making a purchase of 5,000 tonnes, out of total of 10,000 tonnes on Government account, in new farm grades directly from the growers at the purchasing and grading centres established by the Tobacco Board for this purpose.

(v) The Tobacco Board Act, 1975, has already been amended which empowers the Tobacco Board to establish its own auction platforms for sale of virginia tobacco and to work as an auctioneer on the platforms established by it and registered with it. The Tobacco Board is working out a scheme for setting up of auction platforms.

(vi) Taking into consideration surplus production of bidi and other types of tobacco and the difficulty being experienced in marketing the same, the Central Government have appointed an Expert Group on Tobacco, to make a study of the problems in depth and to recommend measures necessary for regulation of production and improvement of marketing of all types of tobaccos.

(vii) There was glut situation in Flue-cured virginia (FCV) tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during 1977-78 and with a view to avoiding recurrence during 1978-79 the Tobacco Board had taken action under the provisions of the Tobacco Board Act 1975, to restrict acreage under FCV tobacco in Andhra Pradesh. However, it could not be implemented fully due to some legal complications.

Policy re. issue of licences for setting up new Sugar Factories

9929. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether looking to the sugar situation for the next year the Government are considering to revise its present policy and issue new licences for setting up new sugar factories so that there is no shortage of this commodity; and

(b) if new policy has been decided, what are the fundamental details thereof indicating the date from which this will come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Working Group on Sugar Industry has been reconstituted with enlarged terms of reference and its final recommendations are yet to be made. The policy decisions regarding future licensing of new capacity in the sugar industry would be taken thereafter by the Government, as part of the exercise of finalising the plan for the period 1978—83. However, expansion of the existing sugar units is being permitted on merits for maintaining their viability as also to enable them to modernise and rehabilitate.

Delegation to Brazil for Technology regarding Conversion of Cane Juice into Power Alcohol

9930. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to send top officials delegation to Brazil for technical discussions and negotiations for technology regarding conversion of cane juice directly into power alcohol;

(b) if so, when is the delegation likely to go; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A Task Force set up by Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated the project for conversion of sugarcane into ethanol. The Task Force has suggested that a delegation of some technicians be deputed to Brazil/Hawaii/Mexico to obtain the information relating to research and development on the subject from those countries. The proposal is under examination.

Manufacture of Power Alcohol from Sugarcane Juice

9931. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from officials, non-officials and Member of Parliament returned from Brazil to emphasise the need of direct manufacture of power alcohol from sugarcane juice;

(b) what are the views of the Government in this regard;

(c) has the Government undertaken any research programme about conversion of sugarcane juice into power alcohol and the results so far achieved; and

(d) total expenditure incurred so far on this research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). No, Sir. However, the Task Force constituted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated a research project costing Rs. 15.50 lakhs for the conversion of sugarcane into ethanol. The project is at present under examination. The project is proposed to be operated at the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow, and National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.

Mother Dairy Booth in Shastri Niketan, New Delhi

9932. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests for provision of Mother Dairy in Shastri Niketan has been received by the Hon'ble Minister;

(b) whether in spite of the efforts made by Welfare Association N.W. Moti Bagh, the site has been chosen in Satya Niketan Market and not in Shastri Niketan; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps being taken to locate the Mother Dairy in Shastri Niketan so that fruits of efforts made by their association are given to the residents of North West Moti Bagh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The selection of site in Satya Niketan Market has nothing to do

with the representations made by the N.W. Moti Bagh Residents Welfare Association. This was an independent decision taken after receipt of representation from the residents of Satya Niketan and after examining the feasibility of setting up a booth in that area.

(c) It is not feasible to set up any booth in Shastri Niketan for the following reasons:—

(i) The sale potential is assessed to be extremely low in this locality.

(ii) The following Mother Dairy Booths are already existing in the adjoining areas, which are within a radius of 1/2 to 1 km.

S. No.	Booth No.	Location
1	205	Against back wall of Qr. No. D-369, D-388 (760—781) Opp, Rasurkhar Market, Moti Bagh-I.
2	219	Near Family Planning Centre, Begam Zandi Market, Moti Bagh-I.
3	119	Opp. Shop No. 25, Nanakpura Moti Bagh-I.

(iii) There is a DMS booth already functioning in Shastri Niketan.

(iv) Apart from being extremely uneconomical, the setting up of a booth in Shastri Niketan will also adversely affect the sale at the above said existing booths.

Roster in Tamil Nadu Postal Circle

9933. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 40 point roster is not being followed in the postings of Lower Selection Grade, Higher Selection Grade II and Higher Selection Grade I in the Tamil Nadu Postal Circle;

(b) if so, why, and what action has been taken to fulfil the backlogs; and

(c) when the implementations can be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no backlog in reserved quota.

Survey of Villages for Archaeological Remains

9934. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken up the village to village survey by the circles to locate the ruins and remains of archaeological importance;

(b) if so, Circle-wise villages so far surveyed and listed in archaeological map of the Circle for future development; and

(c) archaeological ruins and remains located so far and programmes proposed to be taken up for the current year by the Circles and his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Circle-wise list of Districts so far surveyed, wholly or partially is attached. As a result, 4692 sites have been found to be of archaeological importance. Of these, only such sites which are found to be national importance will be protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 for future maintenance and preservation.

A separate Circle-wise list of Districts included in the programme for the current year is also attached.

Apart from this, thirteen Universities have also been entrusted with this Survey.

Statement

List of Districts so far surveyed

Name of Circles	State	Districts completed	Districts partially explored
1	2	3	4
1. Central Circle Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhind	1. Bilaspur
		2. East Nimar	2. Dewas
		3. Indore	3. Raisen
		4. Jabalpur	4. Rewa
		5. Ujjain	
2. Delhi Circle, New Delhi	1. Haryana	..	1. Gurgaon
	2. Rajasthan		2. Alwar
			3. Bharatpur
3. Eastern Circle, Calcutta	1. Assam	1. Gopalpara	1. Jalpaiguri
	2. Orissa	2. Balasore	2. Mayurbhanj
	3. West Bengal		3. Bankura
			4. Cooch-Bihar
4. Mid-Eastern Circle, Patna	1. Bihar	1. Champaran	1. Bhagalpur
			2. Darbhanga
			3. Jamshedpur
			4. Monghyr
			5. Palamau
			6. Singhbhum
			7. Saran
			8. Santhal-pargana
			9. Samsthipur
			10. Vaishali
5. Mid-Southern Circle Bangalore	Karnataka	1. Bijapur	1. Belgaon
		2. Dharwar	2. Kolar
			3. Mysore

	2	3	4
6. North-Western Circle, Srinagar	1. Haryana 2. Punjab	1. Gurdaspur	1. Amritsar
7. Northern Circle Agra	1. Uttar Pradesh	1. Bulandshahr 2. Etah 3. Kanpur 4. Mainpuri	1. Agra 2. Almora 3. Bijnor 4. Saharanpur
8. Southern Circle Madras	1. Kerala	1. Allepy 2. Ernakulam 3. Quilon 4. Trivandrum	1. Kananore 2. Kozhikode 3. Kottayam 4. Palghat 5. Trichur
	2. Tamil Nadu	1. Coimbatore 2. Dharampuri 3. Salim	1. Chingleput 2. Madurai 3. North Arco
9. South Eastern Circle, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1. Kurnool 2. Medak	1. Cuddapah 2. Mahboobnagar 3. Prakasam
10. South-Western Circle, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	..	1. Ahmadnagar 2. Chanda 3. Dhulia 4. Jalgaon 5. Nagpur 6. Sholapur 7. Thana
11. Western Circle, Baroda	1. Gujarat	1. Barauchi 'alsad	1. Banaskantha 2. Surat
	2. Rajasthan	odhpur .. .Jagaur 3. Udaipur	1. Jaisalmer 2. Pali
	3. Daman, Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	Completed	
12. Mid-Eastern Circle, Patna	Uttar Pradesh	1. Varanasi	1. Ghazipur 2. Jaunpur 3. Sitapur

Statement

List of Circle-wise districts to be taken up in the year 1979-80.

Name of the Circle	Districts	
1. Superintending Archaeologist, Central Circle, Bhopal.	1. Bilaspur	(Madhya Pradesh)
	2. Raisen	Do.
	3. Rewa	Do.
2. Superintending Archaeologist, Delhi Circle, New Delhi.	1. Alwar	(Rajasthan)
	2. Bharatpur	Do.
3. Superintending Archaeologist, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.	1. Mayurbhanj	(Orissa)
	2. Bankura	(West Bengal)
4. Superintending Archaeologist, Mid-Eastern Circle, Patna.	1. Bhagalpur	(Bihar)
	2. Saran	Do.
	3. Gazipur	(Uttar Pradesh)
5. Superintending Archaeologist, Mid-Southern Circle, Bangalore.	1. Belgaun	(Karnataka)
	2. Kolar	Do.
	3. Mysore	Do.
6. Superintending Archaeologist, North Western Circle, Srinagar, Kashmir.	1. Akhnoor	(J & K)
	2. Ludhiana	(Punjab)
7. Superintending Archaeologist, Northern Circle, Agra.	1. Etawah	(Uttar Pradesh)
	2. Bareli	Do.
	3. Meerut	Do.
8. Superintending Archaeologist, Southern Circle, Madras.	1. Iddiki	(Kerala)
	2. Palghat	Do.
	3. North Arcot	(Tamil Nadu)
9. Superintending Archaeologist, South-Eastern Circle, Hyderabad.	1. Cuddapah	(Andhra Pradesh)
	2. Mahboobnagar	Do.
	3. Prakasam	Do.
10. Superintending Archaeologist, South-Western Circle, Aurangabad.	1. Chandrapur	(Maharashtra)
	2. Ahmednagar	Do.
	3. Dhulia	Do.
11. Superintending Archaeologist, Western Circle, Vadodara.	1. Banaskantha	(Gujarat)
	2. Surat	Do.
	3. Pali	(Rajasthan)

Linking of Dhanbad Bokaro Industrial Complex by Auto Exchange

9935. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there is no auto exchange between Dhanbad and Bokaro and Dhanbad and Nirsa within the same district of Dhanbad creating a great difficulty in communication;

(b) whether telephone lines remain often out of order and Trunk calls are not readily available; and

(c) whether there is any time bound programme to convert these telephonic links with Dhanbad-Bokaro industrial complex by an auto exchange; if so, facts in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). Infor-

mation is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House soon.

Standard Books in Indian Languages

9936. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any extensive programme to get the standard text books for higher education translated into the Indian languages for switching over to mother tongue as the medium of instruction at all levels;

(b) names of the Universities which have already switched over to the mother tongue or Indian languages as the medium of instruction; facts in details;

(c) whether the dearth of standard books in Indian languages specially concerning science and technology is there; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance for Production of University level Books in Indian languages financial assistance is given to State Governments for production of books at University level in Indian languages so that the medium of instruction at this stage could be smoothly changed over to regional languages.

(b) A statement showing the names of the Universities which have adopted regional languages as media of instruction for their different courses of studies, as on 1-7-1978, is attached. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4434/79].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Scheme of 'Assistance for Production of University Level Books' has been so revised as to ensure progressively greater participation of the State Governments and the universities in the production of such books so that books in Indian languages could be made available in sufficient numbers in all subject including science and technology by the end of the Sixth Plan period.

Area under forest

9937. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) area under forest in the country and its percentage of the total area of the country as on 1st January, 1979;

(b) whether there is any reduction of the area of the forest in last 25 years and the density of forest in the country in general and Chhotanagpur area of Bihar in particular, and

(c) facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected from the States and Union Territories and the President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun. The same will be placed on the Lok Sabha in due course.

Primary Schools without Building and Teachers in Tribal Areas

9938. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number of primary schools existing without buildings and teachers in the tribal areas of Bihar, Chhotanagpur and Santhal parganas in particular facts in details;

(b) whether the Central Government propose to give aid for buildings

of the school in the predominantly adivasi areas having 50 per cent students from SC and ST; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Information is being collected from the concerned State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). There is no plan scheme under the Central Sector to give aid for school buildings in predominantly adivasi or other areas. Funds for construction of school buildings are provided in the States Sector Plan.

Position of Mehsana and Banaskantha Districts of Gujarat in Map of Underground Water

9939. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8057 on 23rd April, 1979 regarding Map of underground water and state:

(a) the position of underground water in respect of Mehsana and Banaskantha districts in Gujarat as shown in the Scientific Map of underground water;

(b) the extent of underground water resources available in both these districts, separately; and

(c) the extent of underground water production capacity available at different levels of hard rocky and water bearing areas of these districts?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Hydrogeological Map of India shows the existence of a fairly thick but discontinuous confined/unconfined aquifers (water bearing formations) down to 500 metres as far as Hydrogeological conditions in respect of Mehsana and Banaskantha districts in Gujarat are concerned. The ground water yield in this area is estimated between 50 to 150 cubic metres per hour.

(b) The ground water potential estimated in these districts is as under:—

Mehsana District:

(i) Annual recharge: 718.64 million cubic metres per year.

(ii) Present draft: 799.91 million cubic metres per year.

(iii) Net deficit : 81.27 million cubic metres per year.

(iv) Static reserves: 102,255 million cubic metres.

Banaskantha District:

(i) Annual recharge: 904.66 million cubic metre per year.

(ii) Present draft: 451.08 million cubic metre per year.

(iii) Available surplus: 453.58 million cubic metre per year.

(iv) Static reseves: 102.255 million cubic metre.

(c) The extent of underground water production capacity available at different levels of hard rock and water bearing areas in these districts Appended.

Statement

Mehsana District

In this district, 7 aquifers in the alluvial sediments have been recognised in addition to the bed rock aquifer.

In the hard rock aquifers which are exposed in extreme northern portion of the district, only small quantities of groundwater occur in the joints, fractures and the weather zones.

In the alluvial sediments, the top phratic aquifer is found to the interconnected with the first confined aquifer occuring immediately below it. The thickness of this phratic aquifer is

38 metres in the northern part to 125 metres in the Capital part of the area. The water level in the northern part varies from 5 to 10 metres below ground whereas in the central part it is 20 to 25 metres. The confined aquifer which exists immediately below this aquifer has a thickness varying from 10 to 80 metres. Both these aquifers are already over-developed. In the Central and south-eastern parts of the district, conditions of serious over draft exist, resulting in continuous decline of water levels.

The deeper aquifers (150 to 500 metres deep) have only a limited potential because of variation in water quality, quantity and depth of aquifers.

The Central Ground Water Board undertook a comprehensive groundwater evaluation project in this area with the assistance of UNDP. On the basis of the studies conducted and results achieved it has been recommended that:

(a) the present draft from the top two aquifers in Central and Southeastern parts of the district be reduced by about 25 per cent to arrest the declining trend of the water levels.

(b) the available resources having less than 2,000 parts per million of total dissolved solids in the northeastern and south-western parts of the district may be developed for small local irrigation use.

(c) water resources of high salinity values (2000 to 5000 ppm of total dissolved solids), found in the south-western part, may be developed keeping in view the existence of the various soil types and by adopting improved management practices.

Banaskantha districts.

(1) The bed rock aquifers (hard rock) occuring at shallow depths in the eastern and north-western parts of the district are tapped by dug wells which are capable of meeting the local domestic demands only.

(2) The alluvial aquifers which occur as multi-aquifer system have been found to be quite promising. Two to seven aquifers down to a depth of 460 metres below ground level occur under confined to semi-confined conditions. In the eastern part, the acquifers are tapped down to a depth of 64 metres by tubewells which yield upto 90,000 litres per hour. In the western part of the district, the acquifers existing to a depth of 384 metres have been tapped and the discharge of the tubewells in this area varies from 56,500 to 2,55,000 litres per hour. In aquifers below 384 metres in this area, flowing conditions have been encountered.

In the eastern part of the district, all aquifers yield fresh water, whereas in the western part, all aquifers except one between 100 to 200 metres depth yield saline ground water.

बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के लिये 1977-78 में गुजरात को दी गई राशि

9940. श्री मोती भाई चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाईमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के लिये गुजरात को 1977-78 और 1978-79 में कितनी राशि दी और यह राशि किस किस योजनाओं के लिये दी;

(ख) उक्त कार्यक्रम के लिये गुजरात को 1979-80 में कितनी राशि देने का विचार है;

(ग) पत्त दो वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किये गये काम का ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ तथा कौन कौन सी योजनाएं पूरी हो गई तथा कौन कौन सी योजना का काम चल रहा है; और

(घ) बनासकांठा जिले में धनेरा के निकट रेल नदी पर बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य को भी बाढ़ नियंत्रण में शामिल किया गया है और उस पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है और काम किस तारीख तक आरम्भ किया गया है और उस पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) से (घ). बाढ़ नियंत्रण सैक्टर राज्य योजनाओं का एक भाग है। केन्द्र सरकारों की योजना स्कीमों के लिये अलाभ ऋण और अनुदान देता है और फिर राज्य सरकारें प्राथमिकता के अनुसार विभिन्न सैक्टरों और स्कीमों के लिये धन का आवंटन करती हैं। गुजरात की योजना में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये किया गया प्रावधान निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	योजना प्रावधान	व्यय
		(लाख रुपये)
1977-78	290	133.49 (वास्तविक)
1978-79	350	225.00 (प्रत्याशित)
1979-80	400 (प्रस्तावित)	..

इस के अतिरिक्त, 1977-78 के दौर न केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को 150 लाख रुपये की अग्रिम योजना सहायता दी गई थी।

(घ) रिल नदी की बाढ़ों से धनेरा शहर की सुरक्षा के लिए 14.4 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से राज्य सरकार द्वारा एक स्कीम तैयार की गई है। इस स्कीम को उत्तरी रेलवे के सिरोही-आबूरोड मीटर गेज सेक्शन पर रेलवे पुल नं. 147 के प्रति प्रवाह और अनुप्रवाह में 15 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई के लिए नदी के बांए किनारे पर बाढ़ तटबंध का निर्माण परिकल्पित है। 7-12-1978 को हुई राज्य तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति की 5वीं बैठक में इस स्कीम पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ था। चूंकि इस तटबंध से प्रतिप्रवाह दिशा में रेलवे पुल के प्रवाहित होने की सम्भावना है, इस स्कीम को रेलवे, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग और गुजरात सरकार के इंजीनियरों द्वारा संयुक्त निरीक्षण के पश्चात् अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा।

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

9941. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to formulate Centrally sponsored new schemes and discontinued some of the Centrally sponsored schemes in operation during 1978-79;

(b) if so, details of the schemes added during 1979-80 and schemes discontinued alongwith the allocation of funds for each scheme separately made during 1979-80, State-wise with important features of the schemes newly formulated/modified on the basis of experience gained; and

(c) details of physical and financial targets and achievements under each Centrally aided schemes State-wise for the last two years and the reasons for shortfall and the steps taken to ensure successful implementation of Centrally sponsored schemes both in terms of utilisation of funds and achievements of the physical targets?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the decision of the National Development Council, it has been decided to discontinue from 1979-80, 2 out of the 5 Centrally Sponsored Schemes in operation during 1978-79; namely 'Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education' and 'Planning and Monitoring Cells in the States'. These Schemes are proposed to be included in the State plans.

No new Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been added during 1979-80. However, the remaining 3 Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be continued during 1979-80. These schemes alongwith their allocations are as follows:—

	(Rs. in crores)
(i) Adult Education . . .	13·50
(ii) Appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking States . . .	0·20
(iii) Experimental projects of Non-Formal Education . .	7·00

State-wise distribution of these allocations have not yet been finalised.

(c) The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course of time.

Progress of Utilisation of Ground Water in conjunction with Rural Electrification Scheme

9942. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the progress so far made to utilise ground water in conjuction with rural electrification schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): In the country, it has been estimated that through ground water sources an ultimate irrigation potential of 40 million ha. gross area can be created. Against this, the potential created so far upto the end of March, 1978 is 19.8 million ha. The present policy of the Government is to give maximum emphasis on the development of ground water in conjunction with the programme of rural electrification (energisation of pumpsets). It may be stated that the programme of rural electrification is an important supporting programme for the development of ground water as it provides an economic and efficient means of lifting the ground water. Against the likely achievement of 3.3 million ha. of irrigation potential and energisation of 8.84 lakh pumpsets during the 5th Plan period (1974—78), during the 6th Plan period, a target for creating additional irrigation potential for 7 million ha. through ground water development and energisation of 20 lakh pumpstes has been proposed. The development of ground water in conjunction with the programme of energisation of pumpsets during the different plan periods is indicated in Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Period	Irrigation potential created from ground-water sources (million ha's)	Pumpsets electrically energised (in lakhs)
1.	At the beginning of 1st Plan (1950-51)	6·50	0·21
2.	At the end of 1960-61	8·30	1·99
3.	At the end of 1968-69	12·50	10·89
4.	At the end of 4th Plan (1973-74)	16·50	24·26
5.	At the end of 5th Plan (1974—78)	19·80	38·10
6.	Targets during 1978-79	1·20	3·58
7.	Target for the 6th Plan (5 years)	7·00	20·00
8.	Ultimate feasible	40·00	120·00

NOTE (1) Figures of irrigation potential have been estimated on the basis of available information and are provisional. These indicate the net additional irrigation potential created to be created after allowing for slippage on account of depreciation due to ground water structures going out of use and surface water structures like tanks, etc. becoming derelict due to siltation, breaching, etc.

Shifting of Unit of Indian Telephone Industries fromRae Bareli, U.P. to M.P.

9943. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has now decided to shift the unit of Indian Telephone Industries in Rae Bareli (U.P.) to some location in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons for shifting of this factory from industrially backward U.P. State to Madhya Pradesh when sufficient civil construction has already been done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There is no proposal to shift the Indian Telephone Industries Unit being set up at Rae Bareli.

(b) Does not arise.

Gandhi Statue

9944. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Times of India dated 9th April, 1979 under the caption "Gandhi Statue move shocks experts";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government; and

(c) action/decision taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Before the news report appeared the Government had already taken a decision to install the statue of Mahatma Gandhi in the open space facing the National Stadium, New Delhi.

Medium of Teaching in Central Schools

9945. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many representations have been made for permitting teaching in Central Schools (Kendriya Vidyalaya) both in Hindi and English and answering in examination in both the languages for the students in schools in non-Hindi areas in Northern and North-Eastern areas;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether the teachers of the schools in these areas find it very difficult to teach in Hindi alone, and the students are also not prepared to answer in Hindi alone;

(d) whether in all schools in South India teaching and examination answers are allowed both in English and Hindi;

(e) if so, the reasons for not allowing same principles to be followed in schools in non-Hindi speaking areas in Eastern India and other parts of the country; and

(f) whether the Government will redraw its policy to make it uniform all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) and (b). A few representations have been received by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for teaching social studies through English as an alternative medium alongwith Hindi, for the non-Hindi speaking children.

(c) No such difficulties have been brought to the notice of the Sangathan.

(d) All Kendriya Vidyalayas all over the country follow uniform policy in regard to medium of instruction viz. the medium of instruction in all Kendriya Vidyalayas is English for Science and Mathematics; and Hindi for Social Studies.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

Jatindra Nath Das

9946. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Golden Jubilee celebration about martyrdom of Jatindra Nath Das will be held on September 13, 1979; and

(b) if so, will the Government publish a biography of Shaheed Jatindra Nath Das on this occasion for the benefit of the student community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SMT. RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) and (b). A suggestion has been received by the Government for arranging radio/TV programmes, a documentary film and publication of a brochure on the life and martyrdom of Shaheed Jatindra Nath Das on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of his martyrdom. The proposal is under consideration.

Renovation of Vigyan Bhawan

9947. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India is renovating Vigyan Bhawan for UNIDO and spending crores of rupees on it;

(b) if so, what Electronic, Acoustical equipment etc. are being imported and cost thereof;

(c) how many additional engineering Staff (Electrical/Civil/Acoustical) have been sanctioned and employed or posted;

(d) whether the Electrical Engineering staff engaged for this UNIDO Project has specific Technical knowledge to execute this project; and

(e) whether any acoustical staff is going to be recruited for the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 204.44 lakhs has been sanctioned for renovation, recarpeting and refurnishing of Vigyan Bhavan.

(b) Microphones, Stethoscopic Headphones, Tape-recorders, Loud Speakers system, Mixer unit, Reverbration unit connectors and Microphone accessories, etc. are being imported through the DGS&D which would cost about Rs. 7.73 lakhs.

(c) The work of Vigyan Bhavan as well as construction of Hostel for the UNIDO Conference is being executed by a Project Team. List of officials is enclosed.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

Statement

Staff of UNIDO Project Team

Sl. No.	Category of posts	No. of posts	In position	
1	Chief Engineer (Civil)	1	1	
2	F.O..	1	1	
3	S.S.W. (Civil)	1	1	
4	S.W. (Civil)	2	2	(1 converted as E.E.)
5	S.W. (Elect.)	1	1	
6	A.S.W. (Civil)	4	3	(1 converted as A.E. Civil)
7	A.S.W. (Elect.)	2	2	
8.	J.E. (Civil.)	8	4	
9	J.E. (Elect.)	4	..	
10	Superintendent	1	1	
11	E.E. (Civil)	2	2	
12	E.E. (Elect.)	1	1	
13	A.E. (Civil)	6	7	
14	A.E. (Elect.)	3	3	
15	J.E (Civil)	18	16	
16	J.E (Elect.)	9	6	
17	Accounts Officer	1	1	
18	Divisional Accountant	1	1	
19	Draftsman (Gd. I)	1	..	
20	Draftsman (Gd. II)	6	5	
21	Stenographer (Gd. I)	1	..	(Steno Gr. II)
22	Stenographer (Gd. II)	1	1	
23	Stenographer (Gd. III)	4	1	
24	U.D.Cs.	16	16	
25	L.D.Cs.	20	12	
26	Messengers	8	1	
27	Barkandaz	1	..	

Sl. No.	Category of posts	No. of posts	In position	
28	Chowkidar	2	..	
29	Daftry	1	..	
	(2) *Number of posts for field units at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi alongwith Scale of Pay*			
1	Superintending Engineer (Elect) . .	1	1	
2	Executive Engineer (Civil)	1	1	
3	Head Clerk	1	1	
4	Divisional Accountant	1	1	
5	A.E. (Civil)	2	2	
6	A.E. (Elect.)	3	3	
7	J.E. (Civil)	6	6	
8	J.E. (Elect.)	9	7	
9	Stenographer (Gd. II)	1	.	
10	Stenographer (Gd. III)	1	..	
11	U.D.C.	5	3	
12	L.D.C.	6	6	
13	Draftsman (Gd. II) (1 Civil & 1 Elect.) .	2	1	(Elect)
14	Messengers	4	1	
15	Barkandaz	1	..	
16	Chowkidar	1	..	
17	Daftry	1	..	

S.A. Unit at Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

Sl. No.	Category of posts	No. of posts	In position
1	Senior Architect.	1	1
2	Architect	2	2
3	Dy. Architect	4	4
4	Steno (Gd. II)	1	1
5	L.D.C.	1	1
6	Messenger	2	2
7	Ferro-Printer	1	..

दिल्ली की सुलतानपुरी कालोनी में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध की सप्लाई

9948. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की पुनर्वास बस्ती सुलतानपुरी में अपने दूध की सप्लाई करने के लिए दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने लाइसेन्स दिये हैं और यदि हां, तो उपभोक्ताओं को किस किस्म का और कितनी मात्रा में दूध सप्लाई किया गया और इस की कितने मूल्य पर सप्लाई करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या वहां सरकार द्वारा दूध की सप्लाई निर्धारित मूल्य से काफी अधिक मूल्य पर की जा रही है;

(ग) उपर्युक्त दूध की सप्लाई करने वाले व्यक्तियों को दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा मारे जाने वाले छापों के बारे में किस प्रकार पहले से ही जानकारी मिल जाती है और वे सावधान हो जाते हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में विशेष कर्मचारियों के माध्यम से विशेष छापे मारने का है ताकि इन बेईमान दुग्ध विक्रेताओं को दण्ड दिया जा सके अथवा इन के लाइसेंसों को रद्द किया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) दिल्ली की सुलतानपुरी पुनर्वास कालोनी, के निवासियों को थोक में टोन्ड दूध सप्लाई करने के लिये दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने विशेष व्यवस्था की है। औसतन 1.80 रु० प्रति लिटर की दर से लगभग 400 लिटर टोन्ड दूध, जिस में 3 प्रतिशत वसा और 8.5 प्रतिशत एस. एन. एफ. होना है, सप्लाई किया जाता है। अलग अलग उपभोक्ताओं को वितरण करने का कार्य स्थानीय "रेजीडेंट्स कमेटी" के द्वारा किया जाता है जिन को दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध की बिक्री पर 5 पैसे प्रति लिटर की दर से कमीशन दिया जाता है। इस "रेजीडेन्ट कमेटी" को अलग अलग उपभोक्ताओं को दूध 1.80 रु० प्रति लिटर की दर से बेचना होता है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ): ये छापे किसी को भी बिना कोई पूर्व सूचना दिए हुए दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा मारे जाते हैं और इस लिये "रेजीडेन्ट कमेटी" को छापों के बारे में पूर्व सूचना मिलने की कोई संभावना नहीं है।

सुलतानपुरी, दिल्ली में मिल्क बूथ

9949. **श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की पुनर्वास बस्ती, सुलतानपुरी में एक मिल्क बूथ बनाया गया था और यदि हां, तो इस का क्या प्रयोजन था;

(ख) इसे अब तक चालू न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) उसे कब तक चालू करने का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या इस बूथ को चालू करने से दूध में मिलावट की समस्या और दूध की अधिक मूल्य पर बिक्री समाप्त की जा सकती है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) जी, हां। सुलतानपुरी के निवासियों की दुग्ध आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिये सुलतानपुरी के ब्लाक बी–5 के सामने स्थानीय बाजार में मदर डेरी के एक बूथ नं. 640 का निर्माण किया गया है।

(ख) दिल्ली विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रतिष्ठान तथा नगर निगम द्वारा क्रमशः दिये गये आश्वासनों के बावजूद भी बिजली का स्थाई कनैक्शन न देने तथा जल आपूर्ति की स्थायी प्रणाली की व्यवस्था न करने के कारण बूथ को चालू नहीं किया जा सका।

(ग) जब तक बिजली की स्थायी सप्लाई नहीं की जाती, तब तक बूथ को चालू नहीं किया जा सकता।

(घ) उचित दामों पर अच्छे किस्म का दूध उपलब्ध करने पर स्थानीय निवासियों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति इस स्रोत से ही सकेगी तथा प्राइवेट दुग्ध विक्रेताओं से, जो मुख्य रूप से यह कार्य करते हैं, दूध की खरीद होनी बन्द हो जायेगी।

Scale of pay of higher scale grade post in Indian Telephone Department

9950. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scale of LSG Clerk has been fixed at 425—700 in the Indian Telephones Deptt.;

(b) whether 1/3 posts of Higher Scale Grade Clerks in Telephone Districts prevails in the same scale of 425—700 on promotion and if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether question of placing all Higher Scale Grade Posts in scale of 550—750 was under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance; and

(d) whether any decision to give higher grade to H.S.G. Clerks has since been taken and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. According to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission where there is only one post of Head Assistant (HSG) it will be in the pay scale of Rs. 550—750, but where the number is more than one. 1/3rd of the posts will be in the pay scale of Rs. 425—700 and the remaining posts will be in the higher scale of Rs. 550—750.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal for the allotment of a single revised scale of Rs. 550-750 to all the posts of Head Assistants (H.S.G.) was considered, but not agreed to, because the present scale has been provided in accordance with Pay Commission recommendation and changing the scale now will have wide repercussions.

Development of Fisheries, Dairies and Poultry in Adivasi areas

9951. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing the incentives given by the Government in Adivasi area of Gujarat State and other parts of the country for developing fisheries, dairy farming and poultry for the welfare of Adivasis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Scheme-wise details of the incentives given by this Ministry in Adivasi areas of Gujarat State and other parts of the country for the development of fisheries, dairies and poultry are given below:

Statement

I. *Intensive Rural Development (IRD) Programme:*

(a) *Small Farmers' Development Agency (SFDA) Programme*

The main objective of the IRD and SFDA programmes undertaken by Department of Rural Development is to generate additional employment and raise the income level of identified target groups consisting of small and marginal farmers agricultural labourers, rural artisans and persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Under the IRD programme, these target groups are provided with subsidies, for taking up schemes like fisheries development, distribution of milch animals and other animals like sheep, goats, pigs, poultry ducks etc. In case of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers belonging to scheduled tribes, the subsidy is provided at the rate of 50 per cent of the capital cost of a unit, with a ceiling of Rs. 5000 in case of individual beneficiaries.

(b) *Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)*

Important features of the 'Drought Prone Area Programme' of the Department of Rural Development covering dairy development, poultry development and fisheries development are as under:

(i) *Dairy Development.*—Small and marginal farmers from tribal communities are given subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent of the cost on individual beneficiary oriented schemes, such as distribution of milch animals, rearing of crossbred heifers etc. In Gujarat, dairy development scheme is in operation in all the D.P.A.P. districts.

(ii) *Poultry Development.*— Under the scheme, tribals are given subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent of the cost for establishment of poultry units. Financial assistance is also provided to poultry farmers' cooperative societies. Likewise, training is also arranged for the poultry keepers. In Gujarat poultry development programme is in operation in Rajkot, Jamnagar and Panchmahals districts.

(iii) *Fisheries Development.*— The main programme elements financed under this sector are: establishment of fish seed farm, nurseries, development of fisheries in ponds/tanks, sub-

sidy to individual fishermen for seed, feed, fertilisers, nylon nets, boats etc. training of fishermen, assistance to co-operative organisation/marketing etc. For individual beneficiary-oriented scheme, subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost is provided to tribals, small and marginal farmers. In Gujarat, fisheries development scheme is in operation in Jamnagar and Kutch districts only.

2. *Tribal Area Development Programme*:

Under the Central sector pilot 'Tribal Area Development Programme' administered by the Department of Rural Development, eight Tribal Development Agency Projects were started during 1972—74 at (1) Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh, (2) Singhbhum district of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, (3) Dantewada, and (4) Konta tehsils of Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh, and (5) Ganjam, (6) Koraput, (7) Keonphar; and (8) Phulbani districts of Orissa. These tribal development agencies are concerned with the implementation of a core programme o economic development of tribals, which, *inter-alia* includes the development of animal husbandry projects, such as cattle develpment, Piggery, sheep rearing, goat rearing, poultry keeping, duck rearing and fisheries. For such programmes, where the assets to be created are to be owned or maintained by individual tribal beneficiaries, the Agency usually subsidises 50 per cent of the capital cost; in some cases it is 75 per cent, while in few other caes it is even 100 per cent. Instances of such individual programmes include diary, piggery, goat rearing, poultry and duckery.

Since the inception of this programme, an expenditure of Rs. 54.96 lakhs is reported to have been incurred by the eight tribal development agencies upto January, 1979 on various animal husbandry schemes (*inter-alia* including cattle development, dairy, poultry) and fisheries. Physical progress achieved by all the eight tribal development agencies since their inception upto 31st March, 1979 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Item of work	Unit	Physical achievement
1.	*Dairy*		
	(a) Milch cattle supplied	Nos.	2,448
	(b) Bulls supplied	Nos.	97
	(c) Beneficiaries.	Nos.	2,396
2.	*Poultry*		
	(a) Birds distributed	Nos.	12,221
	(b) Cocks supplied	Nos.	9,034
	(c) Ducks supplied	Nos.	14,046
	(d) Beneficiaries	Nos.	10,927
3.	*Pigs, Sheep and goat*		
	(a) Animals distributed	Nos.	15,262
	(b) Beneficiaries	Nos.	5,907
4.	*Fisheries*		
	(a) Tanks	Nos.	92
	(b) Fish seeds/fingerlings stocked	Nos.	758,564

Under the Tribal Area Development Programme, administered by the Department of Rural Development, there is no such tribal development agency project in Gujarat. With effect from 31st March, 1979 all the eight Tribal Development Agency Projects are also being merged with the Integrated Tribal Development Programme of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

3. *Central Sector Scheme of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies:*

Under the Central sector scheme of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies, carried out by Department of Agriculture, seven Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have been set up in the tribal districts of Kamrup, Dumka, Surat, Rajpur, Sehdo, Ganjam and South Tripura so far. Out of these, Fish Farmers' Development Agency, Surat, is situated in Gujarat State to give assistance for taking up intensive fish culture in tanks and ponds by the tribal people of the district and six others are situated elsewhere in the country for the same purpose.

100 per cent grant is provided by the Government of India under this scheme on the staff salary and allowances and maintenance of fish seed farm for the production and distribution of fish seed to fish farmers. In addition to this, transport is provided by Government of India for the transportation of fish seed and training cost of fish farmers is also borne by the Government of India. The Agencies after identifying the suitable water areas for fish culture arrange lease of such water to selected and trained fish farmers for taking up fish culture. The necessary inputs required for taking up fish culture are also provided on 25 per cent subsidy and 75 per cent loan from Government. These Agencies also arrange to get loans to the tune of 75 per cent from lead banks/financial institutions for taking up reclamation of the tanks and ponds allotted to them, the rest 25 per cent is provided as subsidy for the same. The ceiling for subsidies is Rs. 1250 per hectare in the case of inputs and Rs. 10,000 per hectare in the case of reclamation of tanks and ponds for fish development.

Special Livestock Production Programmes:

Under the special Livestock Production Programmes conducted by Department of Agriculture, assistance is given by way of subsidy for the establishment of Poultry, Piggery and Sheep units by small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers including tribals and adivasis. Assistance is also given for rearing of cross-bred calves from 4th to 28th month of age. These programmes were started during the Fifth Five Year Plan and are being continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan. In all 268 projects have been sanctioned in 183 districts. These includes 99 projects on Calf rearing and 68 Poultry. Out of these, 14 Projects, (consisting of 6 on Rearing of cross-bred calves, 6 on Poultry Production and 2 on Sheep Production) are being opearted in 10 districts of Gujarat.

Rent and guarantee for Public Call Offices at Swarghat and Namhol in Himachal Pradesh

9952. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh paid Rent and Guarantee terms for the installation of Public Call Offices at Swarghat (District Bilaspur) and Namhol (District Bilaspur) in 1975 and on 14th March, 1977 respectively (N. W. Circle);

(b) if so, whether the P.C.Os. have since been installed;

(c) if so, the dates on which they were installed and if not, the reasons therefor; and the amount paid as Rent and Guarantee in each case; and

(d) the likely date by which they would be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The amount for Rent and Guarantee paid for Swarghat and Namhol is Rs. 3450 and Rs. 16,600 respectively. The Public Telephones at these places could not be opened due to erection of 400 KV power line on these routes/areas. Public Telephone at Swarghat is being examined for opening on VHF link and can be opened if found feasible. State Government has, however, been informed to get the amount refunded. Public Telephone at Namhol is proposed to be opened in 1979-80.

Circulation of hand out by PMG of West Bengal re: Development Programme for 1977-78

9953. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that a hand out was circulated by the PMG of West Bengal Circle in the meeting of the MPs held on 9th September, 1977 in regard to the development Programme for the year 1977-78;

(b) if so, whether the Government have evaluated the performance results of the Programme; and

(c) if so, the details of the fulfilment as well as short falls, if any, alongwith the reasons thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Better Rehabilitation facilities for East Pakistan Refugees

9954. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to the Starred Question No. 582 dated the April 2, 1979 regarding former East Pakistan Refugees in various camps and state what specific steps have so far been taken to improve upon the conditions and facilities of the rehabilitation programmes of the East Pakistan Refugees in States other than West Bengal so as to avert possible desertion from the rehabilitation sites as in the case of the Dandakaranya Project in the recent past?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): The desertions took place more or account of false propaganda by interested elements and also for sentimental reasons, and not due to lack of proper facilities in the rehabilitation sites. However, on return, the deserted families are being given a sympathetic treatment and provided, as a special case, renewed financial assistance in the shape of cash doles, foodgrains, loans for bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers, etc. Even those families who did not desert but had sold away their belongings in preparation for desertion, are also being provided with almost similar financial assistance. Moreover, action is being taken to accelerate the irrigation schemes and the construction of houses and school buildings etc. A post-kharif cultivation programme covering 14370 acres was organised for the benefit of the settlers in Dandakaranya Project yielding good results. Purchase and supply of bullocks and other arrangements for Kharif cultivation during current year are being organised. Action has been initiated to expedite grant of citizenship certificates and distribution of pattas. Thus all possible steps are being taken to improve the conditions and facilities.

Recommendation of panel of Experts for setting up of 'Public Data' net work

9955. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a Panel of Experts on Electronics Commission has recommended to Posts and Telegraphs Department for setting up of a 'Public Data' net work in the country and dialled data services;

(b) is the Government considering having above services in the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

(c) what will be the main advantages to the Public of the above recommendation of the 15 member experts' panel of the Electronics Commission is accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The Panel of Experts set up by the Chairman, Electronics Commission has recommended the following:

(i) Based on the teleprocessing demand projections (present in the report of the panel) the P&T Department may examine the feasibility of setting up a suitable public data communication net work at the earliest.

(ii) The feasibility of introducing dialled data services on a public switched telephone network be examined by the P&T department and that facility introduced expeditiously.

(b) Based on the teleprocessing demand projections made in the report of the panel, the feasibility of introducing these services would be examined.

(c) (i) The commercial and industrial sector offers a wide scope for data communication. Banking too is a special sector which can benefit very much from public data network.

(ii) Planning and monitoring at all levels need a fast, reliable and efficient mode of collection, processing and exchange of information. Use of computers with data network can provide the answer to this.

(iii) Planning and security sectors, need establishment of links among central, regional and state level data bases.

New wheat variety

9956. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to news item published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 10th April, 1979 under the caption new wheat varieties will increase production and state:

(a) what sort of improvement in wheat production and research foreigners have observed and appreciated in our country;

(b) in what way our country is ahead of several foreign countries today regarding wheat quality and production; and

(c) whether Government are determined to bring more and more improvement in wheat quality and yield in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) India's wheat production increased from nearly 12 million tonnes to over 31 million tonnes during the period starting from 1964. An agricultural production advance of this magnitude has few parallels in the world and has been favourably commented upon both in India and abroad. This increase in wheat production has been made possible by a well organized national programme

of research on the wheat crop under the overall coordination of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. India has probably the largest number of scientists and institutions engaged in different aspects of wheat research in the world. The all-India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project has as many as 30 centres and a large number of sub-centres located in different parts of the country, including the Agricultural Universities and the Central Institutes. These research centres have been integrated in their programmes through the mechanism of the all-India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project which has become a model for organization of research and has received appreciative comments from several developing countries as well as international organizations.

(b) India's wheat production technology is considered to be one of the finest in the world. The country has a very large number of improved varieties having an yield potential of nearly 6-7 tonnes per hectare which compares favourably with some of the highest reported yields of wheat in the world for a maturity duration of 140 to 150 days. Many of the new wheat varieties are also notable for their high degree of disease resistance specially the three rusts. Last year, India supplied to Pakistan large quantities of seeds of some of these varieties on a request from that country. These varieties have helped the country to sustain the production advance in wheat. The Indian wheat scientists in more recent years hve paid considerable attention to the developing of multiline varieties, which combine in them disease resistance from several different sources. India is the first country in the world to release multiline varieties of dwarf wheat. The major emphasis in India's wheat Improvement Programme has been on high levels of yield and here the country occupies a very favourable position on a world-wide basis. Our scientists are also now paying serious attention to the quality attributes of the new wheat varieties.

(c) Yes, Sir.

खरीफ की फसल के लिए बीज तथा उर्वरक

9957. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार आगामी खरीफ की फसल के लिए किसानों को बीज, उर्वरक आदि उपलब्ध कराने हेतु सुविधायें जुटाने के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम बना रही है ताकि किसानों को समय पर सभी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो सकें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सरकार किन ऐजेंसियों के माध्यम से इन सुविधाओं को किसानों को उपलब्ध करायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) और (ख) यह उल्लेख करना उपयुक्त प्रतीत होता है कि बीजों व उर्वरकों आदि के वितरण का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्यत: राज्य सरकारों का है। तथापि भारत सरकार इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने में राज्यों को सहायता देती है कि ये सदैं कृषकों को समय पर उपलब्ध हो सकें। खरीफ के चालू मौसम के लिये जिस तरीके से यह कार्य किया गया उस का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

(1) बीज:—भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है कि वे इस बात का पता लगायें कि क्या खरीफ 1979 के लिये बीजों की किसी प्रकार की कमी थी ताकि उन्हें उन स्रोतों से अवगत कराया जा सके जिस से कमी की पूर्ति हो सकती है। अभी तक किसी भी राज्य से कमी होने की सूचना नहीं मिली है। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को निर्देश दे दिया गया है कि वह राज्य सरकारों से सम्पर्क बनाये रखे तथा किसी प्रकार से कमी होने पर उन की मदद करें।

(2) उर्वरक :—खरीफ 1979 के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र जिस कोटे की उर्वरकों की आवश्यकताएं मौसम के प्रारम्भ होने से पहले क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलनों में निश्चित की गई थी। घरेलू निर्माताओं तथा आयात से उर्वरकों की आपूर्ति की एक सम्मिश्रत योजना उसी समय तैयार की गई थी ताकि उक्त आवश्यकताओं की पूर्णत: पूर्ति की जा सके। राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों, देसी निर्माताओं तथा एजेंसियों (जो आयातित उर्वरकों का संचालन करते हैं) के साथ सप्ताई की स्थिति का पुनर्विलोकन करने के लिए समय समय पर बैठकें हुई हैं, ताकि कमी का पता लगाया जा सके और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उपयुक्त उपाय किये जाएं।

(3) कीटनाशी दवाएं :—उर्वरकों की तरह कीटनाशी दवाओं की राज्यवार/क्षेत्रवार आवश्यकताएं खेती का मौसम शुरू होने से पहले हुई क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलन की बैठक में तथा राज्य सरकारों और देशी उपयोग के साथ अखिल भारतीय वनस्पति रक्षण संबंधी वार्षिक सम्मेलनों में निश्चित की गई थी, इससे इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने में सहायता मिलती है कि राज्य सरकारों को कीटनाशी दवाओं की संभावित उपलब्धि की जानकारी मिल सके तथा उद्योग को अपनी मांग का पता चल सके ताकि मांग के अनुसार उत्पादन किया जा सके। कमी होने की स्थिति में उपयुक्त प्राधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श करके आयात करने की योजना बनाई जाती है

विभागीय विक्रय डिपुओं, सहकारी विपणन संघों, कृषि उद्योग सहकारिताएं, पंचायतें आदि अनेक एजेंसियां कीटनाशी दवाओं का वितरण करती हैं। व्यापारियों ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में अपने उत्पादक कृषकों को सीधा बेचने के लिए विक्रय केन्द्रों का एक जाल बिछाया हुआ है।

हाथ से संचालित होने वाले टेलीफोन केन्द्रों वाले स्थान पर कालों में विलम्ब होना

9958. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जिन स्थानों में हाथ से संचालित होने वाले टेलीफोन केन्द्र हैं वहां टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं को घंटों प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है और तब भी उन्हें कनेक्शन नहीं मिल पाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) :(क) हाथ से संचालित होने वाले टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में उपभोक्ताओं को कभी कभी कनेक्शन जोड़ने में कुछ कठिनाई का अनुभव हो रहा है।

(ख) मुख्य कारण हैं :—

(i) आपरेटरों द्वारा जवाब देने में विलंब।

(ii) कुछ खास मौकों पर उपस्कर का त्रुटिपूर्ण संचलन।

(ग) (i) प्रचालक कर्मचारियों द्वारा तुरंत जवाब दिया जाय, इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बेहतर पर्यवेक्षण।

(ii) अतिशीघ्र दोष निवारण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त और सक्षम कर्मचारियों का लगाया जाना।

(iii) हस्तचालित एक्सचेंजों को उत्तरोत्तर स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों में बदला जा रहा है।

Pay scales of Junior Engineers in Telecom. Wing

9959. **SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA**: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Junior Engineers in the Telecom. Wing are now being paid less pay than their subordinates in the cadre of SG AEA/SGRSASGPI/SGWO etc;

(b) whether it is a fact that the revision of pay scale of the SG AEA/SGRSA/SGPI/SGWO etc. had resulted them in drawing less pay on promotion to the cadre SG AEA/SGRSA/SGPI/SGWO etc.; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to revise the pay scale of the Junior Engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir, However, the pay scales of both the cadres are as below:—

	O.G.	S.G.
J.Es.	425—700	550—900
SGRSA etc.	..	425—700 (Revised from 425—640 w.e.f. 29-5-78)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above the question does not arise.

D.D.A. flats for Members of Parliament

9960. **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY**: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Members of Parliament who have got themselves registered with Delhi Development Authority for the purchase of flats when; and

(b) whether they have been allotted flats so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No registration as such of Members of Parliament for allotment of flats was done by the Delhi Development Authority. As and when flats were available as against M.Ps. quota, DDA invited applications throuh the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats. The reservations for M.Ps. and several other categories have been abolished since 2-1-1979.

(b) 42 M.P.s were allotted flats.

Proportion of male to female operators in trunk exchanges of big cities

9961. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of male to female operators in the main trunk exchanges in the first 10 major cities of the country;

(b) whether it is proposed to change the said proportion and/or to increase the number of operators working on the said exchanges during the year 1979-80; and

(c) if so, facts thereof, giving also reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The Trunk and Auto Manual Exchanges in the ten major cities of the country are completely feminished. Hence the question of proportion to Male and Female Operators in such Exchanges does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Administrative rehauling at higher managerial level in I.C.A.R.

9962. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any administrative rehauling at the higher managerial level in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in recent months;

(b) if so, what is it and for what purpose; and

(c) whether the quality of the research and scientific studies and activities is thereby improved and enhanced and if so how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Higher managerial posts in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been grouped together and recruitment rules therefor formulated. One of the salient features of these rules is that all these positions will be filled by advertisement and selection on a tenure basis for a period of five years extendable by another term not exceeding five years.

(c) Since the recruitment rules for the higher scientific posts for management of research in the Council came into force on 1-4-1976, no evaluation has been carried out so far to assess the impact on the quality of the research and scientific work. However, direct recruitment and tenurial system of appointment both would help induct new talent into research management cadres of the Council and should lead to improvement in quality.

Curtailment on production of Indian made English liquors

9963. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have asked the distilleries to curtail production of the Indian made English liquors in the context of implementation of the prohibition policy and if so, facts thereof;

(b) to what extent production in the various distilleries has been curbed during the last year and that proposed during the current year; and

(c) whether any distilleries have so far been closed down on this account and if so, details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). The guidelines for implementation of Prohibition suggested to the State Governments by this Department provide, *inter-alia*, for the reduction of allocation of Alcohol for potable purposes. Some State Governments have taken steps in this direction.

(c) Government of India have no information about closure of any distillery.

'ariance in the rate of House Tax in Metropolitan Cities

9964. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware that there are different rates of House Tax chargeable from the house-owners in Metropolitan Cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras which are all 'A' Class cities;

(b) if so, reasons for variance in the rate of House Tax rates; and

(c) whether Government is considering to bring about uniformity in the rates of house tax chargeable in the same class of cities in the country; if not reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. There is considerable variation in the rates of house tax in metropolitan cities.

(b) The levy of taxes and their rates is undertaken by Corporation/ Municipalities according to the provisions of the Municipalities or Corporation Acts in each State.

(c) There is no proposal by the Central Government to bring about uniformity in the rates of house tax, because municipal taxation is a State subject.

Adoption of villages for development by Indians abroad

9965. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the scheme for adoption of villages for development by Indians residing abroad (SAVIRA); and

(b) the response to this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The main features of the scheme are as under:—

1. The scheme known as 'Adoption of Villages by Indian Residents Abroad or SAVIRA covers All Indian nationals and persons of Indian origin, who are residing outside India, as also registered associations of such nationals and persons of Indian origin.

2. The objective is to involve Indian nationals residing abroad in the process of rural development, mainly by adoption of villages.

3. The adoption of a village may mean either undertaking the responsibility of its total development, or confining to one particular item of development, like construction of school or dispensary.

4. The Policy decisions on acceptance of donations, selection of villages, identification of agencies for implementation etc. will be taken by a Co-ordination Committee headed by Additional Secretary of Department of Rural Development, in which Secretary, People Action for Development (India) and other officials and non-officials are included. The State representatives will also be invited as and when required.

5. Agency for implementation will be dentified by PADI. The State Governments will also be consulted, whereever PADI is unable to identify/select the agency for implementation.

6. Funds will be received by PADI, which will maintain the record of receipts and payments. The minimum contribution has been placed at $1000 per year.

(b) So far 31 requests have ben received from prospective donors, of which 4 are in shape of concrete proposals and the rest have called for information about the scheme.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गोदाम का निर्माण

9966. श्री हमा राव खलप : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने देश में अनाज की सुरक्षित रखने के लिए कितने गोदामों का निर्माण किया और उनकी भंडारण क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने —अवार कितने गोदामों को किराय पर लिया और तत्संबंधी कितने किराये का भुगतान किया ; और

(ग) ऐसे गोदामों की संख्या कितनी है जिनका निर्माण सहकारी समितियों ने किया और उन्हें भारतीय खाद्य निगम को डेढ़ पर दिया और इन समितियों के नाम और ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा बनवाए गये गोदामों की कुल संख्या 406 है जिनकी कुल क्षमता 71.79 लाख मीटरी टन है। गोदामों के राज्यवार ब्यौरे अनुबन्ध–I पर संलग्न विवरण में दिए गये हैं।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा किराये पर लिये गये गोदामों की कुल संख्या 1729 है। गैर सरकारी पार्टियों और राज्य सरकार के गोदामों से किराये पर ली गई क्षमता के लिए 1977–78 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा दिया गया वार्षिक किराया 914.89 लाख रुपये है। किराये पर लिये गये गोदामों के राज्यवार ब्यौरे अनुबन्ध–II पर संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास केवल कुछ क्षेत्रों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध है और अन्य के बारे में तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है। सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण–I

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा बनवाए गए गोदामों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा देने वाला विवरण

आंकड़े हजार मीटरी टन में

क्रम संख्या	क्षेत्र का नाम	निजी गोदामों की संख्या	क्षमता
1.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2	14.04
2.	कर्नाटक	—	—
3.	एन.ई.एफ.रीजन	5	18.00
4.	दिल्ली	3	165.77
5.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	26	677.98
6.	मध्य प्रदेश	39	492.34
7.	उड़ीसा	18	157.08
8.	उत्तर प्रदेश	39	887.30
9.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	24	427.65
10.	महाराष्ट्र	2	279.41
11.	असम	25	180.46
12.	कर्नाटक	8	14.03
13.	गुजरात	6	196.35
14.	केरला	17	327.84
15.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	—
16.	हरियाणा	28	354.01
17.	पंजाब	98	1318.71
18.	तमिल नाडु	10	357.44
19.	राजस्थान	34	346.00
20.	बिहार	16	284.40
	योग	406	7178.81

विवरण–II

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा किराये पर लिए गये गोदामों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा देने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	क्षेत्र का नाम	किरायेपर लिए गये गोदामों की संख्या
1.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	7
2.	काण्डला	4
3.	एन० ई० एफ० रीजन	18
4.	दिल्ली	3
5.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	229
6.	मध्य प्रदेश	260
7.	उड़ीसा	20
8.	उत्तर प्रदेश	204
9.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	162
10.	महाराष्ट्र	19
11.	जे० एम० (पी० ओ०) कलकत्ता	13
12.	असम	132
13.	कर्नाटक	61
14.	जे० एम० (पी० ओ०) मद्रास	3
15.	गुजरात	76
16.	केरल	62
17.	शिमला (एच० पी०)	14
18.	हरियाणा	73
19.	पंजाब	85
20.	तमिल नाडु *	73
21.	राजस्थान	131
22.	बिहार	80
	जोड़	1729

Target of Procurement of Wheat

9967. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the production of wheat during the current season in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated wheat likely to be produced;

(c) whether any target for the procurement of wheat has also been fixed by the Government and if so, at what rate; and

(d) whether the arrangements for the godowns have also been made for the purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The estimates of production of wheat for the current season would become available after the close of the agricultral year i.e. sometime in July-August, 1979.

(b) According to present indications, production of wheat during the year 1978-79 crop is expected to be slightly higher than that of 31.3 million tonnes in the previous year.

(c) As the procurement of wheat will be by way of price support operations, no targets have been fixed. Government have decided to purchase all wheat of fair average quality offered for sale by the producers at Rs. 115 per quintal.

(d) Government have taken various steps to meet the situation regarding storage of wheat, such as:—

(1) Optimum utilisation of the existing capacity is being made for storage of foodgrains by increasing the stack heights.

(2) Hiring of private accommodation through various sources is being resorted to by the public agencies. Apart from this the use of CAP storage is also being made as a short term measure wherever necessary.

(3) A project has been undertaken with the assistance of the World Bank for construction of additional capacity to the extent of 3.575 million tonnes which is expected to be completed by 1981-82. This would be in the form of buffer storage of godowns of bigger capacity of 25,000 tonnes and more at each centre. This comprises 25 lakh tonnes of conventional godowns, 10 lakh tonnes of bulk storage and 75,000 tonnes of silos.

(4) Food Corporation of India has launched a scheme to encourage private parties to build godowns of given specifications for being hired by the Food Corporation on specific terms and conditions. The Corporation has secured so far a capacity of about 4.04 million tonnes.

(5) The bulk of the capacity of the Central and State Warehousing Corporations is at the disposal of the Food Corporation of India for use.

Low cost Houses of Plantation workers

9968. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the allocation of money by the Central Government to different States for slum improvement and for construction of subsidised houses for plantation workers during the last three years, yearwise; and

(b) details regarding the progress made in the execution of the new scheme of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Slum Areas is in the State Sector. No direct financial assistance is being provided by the Central Government to the States for implementation of this Scheme. Under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is a Central Sector Scheme g implemented in the six States of Assam, Tripura, West Bengal, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, the following amounts were allocated and released during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79:—

State	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
		(Rupees in lakhs)	
Assam	15·00	85·00	70·00
Tripura	1·50	2·50	Nil
West Bengal	44·00	94·50	77·50
Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kerala	19·50	28·00	12·50
Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	80·00	210·00	160·00

(b) According to the progress reports received from the concerned State Governments, the number of houses sanctioned and completed so far, since the inception of the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers is as under:—

State	Number of House	
	Sanctioned	Completed
Assam	12308	7379
Tripura	58	32
West Bengal	10363	7301
Karnataka	1130	300
Kerala	578	578
Tamil Nadu	948	512
TOTAL	25385	16102

Tribal families rehabilitated under Dandakaranya Project in Paralkote area

9969. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many tribal families have so far been settled in the Paralkote area under the Dandakaranya Project; and

(b) the number of such families yet to be settled there and when they are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). According to mutual understanding between the Dandakaranya Development Authority and the Government of Madhya Pradesh 25 per cent of the land released by the State Government is required to be returned after reclamation for tribal settlement. As on 28th February, 1979, the land due for release for tribal settlement in Madhya Pradesh portion of Dandakaranya Project covering Paralkote and Kondagaon Zones was 15,084 acres against which 12,350 acres have been released leaving a balance of 2,734 acres. On the land since released, 1,587 tribal families have been settled. Since the State Government had some difficulty in locating further landless tribal families in that area, an offer has also been made to the Madhya Pradesh Government to take funds equivalent to the cost of reclamation of the balance land due, alongwith the financial assistance otherwise admissible for settling tribal families, and utilise these funds for the general welfare of the tribals of that area.

टेलीफोन केन्द्रों से अनधिकृत रूप से टेलीफोन ट्रंक कालों के करने से सरकार को हानि

9970. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश में टेलीफोन केन्द्रों से "दो नम्बर के टेलीफोन ट्रंक काल" की काफी होती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को इससे वार्षिक कुल कितनी हानि होती है; और

(ङ) इसको रोकने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस संबंध में सरकार की असफलता के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भरतहरि प्रसाद सुबोध राव): (क) समय-समय पर ट्रंक काल की एक्सचेंजों से की गई अनधिकृत टेलीफोन ट्रंक काल की कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त होती रहती हैं ।

(ख) ऐसी हानि का सही अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता ।

(ग) बड़े ट्रंक एक्सचेंजों में ट्रंक कालों को मानीटर करने के लिए पर्यवेक्षण यूनिटों की व्यवस्था की गई है और अनियमितताओं के लिए जिम्मेवार कर्मचारियों को उचित दंड दिया जाता है । महानगरों में आकस्मिक छापे मारने और ऐसे कदाचारों को रोकने के लिए विशेष उड़न-दस्तों का गठन किया गया है ।

Advice to States for joint inspection of Foodgrains

9971. SHRI S. S. LAL:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that most of the States have complaints for supply of bad and smelly foodgrains by Food Corporation of India, the Government have advised the States to have joint inspections of the warehouses to see to the better preservation of stocks; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Complaints have been received from some State Governments about the quality of foodgrains supplied to them. The State Governments are authorised to inspect stocks before accepting them for public distribution as well as under Food for work Programme. Sealed samples of stocks issued to the fair price shops are displayed at the shops so that consumbers can compare the supplies to them with the samples. A Quality Inspection Cell has been created in the Department of Food for speedy disposal of complaints. Additional training facilities are being created to train the State Government staff for better preservation of stocks of foodgrains. Instruction have been issued to F.C.I. to ensure that only stocks conforming to the quality specifications are issued under public distribution system and Food for Work Programme.

Water to Rajasthan for Irrigation purposes from Ganga and Jamuna

9972. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan is likely to get water both from Ganga and Jamuna rivers for irrigation purposes;

(b) if so, how much water is to be given and extent of land to be irrigated; and

(c) whether any action has been taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Rajasthan is not a basin State of the main Ganga. It is one of the basin States of Yamuna and the matter of sharing of the Yamuna waters among Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi is being discussed at official level. It is not possible, at this stage, to indicate the water to be allocated and the extent of land to be irrigated in Rajasthan.

Housing Scheme for Kerala by HUDCO

9973. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has approached the Union Government for HUDCO's financial assistance for launching a massive housing scheme;

(b) if so, details thereof; and decision taken thereon;

(c) what are the schemes in Kerala which are now getting HUDCO's financial assistance; and

(d) details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) HUDCO has, so far, sanctioned 35 Schemes to 5 different agencies of Kerala.

(d) Details of the 35 Schemes are as under:—

(Position up to 31-3-79)

S. No.	Agency	No. of schemes	Loan amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of houses/plots
1	[illegible]	22	1010·79	29453 houses 35 plots
2	Greater Cochin Development Authority	9	642·46	2029 houses
3	Kerala Fisherman's Welfare Corporation Ltd.	1	200·00	10000 houses
4	Kerala State Development Corporation for S.C. & S.T. Ltd.	2	260·00	12200 houses
5	Kerala Apex Cooperative Housing Society Ltd.	1	22·91	55 houses
Total		35	2136·16	53737 houses 35 plots

Demand of J. N. University Staff Association

9974. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jawaharlal Nehru University Staff Association had undertaken a fast since 5th April, 1979 to press some of their important demands which they had placed before the Vice Chancellor in a letter on 30th March, 1979;

(b) if so, details regarding the agitation, their demands and the steps taken by the Government of J. N. University Administration to meet the situation; and

(c) the results thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDER CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Staff Association of the Jawaharlal Nehru University undertook a fast with effect from 5th April, 1979 in support of the demands contained in their letter dated 30-3-1979

addressed to the Vice-Chancellor regarding the provision of housing and house building loans, continuance of selection grades, regularisation of daily-wage workers, creation of additional posts, supply of better uniform, provision for Group Insurance and a Health Centre, etc. On receipt of a reply dated 1-5-1979 from the Rector of the University indicating the action taken or proposed to be taken on each of their demands, the Association withdrew the agitation on 2nd May, 1979. A copy of the University's reply is attached.

Statement

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY
RECTOR
Neffi Mehrauli, Road,
NEw DELHI 110067
May 1, 1979

Dear Mr. General Secretary,

This is in continuation of our previous correspondence in connection with the nine points mentioned in your letter of 30th March, 1979. The University's position in regard to these points is as shown below:

(I) **Housing Problem**

The University will approach the UGC for providing funds for the construction of the following types of quarters for the University employees during the VI Plan Period.

(a) Type I	quarters	150 Nos.
(b) Type II	quarters	200 Nos.
(c) Type III	quarters	50 Nos.

It is understood that there is a possibility of getting loans from the UGC for the construction of houses.

As you are aware, steps have been taken to get the JNU Housing Co-operative Society registered as quickly as possible. As soon as the Society is registered, it may also approach the HUDCO, through the University, seeking loans for the construction of houses.

Attempts would be made to persuade married students now occupying Type I quarters on NAA Campus to shift to the Married Scholars' Hostel under construction as soon as the Hostel becomes ready for occupation. Type I quarters, as and when they fall vacant will be allotted to the staff.

It is too early to discuss about the allotment of rooms in the present school of Social Sciences building.

(II) **Selection Grade**

The Executive Council at its meeting held on the 30th April, 1979 resolved as follows:

1. The Selection Grade posts for Groups C and D cadres should be 20 per cent each of the sanctioned posts upto 31st March, 1979. The cases of the staff members who have been granted selection grades in excess of the prescribed percentage will be regularized in consultation with the UGC.

2. Both in respect of Groups C and D cadres the percentage of Selection Grade posts would be provisionally raised from 20 to 50 with effect from 1st April, 1979 pending confirmation by the UGC.

3. All eligible categories in Groups C and D will be taken together in each of these two groups and will be treated as one unit for the purpose of determining the percentage of Selection Grade posts in the respective groups.

4. The period of service for eligibility for the award of Selection Grade posts will continue to be the same as has been laid down in the Promotion Rules (1977) of the University.

5. The Selection Grade pay scales and other conditions would be as laid down by the UGC.

6. Any appointments to the Selection Grade posts actually made prior to 1st April, 1979 even though not in

conformity with para 1 will continue pending regularisation by the UGC.

7. If the adoption from 1st April, 1979 of Selection Grade pay scales approved by the UGC results in any discrepancy or hardship in case of a particular individual/appointed to a Selection Grade post prior to 1st April, 1979, his case will be considered by the Vice-Chancellor to mitigate the hardship.

(III) **Regularisation of daily wage workers**

The Administrative Committee decided that those staff members who had been working on daily wage basis against Class IV posts and who had put in 365 working days' service to preferred to others for appointment and the order of merit decided by the Selection Committee among such candidates should be retained.

Where there are more vacancies for a particular category of post, and the persons interviewed did not have 365 days' service at their credit, the successful candidates should be included in the list in order of merit as indicated by the Selection Committee.

The Administrative Committee has decided, in partial relaxation of the Recruitment Rules, that a special test be held by ISTM for those daily wage Class III employees who have been working in the University for the last 365 days and more (Including broken period of service) in all the Papers which have been prescribed under the Open Recruitment Quota for Class III posts and that the appointment of the qualified candidates be made according to the vacancies available as per the Roster.

In future seniority may be given due weightage. The Administrative Committee be asked to consider the guidelines in this regard.

In future persons who are appointed on daily wage basis against the posts of Junior Assistant-cum-Typists/Caretakers will be those who have qualified in the tests in all the papers prescribed under the Rules for these posts. The tests will be conducted by the ISTM, New Delhi.

(IV) **Creation of more posts**

The requirements of the non-teaching staff of the University for the VI Plan would be forwarded to the UGC after these have been considered and finalised in consultation with various Heads of Departments. We shall approach the UGC for the creation of a special cadre of mess caretakers.

(V) **Creation of posts Havildars, Sanitary Guides, Head Butlers and Head Cooks**

There will be one Havildar for every 20 Chowkidars and one Sanitary Guide for 20 Sweepers, on UGC pay-scales. The ratio laid down by the Delhi University in this respect is 1:10 for these posts. The norms followed by Delhi University are acceptable to this University but will be implemented after clearance by the Finance Commission of the University and the Executive Council.

For creating the cadres of Head Cooks and Head Butlers, the University Grants Commission would be approached.

(VI) **Minimum qualifications for the posts of Library/Laboratory Attendents**

The University is in correspondence with the BHU/UGC to ascertain the qualifications laid down for these posts. The decision of the University will be communicated to you as soon as we hear from the UGC.

(VII) **Terrycot Uniforms**

The University will issue Summer Uniforms made of Terrycot cloth instead of uniforms made of cotton cloth. Two sets of Terrycot summer uniforms will be issued for a period of two years

to those staff members who are at present entitled to three sets of cotton uniforms, and three sets of Terrycot summer uniforms to those staff members for a period of two years who are at present entitled to four sets of cotton uniforms. The rates for the purchase of Terrycot cloth for uniforms are under consideration and will be communicated shortly.

(VIII) Group Insurance Scheme

It has been agreed in principle to introduce a Group Insurance Scheme for the employees of the University. The financial implications of the Scheme will be worked out and the approval of the Finance Committee would be sought.

(IX) Health Centre on the JNU Campus

Senior officials of the Directorate General of Health Services visited the JNU New Campus and inspected the site where the CGHS Dispensary would be located. They have given us to understand that orders for opening a CGHS Dispensary would be issued shortly. The University has agreed to afford all the necessary facilities for setting up the Dispensary.

We are glad that it has been possible to take the above decisions particularly the one concerning the Selection Grade. These are beneficial to the employees of the University. We are confident that the members of the Executive Committee of the JNU Staff Association and the staff members will call off their agitation now.

We look forward to the co-operation of the staff members in the smooth functioning of the University in our common interest.

Yours sincerely,

Sd./-
(K. J. Mahale)

The General Secretary
JNU Staff Association
New Delhi

Strike by Teachers and Staff of Schools, Colleges and University

9975. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers of schools and Universities and Karmacharis of colleges had resorted to large scale strike and other direct actions in the country during the current academic year than that was in last year;

(b) if so, details regarding this strike and other forms of agitation in each State, year-wise for the last three years; and

(c) if it is on an alarming scale, what are the steps taken to overcome this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Time bound programme for housing

9976. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any time bound programme whereby landless agriculture labour are given free plots and financial assistance to construct their houses to avoid their frequent migration from place to place and dependence on the Mukhia and landlord;

(b) the results so far achieved by the time bound programme; and

(c) if there is no time bound programme, whether the Government is considering to have the same, if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The scheme for allotment of house-sites, free of cost, to landless workers in rural areas being a State Sector Scheme with effect from 1st April 1974, it is for the State Government to chalk out a time bound programme for the implementation of the scheme. The Draft Five Year Plan, however, provides for a sum of Rs. 500 crores for giving financial assistance for Rural Housing. The assistance tentatively will be at the rate of Rs. 500—750 per beneficiary. It is expected that sizeable number of landless worker families will be benefitted from the scheme during the Five Year Plan 1978—83.

(b) As reported by the State Governments, against 116.50 lakh eligible families in the various States and Union Territories, 76.54 lakh families have been allotted house-sites upto 31st December, 1978.

(c) Does not arise in view of the position explained at (a) above.

Aid to Dairies in Delhi from D.M.S. and Mother Dairy

9977. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether no assistance was provided for the development of dairies in Delhi State since "White Flood Phase I" started;

(b) whether D.M.S. and Mother Dairy purchase milk mostly from other States, but not from dairies in Delhi State and are spending development funds mostly in other States;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to entrust the dairy development in Delhi State to D.M.S. and Mother Dairy, which are functioning under Ministry of Agriculture, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Under Operation Flood I Programme, assistance was provided for setting up of the Mother Dairy and also for expanding the milk handling of the Central Dairy of the Delhi Milk Scheme.

(b) While D.M.S. and Mother Dairy procures milk from other States, the D.M.S. also purchases milk from resettlement cattle colonies in Delhi State. D.M.S. and Mother Dairy do not expend funds for development in any State.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

रासायनिक उर्वरक और उसका जमीन के उपजाऊपन पर प्रभाव

9978. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में रासायनिक उर्वरकों के प्रयोग के कारण कृषि योग्य भूमि के बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र का उपजाऊपन नष्ट हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं । इस प्रकार का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता :

Jhum control scheme in Meghalaya

9979. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the want on destruction of forests in Meghalaya due to the system of 'Jhuming';

(b) the total amount spent so far by the Central Government under the 'Jhum' control scheme;

(c) the progress made in this respect so far; and

(d) whether any expansion in the plan is envisaged, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 8.32 lakhs.

(c) An area of 100 hectares for agriculture and 60 hectares for plantations has been developed.

(d) The scheme is proposed to be transferred to State Sector.

Development of Slums in Delhi

9980. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group has been set up to go into the entire question of development of slum clearance and removal of jhuggies;

(b) if so, when it was set up and has this group submitted its report; and

(c) if so, what are the main recommendations of this group and which of the recommendations have been accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. However, a Working Group has been set up in the Ministry to suggest a co-ordinated plan for development of sub-standard areas of Delhi, including the unauthorised colonies, and suggest ways and means of finding necessary funds.

(b) This Working Group was set up on 9th February, 1979 and it has not submitted its report.

(c) Does not arise.

National Character to NCERT

9981. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of professors recruited to N.C.E.R.T. after 1974;

(b) the number of professors recruited amongst them from South India; and

(c) whether Dr. Nag Chaudhary Committee recommendation to give National Character to N.C.E.R.T. is implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). 16 (Sixteen). The selection of professors is made by duly constituted selection committee on the basis of merit and prescribed qualifications and not on regional consideration.

(c) Dr. Nag Chaudhary Committee recommended that N.C.E.R.T. should be declared as an institute of national importance which was not accepted by the Government.

Specifications for Paddy to be bought by F.C.I.

9982. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the specifications prescribed for the paddy to be bought by the F.C.I.; and

(b) whether it is a fact that F.C.I. is not observing these specifications properly and rejecting the paddy under various pretexts in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement showing the specifications

prescribed for the purchase of paddy (Marketing Season 1978-79) is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

The paddy shall be in sound merchantable conditions, sweet, dry, clean, wholesome of good food value, uniform in colour and size of grain and free from moulds, weevils, smell, colouration, admixture of deleterious substances or colouring agents and also conforming to PFA standards.

Paddy this year will be classified into slender or Bold groups (on the basis of Ramaiah Committee) for the purpose of procurement, each group will, however, be divided into three grades, viz. Grade-1, Grade-2 and Grade-3 which will be determined as under:—

SCHEDULE OF REFRACTIONS

Grades	Foreign Matter		Admixture of lower Varieties	Damaged weevilled shrunken sprouted and discoloured	Grade cut per quintal		Moisture cut per Qtl. at Flat rat				REMARKS
					Bold	slender	Moisture Range		Bold Group	Slender Group	
	Inorganic %	Organic %	%	%	% Rs.	% Rs.			% Rs.	% Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	1·0	1·0	15·0	3·0	no cut	no cut	upto 18%		no cut	no cut	
							Over 18%	upto 20%	2·50	4·00	
2.	1·0	2·0	20·0	4·0	1·25	2·0	Over 20%	upto 22%	4·50	6·00	
3.	1·0	2·0	20·0	6·0	2·25	3·25	Over 18%	upto 20%	2·50	4·00	
							Over 20%	upto 22%	4·50	6·00	

N.B.

(i) The definitions of the above refrections and methods of analysis are to be followed as per Indian Standards 'Methods of Analysis in Food-grains':

IS: 4333 (Part-I), IS: 4333 (Part-II)—1967 and "Terminology for foodgrains IS: 2913-1970".

(ii) The method of sampling is to be followed as per Indian Standards "Method for sampling of cereals and pulses IS: 2814—1964."

(iii) For Andhra Pradesh item No. (5) (Damaged weevilled, shrunken, sprouted and discoloured grains percentage) relaxed upto 10% on account of additional 4% shrivelled grains with full value cut and the percentage of damaged grains will continue to be at a maximum limit of 4%.

Development of farm forestly

9983. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is assisting the States to develop the farm forestry; and

(b) if so, whether Andhra Pradesh State Government has been given any assistance?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of India has been assisting the States till 1978-79 to develop farm forestry through one Centrally sponsored scheme on Mixed Plantations in Wastelands, Panchayat lands and Village Commons, under which, apart from providing central assistance upto Rs. 1000 per ha. of plantations in the area mentioned above, 20 per cent of the Central assistance could be utilised for raising nursery seedlings and providing extension services to the farmers to plant these seedlings on their lands. This scheme has now been transferred to the State Sector from the year 1979-80.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been given the following Central assistance by way of grant in the years mentioned against the Centrally sponsored scheme referred to above:—

Year	Central assistance for the scheme
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1976-77	1·80
1977-78	24·54
1978-79	26·70

Support prices of Tobacco by Agricultural Prices Commission

9984. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Prices Commission fixed support prices for farmers grades of F.C.V.

(b) if so, the prices?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). At the request of the Government, the Agricultural Prices Commission has submitted its report on the price policy for the 1978-79 crop of V.F.C. tobacco. They have made the following recommendations:—

(i) the minimum support price for Farm Grade F2 of V.F.C. tobacco be fixed at Rs. 7.50 per kg. for the 1978-79 crop;

(ii) support prices for other grades of V.F.C. tobacco may be determined in the light of the normal market price differentials;

(iii) such strains as are particularly suited to the light textured soils be developed and only the area under light soil tobacco be increased without increasing the total area under V.F.C. tobacco;

(iv) the eight farm grades evolved by the Tobacco Board be statutorily enforced at the growers' level backed by appropriate certification of the quality by an official agency as is done in the case of agmark grades and adequate arrangements for imparting necessary training to the growers in the grading skills; and

(v) Utmost priority be accorded to the establishment of integrated infrastructure in the form of storage, warehousing and redrying facilities in such a manner as would make them easily accessible to the growers.

These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

बांगो बां० परियोजना बिलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश)

9985. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के बिलासपुर जिले में सिंचाई और पनबिजली प्रयोजनों के लिये आरम्भ की जाने वाली बांगो बांध परियोजना के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति दे दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग) योजना आयोग को सिंचाई, बाढ़-नियंत्रण तथा बहु-प्रयोजनी परियोजनाओं सम्बन्धी तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा अगस्त, 1977 में हुई अपनी बैठक में मध्य प्रदेश की हस-देव बांगो बहु-प्रयोजनी परियोजना पर विचार किया गया था, परन्तु कोयला भंडारों के डूबमग्न होने से संबंधित मामलों के हल होने तक स्वीकृति को आ-स्थगित रखा गया था। केन्द्र द्वारा इन विषयों पर सभी पहलुओं से विचार किया गया है और हाल में स्वीकृत किया गया है। योजना आयोग द्वारा इस परियोजना को शीघ्र स्वीकृत किए जाने की उम्मीद है ।

Production and exports of Farm Products

9986. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of various food crops this year;

(b) the storage capacity existing in the country and demand from various States;

(c) the estimate export of foodgrains during the current season; and

(d) what steps have been taken to develop markets for farm surpluses?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Final estimates of production of foodgrains for 1978-79 are likely to become available in July-August, 1979. According to latest indications, total production of foodgrains during this year is expected to be around 127 million tonnes.

(b) The total storage capacity with the Food Corporation of India (owned and hired) as on 28-3-1979 stood at 21.93 million tonnes. Additional storage capacity is being built or acquired by the Corporation in various States taking into account the likely procurement, distribution, buffer stock and movement facilities etc. In addition, the State Governments have their own storage facilities also.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to give a precise estimate of likely export of foodgrains during 1979-80. As per commitments made upto 31-3-1979, a total quantity of about 10.8 lakh tonnes of wheat, wheat flour (maida) and rice are likely to be exported during 1979-80 as per details given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The country has some surplus of foodgrains at the current levels of consumption but the Government are trying to encourage consumption of foodgrains in the country so as to improve nutrition levels and are, therefore, in favour of a cautious approach towards export of foodgrains. The question of taking steps to develop markets for foodgrains exports would arise only when surpluses are sizeable and stabilised.

Statement

Quantities likely to be exported during 1979-80

(Thousand tonnes)

Country	Commodity	Quantity Committed	Basis of supply	Quantity exported upto 31-3-79	Quantity to be exported during 1979-80
USSR .	Wheat . .	1498·40	Repayment of loan .	1056·33	442·07
Vietnam	Wheat . .	300·00	Commodity .loan . .	115·70	184·30
Vietnam	Wheat flour (Maida) :	70·00	Do. . . .	58·88	11·12
Afghanistan	Wheat	50·00	Do. . . .	40·88	9·12
Mauritius	Rice	36·00	Commercial . . .	..	36·00
USSR .	Rice . .	200·00	In exchange* or crude oil	..	200·00
Bangladesh	Rice . .	150·00	Commodity Loan	..	150·00
Bangladesh	Wheat . .	50·00	Do. . . .	..	50·00
		2354·40		1271·79	1082·61

*Agreement for supply of rice will become effecive from the date the agreement for supply of crude oil is signed.

Shifting of Headquarters of Coconut Development Board

9987. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the location of the Headquarters of the prospective Coconut Development Board;

(b) whether the Directorate of Coconut Development has been functioning in Cochin; and

(c) if so, will the Government give an assurance that the Headquarters of the Coconut Development Board will be located in these premises and the existing staff of the Directorate of Coconut Development will be absorbed therewith?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While deciding the question of the location of the Headquarters of the Coconut Development Board, all aspects will be taken into consideration. Action regarding transfer of the existing staff of the Directorate of Coconut Development will be taken on the establishment of the Board.

कामेश्वरसिंह संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा परिषद् का प्रस्ताव

9988. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कामेश्वरसिंह संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा की शिक्षा परिषद् ने उस को केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के रूप में बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

9989. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन में एक स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय वहां पर कितने टेलीफोन चालू हैं और कितने टेलीफोन कनैक्शनों के लिये मांग की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्री, बंगलौर ने उज्जैन में इस वर्ष (1979) स्थापित की जाने वाली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के लिये उपकरणों की सप्लाई करने से इन्कार कर दिया है; और

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि उपकरणों की इस वर्ष सप्लाई की जाये और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 30-4-79 तक चालू टेलीफोन कनैक्शनों (सीधी एक्सचेंज लाइन) की संख्या 1817 है। 30-4-79 तक प्रतीक्षा सूची में 117 टेलीफोन कनैक्शनों की मांग है ।

(ग) जी नहीं है । उपकरणों का अधिकांश भाग सप्लाई किया जा चुका । शेष भाग की सप्लाई शीघ्र की जा रही है

(घ) जी हां । वित्त वर्ष के दौरान एक्सचेंज की संस्थापना और उस को चालू करने की योजना पहले से ही है ।

भारतीय इतिहास अनुसंधान परिषद् के पुस्तकालय तथा दस्तावेज केन्द्रों का कार्यकरण

9990. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय इतिहास अनुसन्धान परिषद् के पुस्तकालयों तथा दस्तावेज केन्द्रों के कार्यकरण की जांच करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा क्या है और उस में पाई गई अनियमितताओं से सम्बन्धित कितने व्यक्तियों, पदनाम सहित, के खिलाफ समिति ने कार्यवाही करने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ग) समिति की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० ताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी नहीं। है

(ख) और (ग), प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Under utilisation of irrigation potential

9991. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of under utilisation of irrigation potentials in our country;

(b) what are the causes of production at a fraction from Agricultural Lands which have access to canal Irrigation; and

(c) what actions are being taken in this regard for use of irrigation potentials and optimisation of production in States, particularly in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The following factors leading to under utilisation/low production have been identified:—

(1) The distribution system, including field channels not being ready simultaneously with the creation of storages.

(2) Deficiencies in the canal system on account of which the required quantities of water do not reach the field.

(3) Inadequate drainage facilities in the command.

(4) Lack of adequate agricultural experimental and demonstration farms, training and extension facilities.

(5) Inadequate preparation of land for irrigated agriculture.

(6) Deficiencies in irrigation administration leading to maldistribution of supplies and problems of tail-end cultivators.

(7) Lack of inputs and infrastructure facilities.

A programme of modernisation of the existing canal systems has been taken up which includes remodelling of the canal systems, lining of channels on selective basis for minimising see page and removal of other engineering, agronomical and administrative deficiencies. Improvements are being effected in the canal and reservoir operation programmes with a view to stepping up the operational efficiency taking into account the available reservoir storages, anticipated monsoon flows etc. The command area development programme which was taken up in a big way in the Fifth Plan covers a package of wide-ranging activities for the integrated development of the command areas including surveys, planning and execution of on-farm development works, modernisation of the canal systems, construction of drainage, ground water development for supplemental irrigation, crop planning and agricultural extension; arrangements for and increased application of inputs like credit, fertilisers insecticides, pesticides etc. and construction of roads and markets.

38 (thirty-eight) command area development authorities, covering 50 irrigation projects, have already been set up in 13 States (including in West Bengal) upto the end of March, 1978. There are 3 command area development authorities in West Bengal.

Utilisation of Foreign Aid by States for Rural Development

9992. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of slow utilisation of foreign aid by States in their rural development programme; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There has been some shortfall in utilisation of World Bank loans for various agricultural and rural development/projects implemented by the State Governments. This is attributable to a variety of reasons; the more important reasons are late starting up, slow sanction of budget and posts, excessive rotation of management and slow procurement of equipment.

(b) A number of steps have been/are being taken by the Government of India to improve the position of utilisation of foreign aid by the State Governments. Particular mention may be made of the following measures:

(i) Setting up of Implementation/Review Committees at the Central, State and Project levels for undertaking periodical review of progress of the projects. State Chief Secretaries have been requested by the Department of Economic Affairs to review and monitor implementation of the Bank-assisted projects once a quarter by a Committee set up under their Chairmanship.

(ii) Fixing of specific responsibility of monitoring on senior officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, conducting discussions with the concerned States and reporting back results of their visits to the Secretary (A&RD).

(iii) Mounting of special monitoring Teams in case of problem projects by the PPM Cell set up in the Department of Agriculture.

(iv) Setting up of a Central Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (A&RD) to review the reports of the Monitoring Teams on their visits to different States, observations made by the Supervision Missions of the World Bank on different State Projects and other relevant material so as to streamline working of the problem projects.

Revision of Pay scales of Security Officers of Jawaharlal Nehru University

9993. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representation from Jawaharlal Nehru University employees to revise their pay scales on the pattern of revision of pay scale of the security officer; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, representations were made by Mess Caretakers and Personal Assistant in the University for revision of their pay scales on the analogy of revision of pay scales of the Security Officer. As the revision of scale of pay requires consultation with the University Grants Commission, the University has taken up the matter with the Commission.

Parity in pay-scales of officers of Central Universities

9994. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the officers of the Central Universities are agitating for bringing parity in their pay-scales with that of the teaching staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the service conditions and the pay-scales of the Section Officers in the U.G.C. are the same as in Delhi University; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). There was some agitation by officers o fthe Central Universities during the period from November, 1978 to February, 1979 in support of their demand for parity with the teaching staff in the matter of pay-scales. However, on receipt of an assurance that the report of the Working Group set up by the University Grants Commission to examine their pay-structure would be finalised soon, the agitaiton was suspended.

The report of the Working Group was considered by a Committee of Vice Chancellors of Central Universities at their meeting held on April 16, 1979 and the recommendations of this Committee are under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

(c) and (d). The Selection Grade of the Section Officers in Delhi University is the same as that of the Section Officers Grade II in the UGC, although the scale of pay and other conditions of service of the staff in the UGC and Delhi University need not necessarily be the same because they are governed by separate rules and regulations.

शिक्षित में वृद्धि के लिये योजना

9995. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्तप्रधान : क्या शिक्षा और विकास मंत्री शिक्षित में वृद्धि पर कार्य के बारे में 6 मार्च, 1979 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1740 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिक्किम की कृषि विकास संबंधी आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना इस बीच तैयार कर ली गई है और यदि हां, तो कृषि भूमि के विकास, भूमि के परीक्षण, अधिक उपज वाले बीजों के उत्पादन तथा वितरण और खादों तथा उर्वरकों से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के लिये अलग अलग कितनी कितनी राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान कृषि विकास के लिये विभिन्न मदों पर खर्च के लिये कितनी राशि का नियतन किया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) और (ख). सिक्किम में कृषि विकास के व्यय से सम्बन्धित अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 1740 का उत्तर 6 मार्च, 1978 को लोक सभा में दिया गया था। सिक्किम सरकार ने कृषि विकास सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) का अपना प्रारूप तैयार कर लिया है। 1978-83 और 1979-80 के परिव्ययों को योजना आयोग द्वारा अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

Dismissal of Scavengers and Labourers in D.D.A.

9996. DR. RAMJI SINGH:
SHRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of scavengers and labourers who had been on different jobs in D.D.A. for the last two years and more and were on the muster roll at different site have been dismissed from their jobs without any reason and without any notice; if so, the details thereof including the areas from which they have been removed;

(b) whether their removal has resulted in stoppage of activities like removing of constructional defects in the flats allotted to the residents and scavenging of common portions in different areas resulting in unhygienic conditions; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this drastic step and the action being taken to take them back on the jobs to ameliorate their pitiable condition and to remove long standing constructional defects in the flats already allotted by D.D.A.?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

सिक्किम में संचार प्रणाली में सुधार

9997. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री सिक्किम में संचार प्रणाली सुधार के बारे में 23 फरवरी, 1979 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 543 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिक्किम को एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य घोषित किया गया है; और यदि हां, तो इसके अधीन संचार प्रणाली से संबंधित किये गये विशेष कार्य का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में क्या सिक्किम सरकार ने भी कोई योजना तैयार करके केन्द्र सरकार के पास भेजी है; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त प्रश्न के (च) भाग के उत्तर में दिये गये आश्वासन के अनुसार तत्संबंधी कार्य शुरू किया जा चुका है ; और यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने प्रतिशत काम पूरा हो चुका है तथा शेष कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है और अब तक उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है तथा कुल कितनी राशि खर्च होनी है; और

(ग) क्या सिक्किम में टेलीफोन लाइन खराब पड़ी रहती हैं जिसके कारण उपभोक्ताओं को भारी कठिनाइयां होती हैं ; और यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव राव) : (क) उदार बनाए गए आधार पर डाक व दूर संचार सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था हेतु सिक्किम को एक पिछड़ा राज्य घोषित किया गया है। वहां और अधिक डाकघर खोलने और उन का दर्जा बढ़ाने की योजना है। सिक्किम में अभी तक 12 टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और 10 लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन और तार घर खोले गये हैं। निम्नलिखित विषयों पर सिक्किम के मुख्य मंत्री से अगस्त 1978 में एक संदेश प्राप्त हुआ था :—

(i) गंगटोक टेलीफोन प्रणाली का विस्तार एक नये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज भवन के लिये उचित स्थल की व्यवस्था।

(ii) सिक्किम में गंगटोक और 7 स्थानों के बीच वी० एच० एफ० लिंक की व्यवस्था।

(iii) डाक तार कर्मचारियों को रहने के लिये मकान।

(ख) ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि माननीय सदस्य पूर्व प्रश्न के (क) और (ख) भाग का संदर्भ दे रहे हैं जिस के लिए कोई (ग) भाग नहीं था। निम्न निर्माण कार्य किया गया :—

डाक :

1978–79 में 2 नये उप डाकघर खोले गए और एक विभागेतर शाखा डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाया गया। 43 प्रतिशत काम पूरा कर लिया गया। अब तक किया गया खर्च 17,250 रु० है। कुल अनुमानित लागत एक लाख रुपया है।

दूर संचार :

(i) एक्सचेंजों से संबंधित कार्य उपस्करों के प्राप्त न होने के कारण प्रारम्भ नहीं किया जा सका। अगले 2 वर्षों में निम्नलिखित कार्यों के पूर्ण होने की संभावना है।

(ii) अगले तीन वर्षों में खोले जाने वाले सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में से एक सामावि में 1978–79 के दौरान खोला जा चुका है। शेष दो सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों के 1979-80 के दौरान खोले जाने की संभावना है। 1978–79 के लिए निर्धारित कार्य शत प्रतिशत पूरा हो चुका है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Provision of Jullundur-Dharamsala U.H.F. link

9998. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 604 on the 23rd November, 1978 regarding provision of Jullundur-Dharamsala U.H.F. link and state the progress so far made in the land acquisition for construction of a repeater station at Bharwain and terminal station at Dharamsala in connection with proposed Jullundur-Dharamsala U.H.F. link?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): The land acquisition proceedings for construction of repeater station at Bharwain and terminal station at Dharamsala have been initiated and cases are being pursued with State Revenue Authorities for early taking over of lands. The scheme is likely to be commissioned during 1980–81.

Subletting in D.I.Z. area, New Delhi

9999. SHRI MADAN TIWARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry about subletting of accommodation and garages in 'D' Sector of D.I.Z. Area was conducted by the Estate Office during March, 1979; and

(b) if so, the steps taken against those residents who have subletted their accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Appropriate action as per procedure laid down is being processed.

Govt. accommodation for employees posted outside Delhi

1000. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press reports that the Centre prefer the Delhi based staff only for providing accommodation etc.;

(b) if so, his reaction in the matter; and

(c) whether some steps are being taken to see that the Central staff posted outside Delhi gets the same preferences and priorities?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Government has not come across the press report mentioned in the question.

(c). The Ministry of Works and Housing has been constructing General Pool residential accommodation for

allotment to Central Government employees not only in Delhi, but also in a number of other cities. Under the Crash Programme construction of 6000 houses of types A, B, C for low paid staff, in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Bangalore was last sanctioned in 1978.

Delhi having the largest concentration of Central Government offices, demand for residential accommodation for Central Government employees is the highest in Delhi. Therefore, the number of quarters to be constructed in Delhi for the Central Government employees is more than the quarters constructed elsewhere in the country.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 357.

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल (बयाना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप के नोटिस में एक बात लाना चाहता हूं। (व्यवधान) आप की लाइब्रेरी में अमृत राय की लिखी हुई यह किताब रखी हुई है, जिस में से मैं एक पंक्ति पढ़ कर आप को सुनाना हूं। इस किताब का नाम "मरणम" है और इस के पेज 239 में यह लिखा हुआ :

"चन्द्रिका को बच्चों का गली में नीच जात के लड़कों के संग खेलना भी नागवार था।"

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given me notice. I cannot help it.

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल : यह बहुत गंभीर मसला है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: May be. I don't read all the books in the Library. You give notice, I will do it.

(Interruptions)

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल : यह कोई तरीका है। आप की लाइब्रेरी में किताब है और उस में यह लिखा हुआ है एक किताब नहीं है। और भी आप की लाइब्रेरी में किताब हैं। आप को पता नहीं है। इस से हमारी भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचती है।

आप इसके बारे में कुछ करम उठायेंगे या नहीं यह आप हमें बताएं। वर्ना लाइब्रेरी के खिलाफ हमें कुछ करना पड़ेगा—

MR. SPEAKER: You give me notice and I will consider it. I have not read the book. I will go through the book and decide.

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल : नीच जाति हम को बताया गया है। और भी दूसरी किताबों में लिखा सकता हूं जो आप की लाइब्रेरी में मौजूद हैं। हमारे लिये नीच शब्द का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है और आप हमारी बात सुनने के लिये भी तैयार नहीं हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: If you have any objection, you write to me and I will consider. I will go through the book and decide.

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल : एक किताब और भी है जिस में ये शब्द हैं।

RE.: PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): On a point of order, Sir. Under Rule 357, the other day, you were given a statement by our colleage, Mr. Ramalingam, about his alleged involvement in the 1st May rally of the Congress (I). More than once, firstly, in the statement of the Minister there is a mention of his name as being involved and, secondly,, some hon. Members also had made a mention about him. The allegation in the statement of the Minister that he was arrested for being involved is in the report. Whatever will happen in the criminal court is a different matter. But in the House, if such an allegation is made, at least, the member has a right to put his case before the House by way of personal explanation. That is all the importance of personal explanation. It does not prove or disprove anything.

The wording of Rule 357 is also very clear on that matter. It says:

"A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward and no debate shall arise."

That is all the requirement. Read with Direction 115C, it provides:

"No member shall be permitted to make a statement by way of personal explanation under rule 357 unless a copy thereof has been submitted in writing by the member to the Speaker sufficiently in advance and the

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

Speaker has approved it. Words, phrases and expressions which are not in the statement approved by the Speaker, if spoken, shall not form part of the proceedings of the House."

Now, Mr. Ramalingam gave a statement to you. When the rose on that day, you were pleased to observe, "If you want to make a personal explanation under rule 357, you must give a statement in writing" which he did and gave it to you on the same day. The question now is: Why is he not being allowed to make a personal explanation? You have written a letter to him....

MR. SPEAKER: A detailed letter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That letter is here. You say:

"In the debate that took place in the House on 2nd and 3rd May relating to the incident that took place on 1st May, no allegations were made personally against you though some members mentioned that you were in hospital with severe injuries and you were not being properly treated."

Now, Sir, the allegation, in terms, is that he was arrested for being involved in the crimes mentioned. This is the charge in the statement of the Home Minister. Is that not an allegation? What more allegation is wanted? Therefore, to say that there was no allegation made against him is not correct. And that, in terms, is also not the requirement of rule 357. The statement that he was involved in certain crimes for which he was arrested is a serious allegation by itself. Therefore, as far as this House is concerned, the hon. Member is entitled to make a personal explanation. I beg of you to kindly reconsider the letter that you have written and allow him an opportunity.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): Sir, on the same matter....

MR. SPEAKER: No For a personal explanation, three things are required...

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, please hear me....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow a debate on this.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: How do you know, Sir, that I am going to speak the same words which Mr. Sathe has spoken?

MR. SPEAKER: He has raised a point of order. Have you got a point of order to raise? If you have a point of order, then I will certainly allow you.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: On the same matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Then it becomes a debate. Unless the Speaer allows, you cannot do.

SHRI N. KUDANTHAI RAMALINGAM (Mayuram): You told me to give in writing.

MR. SPEAKER: I said, 'You give the statement, I will examine it. So far as Rule 357 is concerned, by predecessors have laid down certain guidelines. What they have said is that, so far as rule 357 is concerned, it should be on some personal allegation or accusation against a person, then that person will be given an opportunity. Mr. Ramalingam's statement in brief gives his version of the incident. That is not a personal explanation. If in the debate anybody had said anything against him in particular, undoubtedly he may quote that portion and give his explanation... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. KUDANTHAI RAMALINGAM: You are not allowing the Member even an opportunity. I think you would have been instructed by the Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramalingam, do not attribute motives I am not going to be bamboozled. We are not going to have another debate on the subject. Suppose there was any allegation or

even a reflection—he can quote that portion and tell me that this is his personal explanation....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: On that day you said that you would allow him.

MR. SPEAKER: I said, 'You give a statement, I will examine it'. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Ramalingam, if you can quote the portion against you and give a personal explanation, then even now I can allow you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He does not have to quote.

MR. SPEAKER: These are all settled decisions.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: You had allowed Mr. Vajpayee to make a statement when he was hit by a stone.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No. You are trying to have another debate on this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I want to make a submission. We have to look at the essence of the matter. The essence of the matter is that a Member is an injured Member, an affected Member. The incident in which that Member was involved was a subject-matter of debate in this House. So, the Member must have an opportunity to place his point of view before the House.....

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There are precedents. Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was permitted to make a statement immediately after he was hit by stone-throwing. Here is a Member who was taken to the hospital...

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what you are referring to. If you point out, I will examine it. Offhand, I do not know, I do not remember all that. My predecessors have laid down firmly...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The fundamental position is that a Member has got his own right from this House. This House has got the right and the obligation to protect a Member to hear a Member.

MR SPEAKER: Where do you get it? Please point out anything—earlier ruling or anything. If you want earlier rulings, I will collect them and give it to you.

SHRI C M. STEPHEN: It is not about rulings. It is not about any earlier ruling. Can there be a more conceivable case in which a member must be given a hearing—a more conceivable case?

MR. SPEAKER: We are all governed by rulings.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: A matter in which a member was involved, the member was in a particular demonstration, that was a subject matter of this case, the member was in hospital—that was a subject matter; that he was involved—that is a subject matter; that he was ill-treated there—that was a subject matter. Anything cannot be discussed *ex parte* and should he not be allowed to state what exactly happened?

MR. SPEAKER: Supposing the Member was injured, that is not an allegation against him. All that he can say is—I have written him a letter. If there is any complaint about hospital authorities or about the Police, kindly let me know.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Did you not get a communication from the Police that he was arrested?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: And that was read out here.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: After that his treatment in the hospital was a subject matter. These are matters in which the House was not interested?

MR. SPEAKER: I must hold an inquiry into that matter.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: For that he must be allowed to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The rulings of my predecessor are clear—that there must be an accusation or a reflection on the person—not his grievance. If he has any grievance, that can be separately investigated. But, if anybody has cast any reflection on him, certainly he has a right to explain. Let him point out from the debate. I have gone through the debate. I have no objection for him to quote from the debate any portion which casts reflection on him.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: So, the subject is open? He can bring it up again to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Quite so, certainly.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Allegations have been made in the House....

MR. SPEAKER: Please point out the allegations that have been made.... *(Interruptions)* I cannot give you my understanding.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is the meaning of your saying 'Don't record'? I take objection.

MR. SPEAKER: You may take objection....I have told you I will give you an opportunity.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Under what authority you say, 'Dont record.'?

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rules no member can make a statement without obtaining prior permission of the Speaker.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You have given him permission.

MR. SPEAKER: No permission was given. Don't misquote me....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. Papers to be laid.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you an opportunity. Please quote from the debate.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (मथुरा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उधर से पार्सल आफ़ बार्डर उठाने की इजाजत देते हैं, लेकिन इधर से व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को नहीं सुनते हैं। मेरा व्यवस्था का का प्रश्न है आप सुनें। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, it is not relevant. It is not a point of order.

Papers to be laid.

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD, NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS WITH AUDIT REPORT OF KENDRIYA HINDI SHIKSHAN MANDAL, AGRA FOR 1977-78, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SILCHAR FOR 1977-78 ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Social Welfare Board New Delhi for the year 1977-78, along with the Audited Accounts. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4418/79].

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. 4419/79.]

**Not recorded.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar for the year 1977-78 along with the Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar, for the year 1977-78. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4420/79].

(4) A copy of the University Grants Commission (Disqualification, retirement and conditions of service of Members) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 16 in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4421/79.]

(5) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi* version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4422/79.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 458 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1979, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4423/79.]

REVIEWS ON ANNUAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS FOR DELAY OF GANDHI SMRITI SAMITI, NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78 AND RAJGHAT SAMADHI COMMITTEE, NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(1) (i) Annual Report of the Gandhi Smriti Samiti, New Delhi for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement regarding review by the Government on the working of the Gandhi Smriti Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(iii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) and (ii) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-4424/79].

(2) (i) Annual Report of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement regarding review by the Government on the working of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(iii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) and (ii) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4425/79].

STATEMENT RE. FURTHER TRANCHE OF MARKET LOANS ISSUED BY CENTRA GOVERNMENT IN APRIL, 1979.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg

*English version of the Accounts was laid on the 5th March, 1979.

to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding further tranche of market loans issued by the Central Government in April, 1979. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4426/79.*]

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: **

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. I over-rule it. Don't record anything.

Calling attention.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri then left the House

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule? The same one or a different one.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: The same one.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

It is not a point of order at all. If you want to make a statement, I will not allow you. You give notice under Rule 377, I will consider that.

12.21 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

WORK TO RULE AND THREATENED STRIKE BY ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS OF INDIAN AIRLINES

श्री नाथू सिंह : (दौसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं और उन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के इंजीनियरों तथा तकनीकी कर्मचारियों द्वारा नियम के अनुसार ही काम करने और हड़ताल की धमकी देने तथा इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के विमानों की उड़ानों में विलम्ब और उस के परिणाम स्वरूप यात्रियों को हुई असुविधा।"

SHRI RAJ NARAIN (Rae Barailly): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order? There is no point of order.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: My point of order is this. Without hearing a responsible Member, how can you say that there is no point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: You are the mouth piece of the House. You are Speaker. Your personality is limited. You are not a man of unlimited personality.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

श्री राज नारायण : मनीराम बागड़ी यहां खड़े हुए और मनीराम बागड़ी ने आप की सेवा में बहुत ही विनम्रता से निवेदन किया कि आप हमारी बात सुन लीजिए। लेकिन आप इतने बधिर हो गए .... (व्यवधान) ... मैं इतना ही रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं कि

My point of order is this.

मेरी रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि आप प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सब का सुन लिया करिए। हमारा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि ...(व्यवधान).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह रेकार्ड न किया जाये।

श्री राज नारायण : हम को आर्डर देंगे जनसंघी ? मैं मोरारजी भाई के सामने, यह प्रधान मंत्री हैं, आज चैलेंज करता हूं, जितने आर० एस० एस० के लोग हैं बाहर निकल कर निपट लें .... (व्यवधान) . . क्यों बोलते हैं यह . . (व्यवधान) . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: This is not point of order Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

Let the Minister reply. All these are points of disorders. Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

**Not recorded.

(*Interruption*)**

MR. SPEAKER: A very important statement is there. Please allow him to make his statement. Don't record any thing else.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Minister. Let the statement be made.

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): 26 फरवरी, 1979 को मैंने इसी विषय, अर्थात् इंडियन एयर लाईन्स की उड़ानों में विलम्ब की गम्भीर घटनाओं तथा उनके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को होने वाली असुविधा के बारे में इस सदन में एक वक्तव्य दिया था । मैंने उस समय यह स्वीकार किया था कि "समय पर की गयी उड़ानों" का प्रतिशत 1978 की जनवरी के दौरान 50.1 % के मुकाबले में जनवरी, 1979 के दौरान गिरकर केवल 34.2% रह गया था । मैं ने उस समय कारपोरेशन के "समय पर की गयी उड़ानों" के इस चिंताजनक रूप से बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति के कुछ कारणों का उल्लेख किया था। उन में से एक कारण प्रतिकूल मौसम परिस्थिति, जैसे कुहरा अथवा काली धुंध था । दूसरा कारण कारपोरेशन के पास विमानों की अत्यधिक तंगी थी, खास कर जब से 17 सितम्बर, 1978 को कार्पोरेशन का एक बोइंग 737 विमान हैदराबाद में एक दुर्घटना में नष्ट हो गया था । विमानों की तंगी के कारण, कारपोरेशन के एक ही विमान को कई बार तो एक ही दिन में 8 या 10 सैक्टरों पर परिचालन करना पड़ता है और जब प्रातःकाल की उड़ान मौसम जैसे किसी प्रतिकूल कारण से अथवा किसी ऐसे कारण से भी जिस पर नियंत्रण किया जा सकता है देर से की जाती है तो उस के बाद होने वाली बाकी की 7 या 9 उड़ानें भी उस के परिणामस्वरूप विलम्बित हो जाती हैं । मैं ने उस समय माननीय सदस्यों को कुछ ऐसे कदमों के बारे में भी बताया था जिन्हें सरकार तथा कारपोरेशन का इस चिन्ताजनक स्थिति में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से उठाने का विचार था । माननीय सदस्यों को यह जानकर हर्ष होगा कि उस समय से लेकर कारपोरेशन के "समय-पालन" में कुछ सुधार हुआ है । उदाहरण के तौर पर, "समय पालन" का प्रतिशत जनवरी, 1979 में 34.2 % की तुलना में सुधार कर फरवरी, 1979 में 42 % मार्च, 1979 में 59% तथा अप्रैल, 1979 में 60% से भी अधिक हो गया था। मैं ने ये जो आंकड़े दिये हैं उन के बारे में मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि इस सुधार की स्थिति से न तो सरकार ही और न कारपोरेशन ही कोई खास संतुष्ट है, अपितु वे उड़ानों में लगातार होने वाली विलम्ब अथवा रद्द करने की घटनाओं के प्रति पूर्ण रूप से जागरूक हैं। पिछले दो सप्ताह में, कारपोरेशन के विमान बेड़े की स्थिति और भी अधिक तंग हो गई है, उनका एक बोइंग 737 विमान 26 अप्रैल, 1979 को मद्रास में दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने के कारण बुरी तरह क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया; और उनका एक एयरबस विमान किसी पक्षी से बुरी तरह टकरा गया और इस कारण उसे बड़े पैमाने पर मरम्मत के लिए 3 दिन तक भूमिस्थ करना जरूरी हो गया । एक और एयरबस विमान को तकनीकी खराबी के कारण 17 घंटे से भी अधिक समय तक रोकना पड़ा। अभी परसों ही, एक पक्षी बम्बई में एक बोइंग 757 विमान के इंजन से टकरा गया था जिसकी वजह से उसे 24 घंटे तक भूमिस्थ करना जरूरी हो गया था । तकनीकी खराबियों के कारण भी काफी विलम्ब की कई और घटनायें भी हुई थीं, । बम की आशंका की भी दो घटनाएं हुई जिनकी वजह से एहतियाती सुरक्षा जांचें करनी पड़ीं और उन के परिणामस्वरूप भी उड़ानों में देरियां हुई । इस सब का सार यह है कि इन सब घटनाओं से यात्रियों को अत्यधिक असुविधा हुई थी । मुझे व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी संसद्-सदस्यों तथा यात्री जनता दोनों से ही काफी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

मैं ने इस संबंध में इंडियन एयरलाइंस के वरिष्ठतम प्रबन्धकों से कई बार विचार-विमर्श किया है । स्थिति में यथासंभव सुधार करने के लिए कई उपाय किए जा रहे हैं । माननीय सदस्यों की सूचना के लिये, मैं इस प्रकार किए जाने वाले कुछ उपायों का ब्यौरा नीचे दे रहा हूं :—

(1) इंडियन एयरलाइंस द्वारा 6 और बोइंग 737 विमान तथा 2 और एयरबस विमान प्राप्त करने की कार्यवाही को और तेज किया जा रहा है । इन प्रस्तावों को इस महीने की समाप्ति से पहले पहले अंतिम रूप दिये जाने तथा सरकारी स्वीकृति प्रदान किए जाने की आशा है ।

(2) इंडियन एयरलाइंस से कहा गया है कि वे स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए पट्टे पर विमान लेने के लिये भरसक प्रयत्न करें । एयर इंडिया को भी परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे भी अपने विमान-बेड़े में पहले से ही विद्यमान प्रकार का एक विमान पट्टे पर लें ताकि जहां कहीं संभव हो वे भी इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की सहायता कर सकें ।

(3) "समय पालन" का स्वीकार्य स्तर बनाए रखने के लिए, इंडियन एयरलाइंस ने कुछ सैक्टरों पर उड़ानों की संख्या में कमी करके अपनी कुछ उड़ानों का समय परिवर्तन भी किया है ।

*Not recorded.

[श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक]

(4) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा सेवाओं के परिचालन के कार्य को आसान बनाने के लिए, "विनियामक प्राधिकरण" (Regulatory authority) अर्थात् नागर विमानन के महानिदेशक से कहा गया है कि वह कुछ परिचालन क्षेत्रों (operational areas) पर लगे हुए मौजूदा प्रतिबन्धों का पुनरीक्षण करें ।

(5) यात्रियों को सुविधा प्रदान करने के विशिष्ट प्रश्न पर, खास कर उड़ानों में होने वाली लम्बी देरियों की अग्रिम सूचना उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से, इंडियन एयरलाइंस ने कई हवाई अड्डों पर अपने काउंटरों पर काफी कर्मचारी रख लिये हैं तथा संचार सुविधाओं में भी वृद्धि कर ली है ताकि जब कभी भी यात्री एयरपोर्ट के लिए रवाना होने से पहले उड़ानों में देरियों के बारे में अग्रिम सूचना चाहें तो उन्हें उस संबंध में, समय पर तथा बिल्कुल सही सही सूचना दी जा सके । कार्पोरेशन ने स्पष्ट किया है कि क्योंकि जिन यात्रियों को ऐसी सूचना देनी होती है उन की संख्या बहुत बड़ी होती है, इसलिये कार्पोरेशन के लिए उड़ानों के विलम्ब के बारे में टेलीफोन पर प्रत्येक यात्री को सूचना दे सकना संभव नहीं होगा। इंडियन एयरलाइंस ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भी पर्याप्त कदम उठाए हैं कि जब कभी उड़ानों में विलम्ब हो या उन्हें रद्द किया जाए तो यात्रियों को भोजन देने, होटलों में उनके ठहरने की व्यवस्था करने आदि जैसे प्रबन्धकों की देख भाल करने के लिए विमान क्षेत्रों पर वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को नियुक्त किया जाए ।

कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों के कुछ वर्गों द्वारा "नियमानुसार कार्य" करने के आंदोलन की धमकी का भी हवाला दिया गया है । वर्तमान स्थिति यह है कि यद्यपि कारपोरेशन के इण्डियन एयरक्राफ्ट टैक्नीशियन्स एसोसिएशन से संबंधित कर्मचारियों ने 1 से 5 मई तक "नियमानुसार कार्य" करना आरंभ कर दिया था, परन्तु उन्होंने अब अपना आन्दोलन वापस ले लिया है । यद्यपि कारपोरेशन के इंजीनियरों ने आंदोलन की कोई धमकी नहीं दी है, तथापि उन के साथ भी कुछ मसले ऐसे हैं जिन्हें हल किया जाना है । इस संबंध में पहले से ही बातचीत चल रही है ।

नागर विमानन विभाग के विमान यातायात निरीक्षकों ने भी 21 से 30 अप्रैल, 1979 तक "नियमानुसार कार्य" करने का आंदोलन [illegible] था, परंतु उन्होंने भी अब अपना आंदोलन वापस ले लिया है ।

अंत में, मैं माननीय सदस्यों को आश्वासन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हम यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि कारपोरेशन के पास उपलब्ध सीमित विमानों से ही, विमान सेवाओं का वर्तमान स्तर बनाये रखा जाए तथा विमानन सुरक्षा एवं समय पालन को भी क्षति पहुचने न पाये । विमान बेड़े में वृद्धि हो जाने पर, इस स्थिति में और सुधार हो जाएगा । इंडियन एयर लाइंस को अक्तूबर, 1979 के अंतिम सप्ताह में एक एयरबस विमान प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है तथा इस के साथ साथ एक विमान पट्टे पर मिलने की भी संभावना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री नाथू सिंह :

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं on a point of information.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not in the list. I cannot allow you.

श्री राज नारायण : मैं एक मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नेपाल में पांच आदमी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और पचासों आदमी गोली से भून दिये गये हैं । इस के बारे में हमारे फौरेन मिनिस्टर साहब एक बयान दें । Through the Chair I ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called Shri Nathu Singh. Order please.

12.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री नाथू सिंह (दौसा) : विमान सेवा और विमान यात्रा आधुनिक युग में बहुत आवश्यक है । इस से एक ओर समय बचता है और दूसरी ओर कार्य क्षमता बढ़ती है । दुर्भाग्य से पिछले कुछ दिनों से इस विभाग में बहुत गड़बड़ चल रही है । विमानों का लेट होना, हवाई अड्डों पर उचित व्यवस्था का न होना, कर्मचारियों का अच्छा व्यवहार न होना, आम बातें हैं । यहां तक कि सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था भी ठीक नहीं है । स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कुछ सुधार हम ने किए हैं लेकिन हम संतुष्ट नहीं हैं । राज्य सभा में अनामकर्षण का प्रस्ताव रखा गया था और वहां पर उत्तर देते हुए मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि वह प्रयास करेंगे कि जल्दी से जल्दी कुछ सुधार हो । कानूनी सुधारों के अलावा कोई खास सुधार हुआ हो ऐसा दिखाई नहीं देता है ।

24 फरवरी को मालूम हवाई अड्डे पर मंत्री महोदय अचानक गए थे और उन्होंने अपनी आंखों से देखा था कि जो विमान पहले दिन सायंकाल आने वाला था वह दूसरे दिन प्रातः काल सात बजे वहां पहुंचा । उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं इस पर सख्त कार्रवाई करूंगा । क्या कार्रवाई उन्होंने की इसका हमें पता नहीं है । लेकिन उसके बाद से स्थिति और भी बिगड़ती चली गई है । दिल्ली से कलकत्ता जाने वाले विमान सतरह सतरह घंटे लेट हो जाते हैं । उस दिन के बाद से यह देखने में आ रहा है कि अधिकतर विमान आठ आठ दस दस और बारह बारह घंटे लेट उड़ान भरते हैं और आते हैं। जनता बहुत परेशान हो गई है । जनता को यदि कल सवेरे जाना होता है तो सायंकाल ही विमान ....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन): नियम चार के अन्तर्गत मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । यह नियम कहता है कि अध्यक्ष जहां बैठने की अनुमति देंगे वहीं सदस्यगण बैठेंगे । श्री राज नारायण जहां उनका स्थान है वहां पर न बैठ कर अन्यत्र बैठे हुए हैं । मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय । उनकी जो सीट अलाट की की गई है वही उनकी सीट है ।

श्री नाथू सिंह : इसी तरह का झगड़ा या इससे भी ज्यादा झगड़ा रिजर्व्ड सीट्स के बारे में होता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां अनरिजर्व्ड जगह पर झगड़ा हो रहा है ।

श्री नाथू सिंह : 24-24 घंटे तक विमान लेट हो रहे हैं। लेट होने के मामले में मैं समझता हूं कि विमानों और रेलों में एक कम्पीटीशन सा चल रहा है। रेलें अधिक लेट होती हैं या विमान इसको ले कर ऐसा लगता है कि दोनों में कम्पीटीशन चल रहा है। स्वयं मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि व्यवस्था लगातार बिगड़ती चला जा रही है। आरक्षण का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है बहुत ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है। मैंने स्वयं देखा है कि जब आना होता है तो सीट नहीं दी जाती है लेकिन जब कोई एप्रोच वाला आदमी आ जाता है तो उसको दे दी जाती है या कोई पैसा दे देता है तो उसको दे दी जाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में भी जानकारी लें और कारपोरेशन भी इसके बारे में पता लगाए कि क्या ऐसा होता है या नहीं ?

वक्तव्य में उन्होंने कहा है कि सुधार की स्थिति से न तो सरकार ही और न कारपोरेशन ही कोई खास सन्तुष्ट है लेकिन वे उड़ानों में लगातार होने वाली विलम्ब जनक रद्द करने की घटनाओं के प्रति पूर्ण रूप से जागरूक हैं। एक तरफ आप कहते है कि हम सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि जागरूक हैं, जागरूक हैं तो क्या सुधार अब तक आपने किया है यह पता नहीं चल सका है और यह समझ में नहीं आया है । एक तो हमारे यहां विमानों की बहुत कमी है और मंत्री महोदय ने इसको स्वीकार भी किया है । यह भी वह कहते हैं कि शैड्यूल टाइट चल रहा है और इसकी वजह से कई बार खराबियां पैदा हो जाती है । इंजीनियर्ज को पंद्रह बीस मिनट का समय ही जांच करने के लिए दिया जाता है । इतने कम समय में वे ठीक जांच नहीं कर सकते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि कभी कभी दुर्घटनाएं भी हो जाती हैं । तो जहां विमान में देरी होने के कारण, या उड़ान के रद्द होने के कारण वित्तीय नुकसान होता है वहीं देश में अव्यवस्था भी फैलती है और इतने यात्रियों का कार्यक्रम अव्यवस्थित हो जाता है ।

तीसरी बात आपने मौसम की खराबी की कही है । मौसम तो इतना खराब नहीं है जितना कि वह विभाग इस समय खराब हो रहा है । यहां तक कि हैदराबाद में जिस विमान का इंजन खराब हुआ था, मुझे समाचार पत्रों से पता चला है, क्या आप उस इंजन की मरम्मत के लिये उसको अमरीका भेज रहे हैं ? और क्या मंत्री जी उस इंजन की मरम्मत कराने के लिये स्वयं अमरीका साथ में जाने वाले हैं ? भोजन के बारे में भी शिकायत हुई । जब वह विमान लेट हुआ तो कोई अधिकारी जवाब देने के लिये तैयार नहीं था कि कोई भोजन की व्यवस्था है या नहीं । जैसे रेल में आप जनता भोजन देते हैं उसी तरह के भोजन की व्यवस्था हवाई जहाज के यात्रियों के लिये भी कर रहे हैं, या हवाई भोजन की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। कैसी व्यवस्था आप कर रहे हैं, कृपया यह बतायें ?

इतनी अव्यवस्था मंत्री जी स्वयं स्वीकार कर चुके हैं और इसके बावजूद भी विमान से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या निरंतर बढ़ रही है। 1953 में जहां 2,87,122 यात्रियों ने यात्रा की यह संख्या बढ़ कर 1973-74 में 24,79,484 हो गई । 1977-78 में इसका अनुपात और बढ़ गया और यह संख्या 43,41,000 हो गई और 1978-79 में यह संख्या बढ़ कर 45,00,000 तक पहुंच गई । तो जिस तरह से यात्रियों की संख्या में निरंतर वृद्धि हुई उसी तरह से एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयर लाइन्स का मुनाफा भी बढ़ा है । एयर इंडिया के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं 1975-76 में 6.35 करोड़ का शुद्ध लाभ हुआ, 1976-77 में 17 करोड़ का और 1977-78 में 28.45 करोड़ का शुद्ध लाभ हुआ । इंडियन एयर-लाइन्स ने भी जो मुनाफा दिया उसके आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं : 1975-76 में 7.25 करोड़, 1976-77 में 12 करोड़ और 1977-78 में 14.33 करोड़ का मुनाफा हुआ। तो जहां पर यात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है वहीं पर मुनाफा

[श्री नाथू सिंह]

भी बढ़ रहा है। मंत्री जी स्वीकार कर चुके हैं कि विमानों की कमी है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय जब कि रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार 6,000 करोड़ का फौरेन ऐक्सचेंज है उसके बाद भी आप अधिक मात्रा में नये विमान क्यों नहीं खरीद रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने विमान आप और अधिक खरीदना चाहते हैं जिससे कि यह अव्यवस्था दूर हो सके? और कब तक खरीदने वाले हैं? कहां कहां से आपने विमान खरीदने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है और कौन कौन से विमान खरीदने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है और कब तक उन विमानों की सेवा शुरू हो जायेगी? विमानों की क्वालिटी में भी सुधार होना चाहिये ताकि यात्रियों को सुविधा हो। क्योंकि अभी यदि कलकत्ते से असम जायें तो रेल से चार दिन लगते हैं जब कि विमान से आधे घंटे में पहुंच जायेंगे। इतनी अधिक सुविधाजनक विमान सेवा है। इसके लिये आपके विभाग में जो ढिलाई आ रही है उसको दूर करने के लिये आप क्या कदम उठाने वाले हैं और कब तक यह विमान खरीद लेंगे ताकि यह अव्यवस्था दूर हो जाय, और कितने विमान आप खरीद रहे हैं? इसके अलावा जो कर्मचारी ढिलाई बरतते हैं ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं करते हैं, समय पर ड्यूटी नहीं देते इसके बारे में आप क्या करेंगे?

पहले स्टूडेंट्स, विद्यार्थियों को कनसेशन देते थे, लेकिन अब वह कनसेशन वापस ले लिया गया है। इतना मुनाफा हो रहा है, मगर उसके बावजूद विमान सेवा में अव्यवस्था है और विद्यार्थियों को दिया गया कनसेशन वापस छीन लिया गया है क्या मंत्री महोदय विद्यार्थियों के लिए उस कनसेशन को पुनः चालू करेंगे और इस विमान-सेवा को सुचारू रूप से चलायेंगे, ताकि देश का फायदा हो सके?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने कई प्रश्न पूछ लिये हैं, जो इस कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस से सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं।

श्री नाथू सिंह : ये छोटे प्रश्न हैं—ये एक ही प्रश्न के विभाग हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ये विभाग नहीं हैं — ये अलग अलग प्रश्न हैं।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्तमान में जो स्थिति है, उसके जो भी कारण हों मगर उसे स्वीकार करने में मुझे कोई संकोच नहीं है। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के सामने दो तरह की समस्यायें हैं। एक तो है विमानों का समय पर न चल पाना, और दूसरी है कर्मचारियों के व्यवहार के सम्बन्ध में। जहां तक विमानों के समय पर न चल पाने, और किसी विमान के चलने में अत्यधिक विलम्ब होने का प्रश्न है, उसका मुख्य कारण हमारे विमान-बेड़े में अत्यधिक कमी है।

भविष्य में यात्रियों की संख्या किस तरह से बढ़ने वाली है, प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इस बात पर विचार करते हुए यह आकलन किया कि अगले छः साल में ट्रैफिक ग्रोथ का रेट 8 प्रतिशत होगा। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने अनुमान लगाया कि 8 प्रतिशत नहीं—12 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से ट्रैफिक बढ़ेगा। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि यात्रियों की संख्या में वृद्धि लगभग 22 प्रतिशत है। इस प्रकार यात्रियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को देखते हुए हमारे विमान बेड़े में नितांत कमी है, और इस कारण भी अनुविधायें होती हैं। यात्रियों की संख्या ज्यादा होती है, उनका नाम वेटिंग लिस्ट में होता है और वे जा नहीं पाते हैं इसलिए उनमें असंतोष होता है, और इससे कई तरह की आशंकायें उठती हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने टिकट ब्लैकर्स के बारे में कहा है। अगर इस प्रकार किसी तरह का भ्रष्टाचार होता है, और अगर इस बारे में कोई शिकायत हो, तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को निश्चित रूप से समुचित कार्यवाही करने का आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं।

जैसा कि मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है, हमारी कोशिश यह है कि हम अपने विमान बेड़े में तेजी के साथ वृद्धि करें, और इतना ही नहीं कि हम जितने विमान खरीदने की बात कर रहे हैं, हम उससे संतुष्ट हो जायें, बल्कि तात्कालिक समस्या को हल करने के लिए, लीज, ठेके, पट्टे पर भी जहां से हमें विमान मिल सकता है, हम उसको हासिल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। एक विमान निकट भविष्य में मिलने की सम्भावना है। और जगहों से भी हम विमान हासिल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हम एयर इंडिया को भी कह रहे हैं कि वह अपने विमान बेड़े में कहीं से भी पट्टे पर विमान हासिल करे, जो डोमेस्टिक सैक्टर में चल सकता है। जैसे 707, ताकि हम उसको चला सकें। तात्कालिक समस्या को हल करने के लिए भी इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के लिए पट्टे पर विमान हासिल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

जहां तक विमान खरीदने का प्रश्न है, एक एयरबस इसी साल अक्तूबर में उपलब्ध हो जायेगा। हमने इनवेंट दिया हुआ है और हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि और लोगों की राय से हम उसको जल्दी हासिल करें। हम 6 बोइंग और 2 एयरबस हासिल करना चाहते हैं। हमें तीन बोइंग 1981 के मध्य में, जून, जुलाई और अगस्त में, उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है। तीन बोइंग 1982 में जून, जुलाई और अगस्त में उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है। जो एयरबस हम खरीदने जा रहे हैं, 1981 के अगस्त और सितम्बर में उन के उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है। क्योंकि बोइंग और एयरबस इन विमानों की मांग इतनी अधिक है कि आज

अगर हम आर्डर प्लेस करेंगे तो डेढ़ साल के पहले वह मिल नहीं सकते । तो ये हमें उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे और जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया हम लीज पर भी किसी तरीके से इन को प्राप्त कर के हमारी जो तात्कालिक समस्या है उस को हल करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।.... (व्यवधान)..... दुनिया में जहां कहीं भी बोइंग विमान उपलब्ध हो सकते हैं उन को हम हासिल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन कहीं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । जिस तरह के विमान हमारे विमान बेड़े में हैं उसी तरह के हम लायेंगे तभी उन को हम चला सकते हैं । कोई नया विमान यहां ला कर तत्काल उस को चलाने में अनेक कठिनाइयां हैं और वह संभव भी नहीं है । इसलिए 737, 727 इस तरह के विमान जो हमको उपलब्ध हो सकते हैं उसकी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया एक हमको तत्काल उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है । एक हम लीज पर लेना चाहते हैं अगर मिल जाय और एयर बस के आने पर आज जितने हमारे वर्तमान रूट्स हैं उन पर हम समझते हैं कि हमारी तात्कालिक जो दिक्कतें और कठिनाइयां हैं वह दूर हो जायेंगी और उन को हम और ज्यादा सुविधाजनक तरीके से चला कर समय की पाबन्दी रख सकते हैं, ऐसी मैं उम्मीद करता हूं ।

दूसरी तरह की शिकायत माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ लोगों के व्यवहार के बारे में की । जहां तक व्यक्तिगत अधिकारियों के बारे में शिकायतों का प्रश्न है उस में अकेले मेरे करने से यह संभव नहीं होगा जब तक शिकायतें हमारे पास नहीं आयेंगी और उस में मैं माननीय सदस्यों के सहयोग का आकांक्षी हूं । इसी उद्देश्य से मैं ने हर एयरपोर्ट पर जो मुख्य मुख्य हैं, एक कमेटी बनाई है और उस में मैंने यह भी निर्देश दिया है कि हर महीने में उस की बैठक हो और जो भी शिकायतें हों, कर्मचारियों के बारे में या उड़ानों के सम्बन्ध में और सूचनाओं के बारे में उस को वह देखें..... (व्यवधान).....

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस में संसद् सदस्यों को भी शामिल कर लें ।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : हर कमेटी में दो संसद सदस्य मनोनीत किए गए हैं ।..... (व्यवधान)..... आठ एयरपोर्टस पर फिलहाल यह किया है जिस में चार तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयर पोर्ट्स हैं । एक बंगलौर है, त्रिवेंद्रम है, हैदराबाद है, पटना है और अहमदाबाद है । मुझको प्रसन्नता है कि अहमदाबाद में जो कमेटी बनी, उस में हमें यह दिखा कि तत्काल बैठक के बाद कार्यवाही वहां हुई और वह कितनी उपयोगी हो सकती है उस के बारे में उन्होंने कृपापूर्वक मुझको एक पत्र भी लिखा है । मुझे उम्मीद है और मैं काफी आशावान हूं कि अगर इस तरह से और भी हमारे एयरपोर्ट्स पर काम चलेगा तो ये शिकायतें निरन्तर कम होंगी और मुझको यह जानने में भी मदद मिलेगी कि कौन कर्मचारी किस तरीके से नियमों के अनुसार काम कर रहा है और कौन नियमों के विपरीत इस तरह की स्वैच्छाचारिता कर रहा है और किस तरह की और दूसरी शिकायतें हैं । उन के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने में भी मुझको मदद मिलेगी ।.. (व्यवधान).. अभी दूसरे एयरपोर्ट्स पर जब तक यह कमेटी नहीं बनती है तब तक मैंने यह निर्देश दिया है कि उस मुख्य एयरपोर्ट के अधीनस्थ जो एयरपोर्ट्स आते हैं वहां की समस्याओं के बारे में भी वह कमेटी विचार करेगी और उन के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेगी और आगे सुधार के लिए जो भी सुझाव होगा उस पर वह विचार करेगी ।

श्री बाबू सिंह : बाकी एयरपोर्ट्स पर कब तक बना देंगे ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : अभी तो जो यह कमेटी बनी है यह कितनी उपयोगी हो सकती है यह देखना है और उसके बारे में भी मैंने निवेदन किया कि हर एयरपोर्ट किसी न किसी कमेटी के अन्तर्गत आ जायेगा ताकि वहां की समस्याओं के बारे में भी विचार कर सके ।

इस तरह से कोशिश हमारी यह है कि दोनों तरह से इसमें सुधार आयें । जो विमान की तंगी है उस को देखते हुए तत्काल विमान बेड़े में वृद्धि करें और जो कर्मचारियों के बारे में शिकायतें हैं उन को माननीय सदस्यों के साथ और जन-सहयोग के साथ दूर करने की कोशिश करें ।

अन्त में मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सुधार का काम है यह तो एक निरन्तर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है । निरन्तर हम को कोशिश करके इसमें सुधार लाने का प्रयास करते रहना है । जो आज की स्थिति है उस के प्रति हम जागरूक हैं । चिन्ता इसलिए है जो मैंने बताया, जो स्थिति है उस को मैं स्वीकार करता हूं, उस को स्वीकार करने में मुझे कोई हिचक नहीं है और जागरूकता की बात मैं इसलिए कहता हूं कि उस में जितनी तेजी के साथ हम सुधार कर सकें वह करने की कोशिश हम करें ।

12.50 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MNISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to move:

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th May, 1979."

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Under rule 290, I move the following amendment to the motion moved by my hon. friend the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Hard Labour, because labour is a hard portfolio, not a soft one in a genuine democracy like ours. The amendments are two, or rather it is a two-fold amendment.

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"With the modification that in paragraph 3 of the Report,—

for "without any lunch break," *substitute*

"with a lunch break from 1 P.M.—2P.M." (1).

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"with the modification that the House do sit on Saturday, the 19th May, 1979 from 10.30 A.M.—7.30 P.M. with a lunch break from 1 P.M.-2 P.M." (3).

There will be no Question Hour on that day," 2 and 3 are alternative amendments, but I have thought about this a little deeply, and I have moved only Nos. 1 and 3.

The proposal of the Minister, rather of the Business Advisory Committee is that there will no lunch break from tomorrow up to the conclusion of the session on Friday the 18th. The Committee as a whole has recommended, and the Minister has moved the motion that there should not be a lunch break, and if that comes to pass that there would be no lunch break, I am sure it will be back-breaking, it will break our backs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only the back, not the heart!

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: For a heart break there are other considerations and factors.

I would like to make it clear to the House, and I am sure all my friends, right, left and centre, will agree, that it will be a back-breaking routine for us every day if there is no lunch break. And what does the Committee gain by such a recommendation? What exactly is the import or the implication? The sum total of this is that they want 8 hours extra—one hour each day on three days this week, Friday, Saturday and Sunday being holidays, and on five days next week. If we do not have a lunch break, it will give them 8 hours extra. Is it not possible, is it beyond the wit of man, beyond the capacity of this Committee and the House, to agree to the proposition that on the last Saturday of this session, 19th May, the House sits from 10.30 to 6.30 without a lunch break or up to 7.30 with a lunch break, I personally prefer with lunch break, and there will be no Question Hour, also on that day, so that we have a good eight-hour day there. I find that the Railway Minister has recently made a gift to the railwaymen of an eight-hour day. So, let us have an eight-hour day on that day, with lunch break from 1 to 2 p.m.

I want to make another point. It has been my experience during the last few days of the Financial business discussion here in this House. I happened once to come at about 5.30 or so, when the House used to sit till 6 p.m., later it was extended to 7 p.m. and I found to my consternation, not merely surprise, that there were only five Members in the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): On one occasion, there were only 3 members.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: There were only 5 members, that is only 1 per cent of the membership of

the House. Including Chairman, there were 6 members. This happened when the Energy demands were being discussed. There was an energetic little group of 5 members...

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: It was reduced to 3 members.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: There was one Minister one Janata Party member on this side, one member in the centre and two members on the other side, thus distributed properly. That is how the House carried on, business transacted, and demands discussed. Of course, the demands were voted upon next day.

It is a preposterous proposition to have no lunch break and carry on the business of the House from 10.30 A.M. to 6.30 P.M.

There were occasions during the previous Lok Sabhas also when this question arose and the question of quorum was specifically raised. The first hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dada Saheb Mavalankar whose son is with us in this House, and again in the Third Lok Sabha, Sardar Hukam Singh advised the Government to bring forward a Bill to amend the Constitution, if they wanted to, to amend article 100, Clauses (3) and (4) with regard to quorum. I think the House will stultify itself and become a laughing stock if the business is transacted with 1 per cent of the membership of the House as it happened on that day. That was really heart-breaking.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: On Saturday, you will have zero attendance.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: If that be so, you have it on Monday. But I do oppose this motion for sitting everyday without any lunch break.

One last word and I have done. Rule 280 makes it clear.

It says:

"At any time after the report has been presented to the House a motion may be moved that the House agrees or agrees with amendments or disagrees with the report:

Provided that an amendment may be moved that the report be referred back to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter:"

If my hon. friend, the hon. member from Ranchi, wants that this matter may be considered by the Business Advisory Committee and not be decided by the House, that it may be re-considered by the Committee afresh, I have no objection. Let the Committee think over it coolly. Let them decide this matter. It may be referred back to the Business Advisory Committee.

We are now in mid-May—the mercury is rising day by day mid-May is not far off; it will shortly be mid-May.

तब तो लू भी चलने लगेगी ।

We are coming nearer to the *loony* days—the adjective of "loo" is "*loony*".

Sir, looking at you, I have a hunch that you are disposed to agree with me. I am not sure. The Ministers and also you, Sir, and the hon. Speaker have an advantage over us because you all are not required to sit in the House all day. But when there is some important Bill to which we have tabled amendments, like the Lok Pal Bill and the Special Courts Bill, we have to sit here all day. I understand that there is a rostor for Ministers also obliging every Minister to be present in the House for one or two hours by rotation. I am told, there is such a roster. From reliable sources I have got that information.

13.00 hrs.

But that is honoured more in the breach rather than in observance thereof. No Minister is present in the House sometimes. (*Interruptions*)

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

He was a Minister in the olden days and he must be knowing there was a roster when the Congress Government was here. I know that, but they behaved in the same way, and our Ministers are behaving no better than the Congress Ministers in this respect, that is, so far as attendance in the House is concerned—not in other respects. Therefore, it must be toned up. There must be a roster for Ministers. As you are well aware, I need not labour this point, but as far as Government business is concerned, it is the primary responsibility of the Government to ensure a quorum. Of course it is the secondary responsibility of the Opposition also but, for Government business, Government has to ensure a quorum and there has to be a roster for Ministers. Sometimes, just five Members conduct the business: Heaven save us, Sir; Parliamentary democracy cannot go on at this rate.

So, I move my amendments and commend them for acceptance by the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I shall be very brief, especially in view of the fact that my esteemed friend Shri Kamath has brought out the point very vividly and effectively. (*Interruptions*)

I hope the House will bear with me for a few minutes.

The whole point in this. The Report is objectionable on two grounds. The first is that it does not take care of the fact that quite a large number of our friends, when they ask for discussion, speeches, etc., they come into the picture only an appropriate occasion or day when that particular motion is under discussion. They then attend, speak and go away. But because the House is to be extended from 10.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. or even beyond that, without Lunch break, quite a few of us who take things seriously—I suppose all of us ought to take things seriously—and continue to sit here and work hard, will be punished. We don't merely come and speak, but we also listen. I think that is expected of all of us: We should listen more and speak less.

Therefore, my point is that this kind of report is giving a premium to those who ask for extention of time etc. to make speeches and go away, while some of us who listen to those speeches and continue to sit here are being punished. This is not fair to the whole system.

My second point is that this has been a long session—the Budget Session—and as we all know, the convention is that, during the Budget Session, when the Finance Bill is to be passed by a particular day, by the end of April, in order to have more time for discussion on the Demands for Grants, every day the Lunch break is cut off for nearly five or six weeks, during the discussion on Demands for Grants. Now, if we have to go without Lunch break all the time all the Session round, I am afraid this will be a bad starter for the future. Once the House accepts this kind of a Report, Government will come again and again with a request that there should be no Lunch Hour that we should sit half-an-hour earlier and half-an-hour late, that it does not matter if there are only five Members but no quorum should be called because the convention is that if we sit earlier or later, no quorum should be called. The whole thing becomes a ridiculous situation. We will not only be a laughing-stock but I think the ineffectiveness of Parliament will be further strengthened and, in the eyes of the people at large and in the eyes of the nation at large, we will become not only ridiculous but meaningless. The whole execise becomes fruitless in every respect. Therefore, I object to this kind of extension in the strongest possible terms.

There is one thing more. I am fully with the Government on one point, that Government is considerably behind schedule in regard to their important legislative measures. I must admit that all of us I have contributed to that situation. After all, Parliament's time happens to be substantially Government's time and I must admit therefore, that Government must have its own way, all the more because some time is taken away in Zero Hour etc. In fact, this morning something happened, but I don't want to enter into a discussion on that: nor am I competent to criticise my colleagues. I should not. But the point is, there are other ways of dealing with the matter. Because more time however, is spent on non-Governmental things, why should the Government punish us who are seriously taking the House and the matters before it and are sitting from morning to evening? Why should that happen?

Therefore, kindly convey our request to the Hon. Speaker and to other leaders—I don't come into the picture but there are party Leaders and other leaders—to sit together and find out how best to minimise this kind of taking away more time of the House, which always makes inroads into Government's time.— But in the process we, who take the Parliament work seriously and sincerely, are punished in the manner in which my friend's Motion on the adoption of the Report of the Business Advisory Committee this time has tried to punish. Therefore, I sincerely make this request to him. Do not get this passed. Let Mr. Kamath's amendment be accepted. Next time onwards, for Heaven's sake, for others' sake, for Parliament's sake, do not have too many irregularities like this. Let us have something where we go wrong-I admit that sometimes Members of Parliament also take too much of time—there are other ways by which you can stop us. By this you are only allowing the Members to make speechs and go away. It is only the microscopic minority who take the Parliament seriously and who sit and work in the House from, say, 10.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., that are punished by this. As my colleague says, even the Members of the Business Advisory Committee and the Members of the other Committees also come here, make speeches and go away, because many of them know when they are going to be called. The whole thing is according to the Party, and some of us who do not belong to any party have, naturally, to wait for our turn; we go on sitting in the hope that we would be called to speak, and sometimes we do not get the opportunity to speak also. Anyway, that is not very important. The point is this. Why should such people be punished? The others who want more time just speak and go away. The whole office, the secretariat, the Reporters, the Watch and Ward, all of them, have to spend time here for the luxury and satisfaction of a few Members of Parliament. Therefore, I hope that some new method will be found out, so that this kind of report does not come in.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as usual, one benefits a good deal by listening to my hon. friend from Hoshangabad. Sometimes he refreshes our minds about history, sometimes he refreshes our minds about the forecasts he makes and at other times he warns us about what may happen to our system if we forgo what we should not forgo.

I will very humbly....

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): You were never humble.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I do not think I can compete with the hon. Member whom I am compelled to eavesdrop because the microphone

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

is working. As far as humility is concerned, there may be many varieties of humility. Please accept mine as one variety of humility, not so pristine as yours, Madam.

The question that my hon. friend has raised is about the recommendation that we should forgo the lunch-break. I know that, as far as food is concerned, there is only one occasion when the word 'break' is connected with food, and that is 'breakfast', and not 'lunch-break'. I remember reading as a student something about what Napoleon said about armies marching on empty bellies. I cannot quite recall whether he said that they would march or would not march. Perhaps, as a professor of history, my hon. friend may refresh my memory...

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I do not profess; I practise.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): An army marches on their stomach.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: They marched on their stomach; whether it was empty stomach or what kind of stomach, one does not know

As far as the progress of Bills is concerned, I do not think any one has been brazen enough to suggest any such connection between the passage of Bills and Parliamentary work and the state of bellies.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You sometimes take medicines on an empty stomach.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The only point is that we want to find as many hours as possible during the day. The Business Advisory Committee was confronted with this question of finding out how many hours we can get in the days we are sitting before the 18th. Again and again I have been asked in this House whether the Session would be extended beyond the 18th, and at that time I have answered and said, even to my learned Professor, Prof. Mavalankar, that the Government has no intention of extending this Session beyond the 18th. Given the situation that we do not propose to make any proposal to extend the Session beyond the 18th, the Business Advisory Committee had to find the maximum possible time, that can be utilised. The Business Advisory Committee—I sometimes feel tempted to use the word—the much maligned Business Advisory Committee, consists of representatives of all the main Opposition Groups and I may, without laying myself open to the charge of disclosing what happened in the committee, say that the suggestion did not come from the Government. The suggestion came from others, and there was no discordant voice. At that point I said on behalf of the government, that if that was the view, we would have no objection, and we would agree with it. Therefore, it is not a question of the Government proposing something or trying to hustle the House into accepting something. This was the unanimous view of the committee, and the Government agreed with it.

As far as forgoing the lunch-break is concerned, it does not mean forgoing lunch. It only means sitting through here. I know... (*Interruptions*) Let me finish. I never interrupted you. In fact we are getting late for lunch. I agree with the hon. Members that there are hon. Members who sit through in the House and there are others who come, sit for some time and then go away. It is not because the government has asked them to come, sit and go, but because they have other work to attend to.....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We have ample work outside.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: And I am sure it will not be fair to ask me to make any statement about any-

body's conscientiousness or convenience; every member can draw his own conclusion. But it is a fact that at times there are not many members in the House and this is because every member has his own work to attend to inside the House, in committees and elsewhere, as the representive of his constituency. This is something that is known to all of us. This is not something for which the government has to be found guilty.

As my hon friend, Mr. Mavalankar says, the question is something about which all members should ponder, coming in, sitting and leaving—to which the hon Speaker has referred, the hon Members have referred and the hon Bhishmapitamaha of the House referred. ....
(*Interruptions*) Those who think that the cap fits them can use this cap, others can use some other's cap. I do not think that this is a cap which is meant for Mr. Ainthu Sahoo. ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is only one member with cap.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Ainthu Sahoo in the back bench also wears a cap, but that is a black one. If he thinks instead of that, this fits him, he may do so.

Therefore,, the question is one of hon Members feeling that they should be here. Members come, speak and go away. May be it is a case of *veni, vidi, vici*. This is a question which should be posed to the conscience of all members and not to the government on the occasion of the consideration of the Business Advisory Committee report.

Then my hon friend suggested that the session may be extended for another day. We have given thought to it and the general opinion and the government's opinion is that it will not be wise at this point to extend the session. This was given thought to and, as I said, all Opposition Groups were present in the Business Advisory Committee. Unfortunately, we do not have the benefit of the wisdom of my hon friend from Hoshangabad or may friend....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Keep me out, because then I will not be able to speak in the House on this.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Quite right. Therefore, I do not want to deny my friend the benefit of the fall-out of his absence from the Business Advisory Committee. But the House may give some weight at least to the recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee since all the main Opposition Groups are present there, the government is also represented. As we believe Mr Kamath's words have very great weight, I think it may not be very wrong to think that there is some weight to be attached also to the report of the Business Advisory Committee: ...

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Collective wisdom of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Yes, the collective wisdom of the Business Advisory Committee to which the hon member, Comrade Parvathi Krishnan also contributes.

Sir, in the light of this explanation of mine and the difficulties that we face and the solution we have commonly found, I will hope that my hon friend will not insist on his amendment and I will appeal to him not to insist on the amendment. ...

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR : Don't repeat this next time.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: When you said, Don't repeat this,' it gives the impression that the government is responsible for it. Government has enough things to be responsible for; but, as far as this is concerned, it is a question of collective responsibility, as to how the time of the House is to be used.

Therefore, subject to that, I will accept what you say. I will request you not to press your amendment.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kamath, are you pressing your amendments?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Well, I do not know. I am not sure because this is a very unsatisfactory explanation.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: In spite of that, you would not press it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I just feel pressing one of my amendments—amendment No. 3.

My amendments No. 1 and 3 go together.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Either you move both or you do not press for them.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Of course, I would prefer, if you agree, at the last moment, it may be referred back to the B.A.C. Under the proviso, the B.A.C. may decide. I would move the amendment. And under the proviso to Rule 290, the B.A.C. may re-consider the matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The B.A.C. seems to have discussed at length I do not know....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : It was perhaps a cursory and desultory discussion.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Member has a right to move his amendment to send it back to the B.A.C. I do not contest this. It is a question of racing against time. If you send it back, it takes time and a few hours are lost. Therefore, I would appeal to him to see things pragmatically, and not to press them.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : As *via media*, this afternoon the B.A.C. may meet to reconsider the matter. And tomorrow we agree to sit without lunch break and let the report come back and we shall see whether they still insist on it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I suggest one thing. We adopt the report. Perhaps your view may be put to the B.A.C. and they will reconsider if they want it. I think you do not press your amendment. That would be better.

The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th May, 1979"

The motion was adopted.

13.17 hrs

RE: TIME FOR GIVING NOTICES OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS, CALLING ATTENTION ETC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, consequent upon the change in the series of sittings of Lok Sabha, with effect from Tuesday, the 8th May, 1979, the notices of adjournment motion, calling attention, matters under Rule 377 or any other notices required to be given before the matter is proposed to be raised in e House will be entertained upto 9-30 A.M. on that day. The notices received after 9-30 A.M. will be treated as notices given for the next sitting.

Now, the House stands adjourned till 14-15 hours.

13.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fifteen Minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377.

(i) SERVICE CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYEES OF CANTEENS RUN BY DEPARTMENTS OR COOPERATIVES

श्री मुबारक (कटिहार) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण अवस्था की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं।

1. भारत सरकार के भवनों में भारत सरकार के अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों के लिए बन रहे कैन्टीन विभागीय हों अथवा सहकारी— इनमें कर्मचारियों की सेवा सुरक्षा, वेतन, सुविधायें आदि का अभाव, इनकी स्थिति दयनीय है।

2. आजादी के 32 वर्षों बाद भी कैन्टीन मजदूर ही एक ऐसा वर्ग रहा है जिसके लिए सरकार ने आज तक कोई कानून नहीं बनाया। गृह मंत्रालय, श्रम मंत्रालय, विधि मंत्रालय एवं भारत सरकार के अनेकों विभागों के रहते हुए भी कैन्टीन श्रमिकों का शोषण होता रहा है। सरकार ने खेतिहर मजदूर, ठेकेदारी प्रथा में काम करने वाले मजदूर, दूकान एवं होटलों में कार्यरत श्रमिकों एवं गृह कार्य कर रहे मजदूरों के लिए श्रम कानून बनाया, उनकी सुविधाओं के प्रति सरकार ने ध्यान दिया, उनका शोषण रोका लेकिन कैन्टीन मजदूरों को इन सारी सुविधाओं से वंचित रखा गया जबकि इनका रोज का काम सरकारी अधिकारियों की सेवा करना ही है।

अपनी बातों को रखने के लिए यह अधिकारी वर्ग कैन्टीन की व्यवस्था की अदला बदली करते हैं, कभी सहकारी ढंग से चलाने की नीति तो कभी विभागीय चलाने की नीति अपनाते रहते हैं। परिणामस्वरूप इसके कार्यरत कर्मचारी रातों रात निकाल दिए जाते हैं। और नयी भर्ती शुरू हो जाती है। मालूम पड़ता है कानून के रक्षक ही भक्षक बन जाते हैं।

दूसरी ओर ये सरकारी अधिकारी अपने हकों के लिए सरकार से लड़ते हैं कमीशन का निर्माण करते हैं और अन्य अनेकों पद्धतियों से सुविधायें प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। सरकार भी इनकी मांगें मान लेती है, लेकिन इन अधिकारियों के अधीन कार्यरत कैन्टीन कर्मचारी की ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता। देश में महंगाई बढ़े तो महंगाई भत्ता इन्हें मिले, तनख्वाह बढ़े तो इन्हें मिले, शहरी भत्ता मकान भत्ता, बच्चों की शिक्षा भत्ता और अन्य अनेकों भत्ते तो इन्हें ही मिलें लेकिन कैन्टीन कर्मचारी अपने परिवार के साथ भूखा रहे। इन्हें पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है।

इसी प्रसंग में कुछ विभागों की दोरंगी नीति की ओर भी आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। इण्डियन पेट्रो कैमीकल्स इण्डियन आयल, स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया, इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स, रेलवे आदि ने तो अपने विभाग में कैन्टीन कर्मचारियों को सरकारी विभागीय कर्मचारी बना दिया है। इनके जैसे कार्य करने वाली संस्था टी बोर्ड एवं काफी बोर्ड का भी उदाहरण सामने है। सरकार ने उन्हें अपने कर्मचारी माना है और वे सारी सहूलियतें दी हैं जो सरकारी अधिकारियों को मिलती हैं, लेकिन जब कभी कैन्टीन मजदूरों का सवाल उठाया गया है, तो इन का मजाक ही उड़ाया गया।

जनता सरकार ने अपने दो वर्ष के शासन में ही ऐसे अनकों तरह के कर्मचारियों को अनेक सुविधायें दी हैं, उन्हें सरकारी कर्मचारी बनाया है और जो बचे हैं उनके लिये भी एक ठोस कदम उठाने का निश्चय किया हुआ है। फिर भी ये कैन्टीन मजदूर उपेक्षित ही हैं।

कैन्टीन मजदूर सभा ने दिनांक 9-3-79 को माननीय गृह मंत्री श्री एच० एम० पटेल जी को एक ज्ञापन प्रेषित किया था, जिस में मांग की थी कि इन कैन्टीन कर्मचारियों को सरकारी बनाया जाये और इन्हें वे सारी सुविधायें दी जायें जो सरकारी कर्मचारी को भारत सरकार देती है। लेकिन गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से कोई भी ठोस कदम उपरोक्त मांगों की पूर्ति के लिये अभी तक नहीं उठाया गया है। मुझे आशा ही नहीं बल्कि पूरा विश्वास है कि आप इस पर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे तथा उनकी मांगों को मंजूर करा कर उन्हें सरकारी कर्मचारी बनायेंगे।

(ii) REPORTED RACKET IN COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE BUSINESS IN THE CAPITAL.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: (*Azamgarh*): *Mr. Chairman, Sir, there* is a racket in operation for a number of years which is being run by some promoters and brokers in commercial and residential real estate business in the Capital. A very large number of officials in the works and Housing Ministry, D.D.A. and local bodies are suspected to be involved in the racket. All these people, combined together, have defrauded the exchequer of crores of rupees. It came to light only when the Income-tax Intelligence authorities came to know of some suspicious entries in the accounts submit-

(Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai)

ted by these promoters and builders of multi-storeyed palatial buildings. Huge amounts have been shown as 'conversion charges' paid to an office under works, and Housing Ministry, whereas many plans for conversion were got cleared without paying a single paisa as required by law, but the underhand deals and connivance between the corrupt officials and the concerned people made the exchequer poorer by crores of rupees. I would like the Minister to take the House into confidence and tell us as to the number and names of the suspects and also the amount of money they have not paid to the Government, and the name and number of firms whose cases have been asked to be reopened by the Finance Ministry. I would like to know from the Minister as to what action has been taken against the guilty whether during investigation many a 'benami' sales have come to light and it has also been revealed that a coterie of financiers, promoters and brokers have corrupted the officials and have an iron-handed control over them. I would urge upon the Government to suspend those officials in Works and Housing Ministry, D.D.A. and New Delhi Municipal Committee, along with some bank managers against whom *prima facie* cases have been established. It is a very serious matter involving crores of rupees and a large number of Government officials. So, the Minister should make a statement in the House.

(iii) KUDREMUKH IRON ORE PROJECT IN KARNATAKA.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar): Under Rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

With the revolutionary upheaval in Iran, the Indo-Iran joint ventures have almost come to stand still. In particular, I would refer to the stoppage of oil from Iran, which has led to unprecedented problems in our country. We are in the process of introducing rationing of petroleum products for personal consumption in the interest of nation's industrial development. Some of the States have already introduced rationing of petroleum products.

In view of massive increase in the cost of imports of crude oil from other Arab nations to the tune of Rs. 500/- crores annually, there is also a proposal to increase the price of petrol.

In this background, Sir, I would refer to the Kudremukh Iron Ore project, which is entirely dependent on financial commitment of Iran. This is a prestigious project of not only Karnataka but of the whole country. We are on the horns of dilemma. We have to supply iron ore only to Iran, as per the terms of the bilateral agreement. For the completion of the project, we have to depend on Iran. Now, besides the unsettled conditions in Iran, there is a slump in the international iron ore market, which is bound to have serious repercussion on Indo-Iran deal. Secondly, it is apprehended that, on account of non-availability of shipping, the only mode of transporting iron ore, we may default in our supplies. Thirdly, in view of the reported monetary bankruptcy of Iran, Iran may not be able to fulfil its commitment of aid to Kudremukh project, in which case, the fate of the project would hang in suspended animation. There is an air of uncertainty enveloping the entire project.

The Janata Government's handling of Indo-Iran relationship does not redound to its credit. It is also inexplicable as to what is Government of India's approach to bilateral trade agreement with the former Government of Iran.

(iv) SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO 'FOOD FOR WORK SCHEMES'.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): The F.C.I. is supplying foodgrains to food for work schemes in the various States of the country. But it is not supplying them in time

and regularly. Therefore, the states are not able to implement the works in favourable seasons.

The FCI is not supplying the foodgrains in the nearest places. At times, they want the B.D.Os to go out of the District to take foodgrains by which they have to incur much expenditure above that which is allowed for transport.

The FCI is not supplying good foodgrains at times. These foodgrains are being refused by the workers and the sponsors or contractors are put to a great loss.

The FCI is supplying foodgrains not to weight. There is much pilferages and the FCI authorities, though they take money from Department of Agriculture correctly, they are not delivering foodgrains to the correct weight. These defects in supply of foodgrains by FCI are causing many difficulties in implementing food for work schemes.

I, therefore, request the Government to rectify these defects and help the States in the implementation of the above schemes.

(v) REPORTED DECISION OF BOMBAY DOORDARSHAN TO DISCONTINUE CERTAIN POPULAR PROGRAMMES.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): The sudden decision of Bombay Doordarshan to drop the popular series "Looking back, looking forward" run by the World famous sportsman and celebrity has caused great resentment to the T.V. audience. Recently, it has been observed that Bombay Doordarshan has been recruiting and discarding popular artists without any valid reason. Even if the Doordarshan authorities wish to close a popular series, there should be some decency and decorum about it, particularly, when reputed persons run that series. A sudden, unceremonious closure of any T.V. item is bound to cause remorse and bitterness in the minds of many T.V. fans. This was amply proved when the Bombay Doordarshan closed a popular series like "Phool Khile Gulshan". The Government should set some norms and pattern for such decisions pertaining to closure of a popular series.

Any clash of personalities should not be allowed to be reflected on the T.V. viewers. The Government owes some valid explanation to the public why they have discontinued a serious run by celebrities and there should be some decent method to honour the artist before discontinuance of his series. The random behaviour of Bombay Doordarshan needs some curbs from the Government to prevent occurrence of such incidents in future.

(vi) REPORTED PROBLEMS OF INDIAN DOCTORS IN ALEGRIA AND IRAN.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government and the House the problems faced by our Indian Doctors in Algeria and Iran.

I have received a number of letters from these Doctors who have complained about their inability to repatriate even the agreed amount of 75 per cent of their salary to their dependents in India. In the same context, their parents have also written to me about the inconvenience caused by the unhelpful attitude of the Governments of these countries. I received complaints that even the officials of the Indian Embassies in these countries do not, however, extend their cooperation when approached by these helpless doctors. The Embassy authorities are said to be giving excuses of inadequate staff for not attending to the Indian Nationals.

Apart from these, the doctors had to cross many other obstancles. They had to go through some middlemen for their employment in the above

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

mentioned countries. It is said that these middlemen have extracted large sums of money from the intending job-seekers and claim good connections in the Government circles.

I request the External Affairs Minister to take up through diplomatic channels the problems of Indian doctors in the Middle-Eastern countries and also order an enquiry into the activities of the middlemen in our country who are enticing Indian nationals for jobs abroad without ensuring suitable terms of employment.

(vii) WORKING OF TELEPHONES IN DELHI.

श्री शिवनारायण सरसुनिया (करौलबाग): सभापति जी, दिल्ली में टेलीफ़ोन निरंतर खराब रहते हैं। प्राय यह निश्चित हो गया है कि यह टेलीफ़ोन जानबूझ कर खराब रखे जा रहे हैं। दुकानदारों और व्यापारियों से परेशान हो कर मासिक 5 से 10 रुपये तक देना स्वीकार कर लिये हैं और कोशिश यह चल रही है कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति फीस देना प्रारम्भ कर दें।

कोई भी बहाना ले कर टेलीफोन काटने के नोटिस दिये जाते हैं और सब प्रकार के प्रमाण देने के पश्चात् भी यह टेलीफोन काट दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार की कई शिकायतें मेरे पास आयी हैं और टेलीफोन सब प्रक्रिया पूरी होने के पश्चात् भी नहीं खोला जाता। मैंने मंत्री जी से पत्र लिखकर भी दुर्व्यवहार की घटना बतायी है। परन्तु कुछ नहीं निकला। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस व्यवहार की उन्हें जानकारी न हो।

मैंने टेलीफोन कर के वहां के अधिकारी के पास उनके कहने पर एक व्यक्ति को भेजा। उसने कहा अभी तुमने एम० पी० से टेलीफोन करवाया, कल मंत्री को ले कर आओगे, निकल जाओ मेरे दफ्तर से, करा लेना जो कुछ कराना हो। उसके दो दिन पश्चात् मेरे घर पर इंस्पेक्टर भेज दिया कि तुम्हारा टेलीफोन खराब हो रहा है। मैंने यह घटना भी राज्य मंत्री महोदय को बता दी और मंत्री जी को भी लिख कर दिया। परन्तु फिर भी कुछ नहीं निकला।

जैसे कैसे प्रकारेण पहले तो नोटिस दिया जाता है। फिर फीस तय करने के लिये प्रक्रिया शुरू होती है। यदि आदमी नहीं आती तो कनेक्शन काट दिया जाता है या खराब रखा जाता है। सब प्रकार प्रमाण देने के पश्चात भी काटने के नोटिस दिये जा रहे हैं। जब कि वह टेलीफ़ोन उस स्थान पर लगे हैं और उन्हीं के पास चल रहे हैं जिन्होंने यह लगवाया था। फिर भी टेलीफ़ोन काट दिये जाते हैं। यहां तक बिल चुकता भरे हुए हैं बताने के पश्चात भी काट दिये गये जिनमें से दो अन्त तक भी नहीं लगाये गये हैं। इसी प्रकार की अतिरिक्त लाइन अन्य लोगों को अन्य स्थान पर दी हुई हैं। वास्तव में दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, परन्तु सौदा तय हो गया बराबर चल रहे हैं एक दूरभाष मेरे नाम पर पांच साल तक चलता रहा और पूरा बिल चुकता करने के पश्चात भी काट दिया अभी तक नहीं दिया जा रहा है जब कि जमानत निधि और एक चौथाई साल का अग्रिम किराया इनके पास अब तक जमा है। परन्तु उस समय इमरजेंसी थी, अब तो ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है।

मेरे यहां दूरभाष जब से लगा है नित्य दिन में दो बार और कभी कभी तो कई दिन तक खराब रहता है, जब कि केवल हाई कोर्ट का स्पष्ट निर्देश है कि किसी भी दूरभाष को नोटिस का उत्तर प्राप्त होने के बाद आर्बिट्रेशन के बिना नहीं काटा जा सकता।....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this. My hon. friend is reading something in Hindi which I understand is a complaint about some telephone not working, or not in order, and also about excess bills. That is the complaint of the hon. Member of Parliament, our colleague.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But what is your point of order?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is this. This matter of a telephone not working cannot be brought under Rule 377.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is also a matter of public importance.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It can come under privilege or he can make some other submission what is the public interest involved? Various complaints are faced by many of us and we dont come up with individual complaints. Otherwise we will flood this House with 377 Statements every day with all sorts of individual complaints. I generally do not give 377. I do not

know the basis on which 377 is to be drafted. There are so many unfortunate experiences we meet with. I am not coming in his way. It may be a genuine case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The first thing is that I am afraid that this is not a stage for raising this point.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): The point of order Mr. Mavalankar has raised is that you could convey it to the Speaker so that in future he would bear this in mind and give us guidance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these things have been gone through by the hon. Speaker. It is not necessary to convey this to the hon. Speaker. Moreover, this is not a point of order nor can it be raised. In so far as public importance is concerned, he is not only raising it due to personal experience but he has raised the point regarding the general administration.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): My submission is that it is of course not in order if one airs personal grievances. But if there is a public grievance which can be illustrated by personal experience, that can be done. That is exactly what the hon. Member is seeking to do. So, at least we should be thankful to him for bringing this point to the notice of the House.

श्री शिवनारायण सरदूलिया: परन्तु इसका सारी दिल्ली में नित्य उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है।

नई व्यवस्था के अनुसार एरिया मैनेजर नियुक्त किये गये हैं, जो बिल्कुल काम नहीं करते। जनता परेशान रहती है। केन्द्रीय कार्यालय ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बचने के लिए यह व्यवस्था बनाई है।

ऊपर जिसकी जान पहचान होती है, उसका कार्य हो जाता है, अन्यथा लोग भटकते रहते हैं।

14.38 hrs.

SPECIAL COURTS BILL—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Special Courts Bill. Mr. J. N. Sharma was on his legs the previous day. He may now continue.

SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying that Mr. Stephen is an eminent lawyer and I have been in search of him but he has not come today.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: His lieutenent is there.

SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: He is an eminent lawyer and an able parliamentarian besides being the leader of the opposition. He has got a capacity of producing many things out of nothing through his arguments or oratory. But sometimes it is not only surprising but it is shocking to hear him. He knows that the Special Courts Bill is legally valid, is morally sound and has constitutional sanction. Still he goes on to say—

> "We are not going to accept mentally the verdict of the Special Court. The verdict of the ordinary court, yes, we will accept; but the verdict of the Special Court before a hand-picked judge, against a hand-picked accused, on a hand-picked charge, that pre-arranged justice we will not accept; we will resist it."

Sir, if a Judge nominated by the Chief Justice of the High Court and concurred by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court can be treated as hand-picked, then it is only God above and Mr. Stephen below who could name the impartial and independent judge. I just want to remind Mr. Stephen "Did he raise during Emergency his finger when so many judges of the Supreme Court were superseded? Did he raise his

[Shri Jagannath Sharma]

finger against Entry List 11A of the Concurrent List which was incorporated under 42nd Amendment in the Constitution. This Entry No. 114 under the Concurrent List reads as follows:

"Administration of Justice: Constitution and organization of all courts except the Supreme Court and the High Court."

It was done by Amendment Act of 1976. Where was he at that time when a specific provision was being made for creation of special courts under the Constitution itself? Not only this, he goes still further. He threatens the judge of dire consequences if he accepts to be the presiding officer of the special court which is not only denigrating the entire judiciary and the entire august office of the judge but it has got very disturbing implications. A judge of the High Court can be removed only on proved misbehav and incapacity on presentation of an address to both Houses of Parliament under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution. And he says, he wants to behave in a manner as we are seeing in some of our neighbouring countries; he wants to do what we saw during the days of emergency. I would like to quote what he said in the House on 3rd May:

"At the time the people give us the mandate, we will tell the people that that person..."

It means the judge here.

"...will have to be proceeded against and we declare that we will tell the people to give the mandate to proceed against him."

Legally, illegally, without powers and without anything he would proceed against the Judge. This does not happen even in the fascist countries. What is the disturbing implication if such utterances of the Leader of the Opposition come on the floor of the House? The result would be that the conspiratorial people, in his own language, the hired hoodlums, goondas and the anti-social people will definitely resort to violence. What is this if not political motivation? What is this if not creating panic in the minds of the people by such stalling utterances; what is it if not intimidating a judge who would accept the assignment as a judge of the special court? Such utterances are bound to drain out vitality from the rule of law which our Constitution proclaims. It is hoped that all of us would desist from it and would see that the democratic processes in this country function smoothly.

The whole nation is watching with interest his reaction and the reaction of the people of Congress (I) what they would be doing on 16th May and therafter, but they would be doing so at a great damage to themselves and to the nation. They have already declared what they are going to do.

Now, I would like to come to the Special Courts Bill and say that it is designed for a fair and speedy trial and shall be welcome by all those people who are interested in ensuring that howsoever high and mighty political office may be, the person holding it would be brought to book. A highly placed offender will not be able to use his political influence to escape the consequences of his misdeeds...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: I have just started.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Today. Even though I may wish to hear longer, there are restrictions and I have to act accordingly. You have spoken for eight minutes earlier and you have already taken seven minies today.

SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: I am one of those who speak very rarely. Kindly give me ten minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please conclude now.

SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: I would be very brief. I do not want to dilate now, but I would certainly like to say that parliamentary democracy in this country would be heading and achieving the pinnacles of pride if the law would provide punishment for those who are holding high offices and misuse them. Purity in public life is most important and should be adhered to in all circumstances and in all places. I do not want to go to what the Shah Commission has said; I do not want to say about the legal sanction that is there under Article 246(2); I do not want to go again into the details about the equality before law and equal protection of the law. I would only say that equal protection of law is the pledge of protection of equal laws. And, I would like to tell the House that even in Anwar Ali's case it was because the Committal proceedings were eliminated and the judge had more powers to deal with the accused that the West Bengal Special Courts Act was declared ultra vires. As regards the Saurashtra Amendment Act of 1949, because the Government was slightly careful and it classified the offences and it declared the area to which the Ordinance would be applicable, it was declared valid.

I would now confine myself to answer two points. First, it is for the Government to proceed against offenders and if the Government does not, it fails in its duty. Secondly, I read in the newspapers, the Congress (I) people say that one forum of appeal has been curtailed and that is also what Shri Stephen says. As regards the first, it is expected that the Government would apply the law uniformally and if it does not, the future Government would punish those who are in power now. As regard the curtailment of one forum of appeal, I would like to say that Section 11 of this Special Court Bill, is more advantageous because it is by way of right that an accused can go to the Supreme Court on facts as well as on law. Under Article 1316 of the Constitution, you can go in appeal in civil, criminal, income tax and other matters to the Supreme Court, but the provision of appeal does not apply to Judgements or orders from the courts under the Military Law. That does not mean that in any way they have been prejudiced. The Army Act does not provide for appeal to the Supreme Court. Then, thirdly, in all the Commonwealth countries, the practice of second forum of appeal has been abolished; they do not go to the Privy Council and quote the Supreme Court of India in arguments and judgements. The most important part is that even an odrinary criminal case takes five to six years. Interim application is made, interlocutory orders are passed and stay obtained. If I remember correctly, even Shrimati Indira Gandhi obtained a stay order from a higher court in a case in spite of an undertaking that she had given to the lower court. This is very dengerous.

As you are looking at me, Sir, I would only say that all the States should enact a law and form a special court for the sake of trying offences relating to economic matters. That will have a salutary effect on profiteers, hoarders and black-marketers. Even those offences which have got a social bearing and in which the society, as a whole, is interested, must be tried by a special court. Special court is the only answer which at the moment would be useful. The findings of the Shah Commission had shocked the conscience of the nation. I would like to quote from the detailed opinion of the Supreme Court:

"The emergency was a particular perior in the national life and if it is true, and we have to assume it to

[Shri Jagannath Sharma]

be true, that offences were committed by persons holding high public or political offices in India under cover of declaration of emergency and in the name of democracy, there can be no double that the trial of such persons must be concluded with utmost despatch in the interest of the functioning of democracy of our country and the institutions created by our own constitution."

The significance of the opinion of the Supreme Court is that special forums, special laws can be enacted and they have got a legal sanction to punish any type of individuals, any type of people who abused public offices and political offices held by them in this country.

In the end, I would like to echo what Justice V. R. Krishna Ayyar said. He said, that this Special Courts Bill is a social justice measure based on moral principles having legislative justification and constitutional sanction.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Chairman, Sir, not for a moment, I or anyone else, I suppose, in this House would disagree with what my hon. colleague, Shri Sharma, has just now said or what Justice Krishna Ayyar, as quoted, has said.

Purity in public life should be one of our most cherished value. The question is whether the Special Courts Bill which is sought to be made into an Act, is going to achieve this purpose. We cannot, for a moment, dissent from the view that people occupying high political and public offices have tremendous advantage of misusing their powers. And they have misused the powers at their disposal in the past, and had occasions of tempering with justice and ultimately getting away without any punishment. Can we say that the Special Courts Bill and the Special Courts which are sought to be created are going to achieve this purpose? Unfortunately not. Unfortunately, as one sees it, as the Bill clearly shows, the only purpose of these Special Courts is to punish people who occupied political office or public office—some of them—who happen to be the political opponents of the present regime, who have been politically defeated; and now the impression that one gathers is that this is an attempt to eliminate totally the political opponents, to eliminate the political opponents of the ruling party. And now with the amendments from the Rajya Sabha, when the scope of the Bill is enlarged, possibly to eliminate also the political opponents of the ruling group within the ruling party.

Again, I hold no brief for anyone, whether outside the ruling party or within the ruling party; but I do find that it is much more than a coincidence that this Bill is sought to be passed at a time when in Iran the Shah, due to his misdeeds was thrown out of power. But then religious leaders came; the military took over; summary trials took over. In sum and substance, what happened in Iran was that the political clock was put back hundreds of years, and obscurantism and reactionary religious forces took over. It is so not only in Iran; it was the same thing in Pakistan also. No one can defend many of the dastardly things Mr. Buhtto was accused of having committed. But Mr. Bhutto stood for a secular policy; and to a point, for progresssive policies. And now what we find in Pakistan is that it is a Military rule; and religious leadership, obscurantist and reactionary forces have taken over, under the garb and under the weapon of Special Courts. The same thing can be said of Bangladesh.

Are we no wgoing in for this type of a regime? Is secular politics to be

destroyed? As Mr. Sharma rightly pointed out, this is a weapon that you today are using against your political opponents; but tomorrow the new Government that comes, the Government that comes from the Opposition—it is possible; it may come. I do not say it will come, but the possiblities are there—and when it comes, then that Government will be at liberty or will have some sort of a right in a way to use the same type of weapon against you. And ultimately, what is going to suffer? We are not bothered about individuals. It is the secular politics, it is the political system that has grown in this country and which has bound this country together, that will suffer. What binds this country together is not religion, as in many countries or most countries. It is not religion, it is not language, it is not race, it is not community. It is politics of a type that has flourished here since independence. This politics, this political system, secular to a point, progressive politics, is in danger of being destroyed by this kind of a Bill.

I wanted to raise another point. It concerns the genuineness or otherwise of the Government in bringing this legislation to curb political offences and political corruption. Abuse of political power is definitely political corruption. If this was the intention of the Government, then why does it leave it to its own discretion, to bring to book particular offenders, to pick some of them and to drop others? Why select some of the offenders, and why decide not to prosecute others?

I have just had the opportunity to glance through a very important report which was prepared by a committee, of which a Member of Parliament was the chairman. It is the well-known Santhanam Committee report. That report says that if any specific charges are brought against anyone in political power or persons connected with those in political power, by say 10 Members of Parliament then immediately and without hesitation, Government must, as a matter of course, refer those charges to the President of India who will select from amongst a panel, 3 persons to go into these charge, and then the matter will go to a commission of inquiry, if necessary. There is no discretion, as per the Santhanam Committee report, for the Government to prosecute or to enquire into certain charges which are made specifically by certain number of MPs. Why is Government not accepting these recommendations? That alone will take away the discretion of the Government in dealing with political offences and political offenders, and will give a great measure of credibility to a similar type of legislation.

The third point is that it is not only people in political power who misuse them. It is very often people who are not in political power but who move in the charmed circle of political power, i.e. in the caucus, who do it. Caucus exists anywhere, any time in the political system, wherever there are rulers. All these people may not be the rulers themselves, but mey be they are their kith and kin, maybe the people around them, their friends, relatives and associates—who take advantage of the political rulers; and such people should stand in no higher footing or better footing than those who occupy political power or have high public functions to do.

In this connection, I would mention the case of Kanti Desai, the son of the Prime Minister. I do not know whether the charges against him are true or false. I have no idea at all. For all I know, there may not be any basis in them. The only thing is that people who are sitting on those benches have themselves raised this several years ago—Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. George Fernandes. These charges have been made in the Rajya Sabha. Why has Government been soft-pedalling this whole issue? Government has been so shy. It has altogether avoided this issue, and evaded it at all costs—not to investigate, not to enquire into them. If Government is keen about this kind of legislation and about wiping out corruption, then it is in the interest of the Government, and if Mr. Kanti Desai is

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

innocent, then it is definitely in the interest of the Government that they should enquire into the charges.

Again, Mr. Kanti Desai has not filed any defamation proceedings. This matter has been highlighted in a great number of magazines of national circulation—and even in international papers. Mr. Kanti Desai has not cared to file defamation proceedings against anyone. Government is soft-pedalling this. Even in this Parliament, if I may say so—in this House, I have had no grievance against the Chair at any time. I have always found the Chair most helpful and most fair except on one issue—on one issue the Chair has not been helpful and that is the case of Mr. Kanti Desai. I have tabled a number of questions on this issue in the Secretariat. All these questions have been disallowed; and in this House, no information beyond that which transpired in the Rajya Sabha has been given. The sum and substance of it is that we cannot, on the one hand, accuse Mrs. Indira Gandhi and other people around her and, on the other hand, try to hush up this whole issue, when one knows that definite allegations, specific allegations, clear allegations are made against some of the persons sitting on those benches on some of their relations.

I am constrained to oppose this type of legislation on these 3 grounds. I hold no brief for Mrs. Indira Gandhi or anyone. I am speaking from my conscience. I do feel that the purpose of this legislation is purely political vendetta, to eliminate political enemies and this is the type of weapon which boomerangs and it is bound to boomerang. It is my fear that while destroying your political opponents, you are destroying yourself. You are destroying the political system which binds this country together—more than anything else.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Mr. Chairman, Sir: To-day, we are discussing in this House, the amendments which have been made to the Bill by the Rajya Sabha. So far as this House is concerned, we have long passed the stage where the principle of the Bill or the provisions of the Bill were open to attack, or to any debate. But if some persons wish still to re-open the issues which must, in all Parliamentary decency, be regarded as closed, they are welcome to do so within the short time that is available, at the disposal of this House. But since all issues which are concluded, have been raked up, let me reiterate once again that the Special Courts are not the invention or creation of the Janata Party. Special Courts in this country, after the advent of independence, were brought into existence by the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act of 1950, immediately after we became independent, for the trial of very humble criminals, ordinary public servants, police constables and other public functionaries who fell within the wide definition of the Public Servants of section 125 of the Indian Penal Code. After that, as the judgment of the Supreme Court recites, a large number of statutes have been responsible for creating special courts for one purpose or the other; and as late as 1970 or 1971, a Law Commission, appointed not by the Janata Government but by Mrs. Gandhi's Government, solemnly reported that special courts must be speedily created for the speedy trial of some specific special offences. Therefore, for anybody to say that we are creating special courts for the elimination of our political opponents, as my young friend had just now told us, is to fly in the face of the history and is to ignore historical facts and the history of the special courts in this country.

15.00 hrs.

Apart from this, the objection to the policy of the Bill which was raised extensively and debated in this House was also raised before the Supreme Court. It was argued before the Supreme Court that the Bill is politically motivated. The same argument, as my hon. friend had just now

raised, that it is intended to eliminate political opponents, was raised before the Supreme Court; and the Supreme Court had no difficulty in summarily rejecting this argument because the Supreme Court thought that the argument was not worthy of the slightest credence. What I am saying just now is a very humble appeal to the conscience of the gentlemen opposite who are opposing the Bill, particularly the distinguished Members of the Congress (I) that how can democracy and the rule of law ever function if you go on incessantly attacking the system of the courts and the decisions which the courts are expected to render. It is said that political opponents, if eliminated now, will also be eliminated by the next Government. I should be very sorry that, if a new government comes into power, it refuses to eliminate dishonest political opponents. It is the duty of every government to weed out from the body politic those politicians who have claimed to be the representatives of the people, if they are guilty of the slightest corruption or misuse of political office. It is the duty of this Government and I say that it shall remain the duty of every succeeding government to eliminate those corrupt politicians who have been guilty of the misuse of political office. Let me remind my friends here that the Representation of the Peoples Act which was passed in 1950 and 1951 contains a provision that if any person is convicted of any offence under the penal code and is sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for more than two years, he is automatically disqualified from holding any political office or contesting any election. Anybody has ever, in his sense, with a grain of political honesty, suggested, when anybody who happens to be a politician, is tried by the court and is convicted and thereafter excluded from the political scene, that this is the political elimination of one's political opponents for corrupt purposes. This Bill is only designed to deal with one situation and one situation alone that before the next general election comes, the guilt or otherwise of every person who is under suspicion must be speedily determined so that at the next general election, nobody is able to go to the people with a pretence that he is honest and that he has not misused his political office.

The purpose of the special courts is that before 1982, the court must finally adjudicate upon the political purity or impurity of some of those who have wielded political power in this country for a long time and still pretend to claim that they will do so in the future. If speed in the disposal of cases is a vice, then I think we have been doing quite a few wrong things of late; and we were doing heinous things during the emergency, because during the emergency, the greatest emphasis was that the delay on the part of the law had to be eliminated. Because we cannot eliminate the delays of the law, which has been accumulated over years and years, overnight, we have to make a start somewhere. If Mrs. Gandhi during the emergency, her followers during the emergency said that the Prime Minister of the country stood on a very special footing, the Prime Minister could be singled out for constitutional amendments of a special nature—you will recall that during the emergency, constitution amending Bill was solemnly moved in the Rajya Sabha and passed by the Rajya Sabha which said that any person who once becomes the Prime Minister of the country cannot be tried for any criminal offence, not only offence committed in his or her capacity as Prime Minister or during her tenure as Prime Minister but also offences committed before he or she became the Prime Minister and offences committd after she or he ceased to be the Prime Minister. You will recall that at that time throwing to the winds all canons of political decency and political norms they had come to the conclusion that the Prime Minister stood in a special position so that she should have a complete immunity from crime.

[Shri Ram Jethamelani]

You cannot possibly quarrel with us merely because we say that these special criminals must be dealt with special promptitude so that their special character could become specially and speedily known to the people of this country and they can vote intelligently on the basis of that character and not vote on the basis of fraud which politicians perpetrate on them.

The Rajya Sabha has suggested two amendments or rather three. Let us look at one of the amendments which Rajya Sabha has suggested. It says that the Judge of the special court shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of India or by the Chief Justice of the High Court with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India. Normally the Judge of the High Court is appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India; the Chief Justice of India cannot override what the President does; he has the right to offer advice and the government of the day can over ride the Chief Justice and appoint people. All those High Court judges who have been appointed so far have been appointed under that procedure, the government had appointsd them inconsultation with the Chief Justice. It has never been possible for anybody to say that merely because a judge is not proposed by the Chief Justice of India, the President has no right to appoint him. Now in regard to the judges of the Special Courts, the government will not have even the formal, ritualistic, symbolic power of making the appointment. Normally every superior judge is appointed by a warrant issued by the President of India. But even that small symbolic power we are eliminating just to be fair to Mrs. Gandhi and her caucus, a fairness which they do not deserve. What is it we have said? We do not want to face any criticism; we will give you the fairest possible system that the Constitution or anybody can devise. There is only one better method than the one which Rajya Sabha has suggested from the point of view of Mrs. Gandhi, either Mr. Sanjay Gandhi should try Mrs. Gandhi or Mrs. Gandhi should try Sanjay Gandhi. Or we should create a Bench consisting of three judges Mr. Justice Sathe, Mr. Justice Stephen, and Mrs. Justice Lakkappa and they should try all the offences committed by Mrs. Gandhi and her caucus. Apart from this I see no better method known ever. I want to ask you: Has ever in any state or at the centre any judge been appointed in the manner in which Rajya Sabha has asked us to appoint them? We are willingly accepting the Rajya Sabha amendments and I am appealing to the conscience of my friends: please accept this amendment. If Mrs. Gandhi and her caucus who are the potential accused before the tribunals, if they are innocent, if you have faith in their innocence, if they themselves have faith in their innocence, let them face the courts and through the judicial procedures, let them come out of the judicial fires and if found not guilty their glory would b ore glorious than ever before. But if you are made of the criminal stuff, of which we think you are made of, though the judges have to decide and not we, surely you do not reserve to contest election and you do not deserve the right to go to the people of the country and talk of slogans of *garibi hatao*. It is our case. Our case may be false. It is our case that you are not hataoing garibi of the garibs, but you are trying to replenish your coffers and you are trying to aggrandise yourself and your family. We may be wrong. But who shall try you? Please tell us whom do you want Mr. Gandhi to be tried by? Hope Mr. Sathe will get up and tell us. Surely, we do not want that there should be a procedure available to Mr. Gandhi by which she can go on dragging the proceeding in the hope that some day some Government may come into power which might forgive her like Mr. Ford pardoning Mr Nixon. But even in America, when Nixon was pardoned, Mr. Nixon had retired to Florida. He does not go to the people for votes. If he goes to the

American people and asks for a Nixon was pardoned, Mr. Nixon had retired to Florida. He does not go to the people for votes. If he goes to the American people and asks for a vote and says I want to contest election again, the people of America will know what is to be done to Mr. Nixon. He is leading a retired life. If Mrs. Gandhi has to make peace with her conscience, if he has to make peace with her God, and if she has to make peace with those whom she tortured and tormented, the poor people who had suffered at her ends, one thing is due and that is unconditional apology, an apology which contains a contrite expression of remorse before the people. But she, living in a glass house continues to throw stones at others. She continues to defy the judges. On 16th of May she is going to start the kind of criminal dialogue of which she is capable of and I am sure the Home Minister must take due notice not only of what was said on the floor of this House but what was earlier said out of this House and, therefore, she is not immune from any legal action. It was said by a bunch of congress members, including distinguished leader of the Opposition here that they shall deal with those judges who have the courage to man these special courts when they come into power. I am sure the judges of this country even those appointed by Mrs. Gandhi have much better character, integrity and spine to be able to resist these threats. Honourable judges will be found in plenty in this country who will man our Special Courts and if necessary find these arch criminals guilty of those offences. What is important is the criminal conduct of these gentlemen who are threatening future judges of the Special Courts. Each one is guilty of perversion of justice. Each one is guilty of gross contempt of court and I request the Home Minister to ask the Solicitor General or the Attorney General to go into this question and promptly take proceedings against all persons who are guilty of this contempt and who wish to pervert the courts of justice by this kind of cowardly threats. They know that the judges are unable to reply. Judges do not take to public platforms. Judges have got to be defended by others. These are cowardly attacks against a class of people, against the class of honourable public servants who have no means of defending themselves because they do not have the means of uttering foul liesc which you speak against them. If anybody utters this columny it is the duty of the Government to bring those people to book and to preserve the streal justice from being sullied by the leakages from the stinking gutters of the Congres (I) which pollute our stream of justice, the streams of justice shall remain unpolluted despite their attempt to introduce in its floods of the kind of stuff they are made of.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is a big gutter speech.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL (Jangipur): We welcome the Bill particularly the amendment. The Bill as originally contemplated was confined only to the period of emergency. This looked like an *ad hoc* legislation which was narrow. We are grateful to the Rajya Sabha that they have expanded the scope. We are thankful to the Government that they have also accepted that position. But let us not confine to only one period. Let us go before the Emergency, during the Emergency and after the Emergency.

Now, Sir, my position is this that this amending law has been passed at an appropriate time when Moynihan's deal has been disclosed in which it is found that Indira Gandhi in her capacity as President of the Congress, accepted money. Why? My contention

[Shri Sasankasekhar Sangal]

tion is that this is the first case which ought to go to the special court for trial because she accepted the money in order to do two things—to buy votes on behalf of the Congress and to deprive the other contestants of votes with the help of money power. This is a criminal offence under the election laws. Not only that, she wanted to weed out and throttle the progress of the Communists of Kerala and West Bengal. After all, the communists of the country are part of the Republic and communists are a recognised party. If she tried to throttle a part of the Republic, I maintain that she was going against the republic and character of the country. Here, we can enunciate the proposition that the part is equal to the whole. If the part of the country, is throttled, the whole of the country is throttled. Therefore, it was a crime. When this money was taken from an outside country, I maintain that this is high treason. Therefore, I should like the Moynihan's case to go to the tribunal under the Special Courts Act. It is not only a question of dramatic highlighting but it is a question of absolute necessity. Moynihan is a witness of substantive character. He may be invited to give evidence. Who knows he may die some time. If he dies, then this big case of corruption will go *phut*. Therefore, it is necessary to put this trial in the first list so that Moynihan may be invited to come and give his evidence and his evidence may be supported by the papers of the embassy and Moynihan's own papers.

My good friend, Mr. Kamath, raised a point that it would be struck down by the Supreme Court.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I said, it may be challenged.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANAL: As you and I can be challenged, every law can be challenged.

My point it that Mr. Jethmalani has said that the special courts were in existence already. If the special courts were in existence already, the Government showed extreme decency and caution by asking the opinion of the Supreme Court. Such opinion need not have been asked at all. What the Supreme Court has said is an opinion and it is not binding as a judgement.

We are as free persons, can deal with past, present and future of all corruptions. This sort of corruption is not only a development of the Emergency but it is an offspring of what took place before. Even at the advent of independence, when our leadership became weak, many countries opened their pockets for the ruling party at that time. The more we proceed, we will find many Moynihans in many countries and many such deals, more disastrous and scandalous deals. Therefore, these things should be brought out at the earliest possible.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, I have just listened to the speech of the jumping jack, my friend, Shri Jethmalani, who will go down in the history of this Parliament of having made the most eminent of his speeches, which will be known as "the gutter speech". Because, he himself began by saying that we should restrict ourselves to the amendments, and then went on at a tangent to all the crimes that were committed, and how the opponents deserve to be eliminated by this process. It was the most shocking thing to hear a person championing the cause of rule of law and the ordinary law to say most brazenfacedly that the object of special courts

is to eliminate the political opponents by declaring them as criminals, so that under the Representation of the People Act, as he said, they can be disqualified from participating in the democratic process of contesting the elections. If this is the singular objective and with this objective you establish special courts, then you are giving up your whole case of being impartial, fair and just and having restored all the prestige of the rule of law. With one stoke you say that the normal judicial process of this country, the normal courts, the High Courts, the Session Judge Courts, all normal courts of law are not adequate. So, you are discrediting the entire judicial system.

Once the rule of law is restored, everyone in the country, whether it is the ex-Prime Minister, the present Prime Minister, whether a person who was championing all his life the cause of smugglers, all must be equal in the eyes of law. If this is the basic tenet and ultimate principle of rule of law and justice, then to say that some persons will be chosen is wrong.

Then he was giving the example of special courts having been there before. Show us a single case of special courts before, which were meant for opposition political parties, which were once in Government, in States or otherwise; show me any case like that before. As my friend, Shri Eduardo Faleiro was pointing out, in the normal process of democracy you defeat a party at the hustings. That is the best defeat and best punishment that can be given to a political party in a democracy; there can be no other political punishment better than that. After that you take the responsibility as the ruling party to run the country and its affairs properly. When your term is over, may be another party will come. That is the democratic process. After having come to power, to say that the party which has lost at the hustings will be made the target of special courts and trial is the end of the rule of law, and yet you say that you will fight them. What offence has this particular Party or its leaders committed? Is it with a singular objective of seeing that they are debarred in the future from participating in the democratic process you want to pass this Bill? The moment you say that, that becomes colourable completely. This is what is happening today. You are honest, my friend, Mr. Jethmalani is honest. But what is the impression in the country? The impression is that these Special Courts are being created of specially selected judges and the crimes also specially declared under Section 5 by the Government against particular persons and then the greatest travesty is, the ordinary law of crimes is available, the Law of Evidence is available.

Section 9(2) of the Bill says:

> "A special court may, with a view to obtaining evidence of any person suspected to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to an offence, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making full and true disclosure of the whole circumstances within his knowledge relating to the offence and to every other person concerned, whether as principal, conspirator or abettor in the commission thereof and any pardon so tendered shall, for the purposes of Section 308 of the Code be deemed to have been tendered under Section 307 thereof."

So a special Code is being created for bribery . . .

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: For 150 years.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No, no. You are incorporating that it will be deemed to have been done under Section 307. A process of special bribe . . . (*Interruptions*). Then what do you mean? If it was not necessary or redundant, then why didn't you bring it under Section 9

Shri Vasant Sathe].

? That means, you are saying: u people, give evidence against e persons and you will be par- ed as a special bribe for that." y do you want to do all this and ke it appear so naked in the con- t of what is going around, what happened in Pakistan to Bhutto.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN IE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS HRI SHEO NARAIN): And what happening in Iran.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, what happening in Iran and what is ppening in Ceylon and other coun- ies? In India—mind you, it has t the greatest glory—why you are re today is because whatever the erration of Emergency was, you ill have to give credit of that to the arty and its leader who held free lections—the world has acknowledg- d it—and handed over power most racefully to the Janata Party. (*Interruptions*). I tell you why 'grace- ully'. You were proclaiming from he housetops that Mrs. Indira Gandhi ad summned all the Heads of the Armed Forces and requested them to leclare Martial Law to take over the Government, not to hand over the Government. That is the propaganda that you were carrying on. But the present Government itself had to come and say it was a false thing. How many lies will you keep on tell- ing? Today there is democracy because we on this side accepted the normal restoration of democratic process after an Emergency, which essentially is an Emergency. After that is over, democracy is restored and you and I today are both capable of continuing the democratic process of parliamentary system. Don't erode that. We put you in jail, all right, but did we do it with the object of per- manently declaring you to be crimi- nals, to take away your right to participate in the democratic process hereafter, under the Representation of the People Act, which you now declare is your object? We detained you, it was a civil detention, none of you was declared a criminal—only the smugglers and others. That was not the object. But what are you doing now? I say if you had the courage . . .

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagarh): During the emergency, Morarjibhai, J. P. and Ashok Mehta were shown as traitors on T.V.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Only this morning I heard Mr. Raj Narain himself describing some of the Mem- bers of your own party as traitors. You can sort that out. I am on a different point.

After your coming to power, MISA was there. DIR was there, you could have put us under detention, but clandestinely, without an iota of evi- dence having been found in this country for two years in spite of the Shah Commission, by acting in such a naked brazen-faced manner in ap- pointing Special Courts, you disgrace the judiciary of this country. Pick up the Judges, pick up the accused, pick up the offences, and conviction is also decided because you have de- clared that your objective is that before the next elections, they must be punished. Why don't you say that you want to do something against Mrs. Gandhi? Your objective is only that. Show the guts. I say to the Janata Party, do what you want to her straightaway. This thing will boomerang, as all the weak-kneed and cowardly acts of trying to arrest her have boomeranged. By a brute majority, you undo the declared ver- dict of the people of Chikmagalur and throw her out. This is not ap- proved by the people, and this is not democracy.

Today, your heads are swollen with power. This is coming home to roost, the way your party is disintegrating. Therefore, don't go on with it. Even now there is time, time to think of the major priorities in this country, which are the economic and socio- economic priorities. Think of them. This is the madness of people who

are now getting assistance and encouragement from abroad, and they need Moynihan's help to make an accusation against Mrs. Gandhi, and they are saying that that should be tried before the Special Court. If this is the objective, it will only bring ruin in this country, whatever you may say.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I shall confine myself strictly to the aspect appropriate to the stage of the Bill, the stage after its emergence from the other House, is concerned.

I must say that the Bill as it is now makes a sad reading indeed, a painful reading. It has a confused content and an ugly face, and it is bound to be considered as one of the ugliest pieces of legislation, not so much from the point of view of its content but from the point of view of its form. It might will be the most untidy piece of legislation that one might come across. It would be found by many as a mere jumble of words and would be open to all kinds of interpretations. Therefore, I would agree with the view expressed by my hon. friend, Mr. Kamath that it might be an extremely vulnerable legislation. So, to my mind, it would not do us credit to pass the Bill as it has emerged from the other House. I am saying this very categorically so that it might not be said by any person at a later stage, or by future generations that this House consisted of a set of ignorant people and they did not pay enough attention to it.

When I go into it, I find that either from the point of view of construction, balance, clarity, phraseology or wording, the Bill is extremely untidy. It is almost like a patch-work quilt, as it has come from the other House. It is consisting of so many kinds of disparate things. Earlier we are told that this Bill would be confined to the period of Emergency and in fact, the whole tenor of the Bill relates to that period. But there are now grafts and transplants from the other House of a peculiar nature which appears to be super-imposition upon the original ethos, personality and genius of the Bill. After all, every Bill has a genius, it has an ethos. But what has been super-imposed on this Bill by the other House destroys the ethos of the original Bill. Therefore, you will find that the preamble remains almost intact, but only a paragraph or one sentence has been slipped into it with the feeling of satisfaction that that will govern the entire Preamble. Here I have a complaint against the Government. The Government could have helped the other House to tidy up, to streamline the Preamble of this Bill. If it is now the intention to have the hold-all clause, as it has been introduced now, that hold-all clause should have been the only clause in the Preamble of the Bill, and no other clause should have been allowed to remain there. That hold-all clause would also have provided for the period of Emergency and the offences committed during the period of Emergency. You go on talking all the time about the period of Emergency and the offences that were committed during the period of Emergency and later you say that it might not refer only to the period of Emergency but to all offences that are being disclosed by the Commissions of Inquiry or Investigating Agencies of the Government.

That is one paragraph which has been introduced now. To my mind, that should have been sufficient for the entire Preamble because any Commission of Inquiry whether dealing with the offences committed during the period of Emergency or after could have been taken care of by it. To repeat, that could have taken care of all such offences. So, the Government could have helped the other House in doing it and there would have been no difficulty, so far as I see it, offered by the other House, if the Government wanted to thus streamline the Preamble of this measure. I do not know why the Government suffered from any kind of confusion so far as this aspect of

[Shri Shyamnanden Mishra].

the measure is concerned.

Now, if I have this complaint against the Government, it is only because of the fact that we now find ourselves almost in the debris of the original measure. The original measure set out to do something that was probably acceptable to the country, we have had the nightmare of Emergency in this country for two years or so and probably, the country's mind was prepared for that kind of treatment of certain offences committed during the period of Emergency. Therefore, when it is being done like this, I do not think that it would be in keeping with the kind of tempo of feeling that has been prevailing in the country as a background to the measure that we have brought up before the House. That is one of the humble submissions which I wanted to make in this regard.

I fail to understand why the Government did not agree to my proposal earlier that the judge should be nominated by the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned and not by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. I had made an earnest plea in the House that the Supreme Court should not be treated as an overlord of all High Courts and that the Supreme Court may not be in a position to know all judges of the High Courts intimately. Therefore, it would be much more appropriate if the Chief Justice of the High Court were to nominate the judge who would man the Special Court. At that time, it was not heeded. I welcome the amendment made by the other House in this respect. The other House has done what ought to have been done in this matter.

I would like to tell the Government that in future also they must not take the Supreme Court as an overlord of all the High Courts. The High Courts have their own jurisdiction. The Chief Justice of the High Court should also be given the same respect and deference as they want to pay to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

As I have submitted earlier, in the Preamble, it is stated, "Whereas Commissions of Inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 have rendered reports." Now, they have already rendered reports and the Government came before the House with the conviction that there was a solid basis for starting cases against them. Again, it is further stated in the Preamble, "And whereas investigations conducted by the Government through its agencies is also disclosed similar offences". That is, the disclosures by the reports of the Commissions of Inquiry were reinforced by the investigating agencies of the Government. Thus the Government came armed before the House with these facts before them. What we are asked to agree to now is that even in future, if the Commission of Inquiry reports came to a finding, it could be taken up by the Special Court. That seems to be a qualitative change and that does not give us an impression that the Government in all cases will have the same basis before it went to the Court as it was originally intended.

Now, I come to clause 5 which is an operative part of this Bill. Here, a substantial change has been made appropriate to the change made in the Preamble. m inclined to think that clause 5 might well be interpreted by the judges in keeping with the general tenor of the Bill and not in keeping with a particular clause or a particular factor which has been slipped into a general scheme of the Preamble; that the jduges would tend to interpret them in the context of the general Preamble, and not in the context of a particular factor which has been slipped into. If that is so, then one can almost persuade oneself to think that the position would remain as it was before.

One thing which I found sadly lacking even earlier was that persons connected with such offences have

not been mentioned in clause 5 although the Preamble mentions such offenders, and such accomplices in the offences. But the operative part of the Bill does not mention it. So, it may well be that only the principal offenders might be taken care of by the Special Courts, not also those who have been connected with such offences. This was also in the original Bill. But now I find that it persists in this Bill also. So what we find is that Clause 5 would find itself against the Preamble, which is a jumble of words, and Clause 5 may be interpreted according to the general tenor of the Preamble: it may not be interpreted according to a particular clause of the Bill.

Lastly, my feeling is, with this kind of confusion in this Bill, with Art. 226 keeping the powers of the High Court intact, and also because of the fact that Clause 11 of this Bill would give ample scope for interlocutory orders, the position would not be any better than what it would have been if these persons—persons accused of these offences—were tried by the ordinary courts and not by the special courts. It appears to me that, although we may have the satisfaction that we are going to proceed with the despatch and expedition so far as offences of the particular kind we have in view are concerned, we would not find any difference so far as the time taken in the proceedings in court is concerned: we would remain where we were before the Special Courts Bill was passed.

If what I have said is going to prove correct, then I may have some satisfaction later but, at this stage, I would like to give satisfaction to Government so that the Government can proceed with the Bill in the manner it thinks fit. But I have a feeling that they would find later that they have come to grief.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): While I stand here to support the Special Courts Bill as amended by the Rajya Sabha and as moved by Shri H. M. Patel, I am bound to say two things very briefly. One is what I had said at the outset when the Home Minister made his speech at the consideration stage, and that is, why did Government not consider these matters at the earlier stage in our own House, especially when those very matters which Rajya Sabha have incorporated in the Amendments were brought to the notice of the Government by some of us speaking here? I can understand if Government were to say that these matters did not strike them nor did they strike any Member of this House that it came to light for the first time in the other House and, therefore, wisdom has dawned on them now. But, as a matter of fact, even when some of us came out in support of the Bill, we had said don't limit it to the Emergency period and don't limit it specifically to X, Y or Z but apply it to all people found guilty under the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952. why did they not do that? Not doing so has given rise to two things. One is that we are compelled to accept the Amendments made by the other House—of course I respect the other House: it consists of Elders and, by a Constitutional provision, they have a right to revise the legislation. They could have done it, but they could have revised the legislation only if we had failed in our obligation of pointing out the mistakes .

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: We are not compelled to; we can have a joint sitting.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Apart from the joint sitting, they have a right to revise it, but they have a right to revise it only if we, in our own House, at the initial stage, had failed to point out the deficiencies. But we pointed out the deficiencies in the clearest terms, in a categorical manner, and yet the Government chose to defy some of the sensible and constructive points

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

of criticism that came, not from the Congress (I) benches. I believe that the Congress (I)—they will pardon my saying so—have no justification, no defence and no moral basis whatsoever now to criticise the Janata Government for bringing this Bill when they themselves were responsible for and were guilty of doing many more atrocious things and demolishing the Constitution. So, what right have they got to criticise? Also, the Janata Government are not doing things directly but are leaving things to be decided by the courts—the special courts in this case—and the courts will decide whether, the persons concerned were guilty or not whereas, when the Congress was in power, they did not leave matters to the Judiciary but they did it themselves and put so many people in jail, put the Parliament to shame and made it a captive Parliament of one person, and destroyed all the tenets of democracy and freedom incorporated in the Constitution. Therefore, they have no right. But the point is this. These things did come from other Members of Parliament here, but you did not accept. Now you are putting us in an awkward situation by agreeing to pay homage to the other House for their so-called wisdom when we had wisdom before us even before that.

My second and last point is this. I was surprised and pained to hear the tenet of the speech of my good friend, Mr. Ram Jethmalani. I am not going to use any abusive language about him or about Mr. Vasant Sathe. They had enough between themselves. My point is only this. I was surprised and pained to hear Mr. Ram Jethmalani of such legal eminence say...

AN HON. MEMBER: Legal eminence!

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: At least he goes to Supreme Court. My point is this. He has said in so many words that they want the Special Courts Bill to be passed expeditiously and the Special Courts judges to go into the cases of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and others expeditiously so as to try and punish them before the next general elections. I do not think that this kind of assumption or anticipation of what the Special Courts will do, at this stage, is warranted. That only shows that, perhaps, there is a political vindictive motive in this. Otherwise, he would not have said it. Does he anticipate that the Special Courts will be constituted and the judges will give decisions before the elections in 1982? Secondly, how does he assume that the elections will take place only in 1982 and not earlier? I would not like them to be held earlier? But how does he assume that they will not come earlier? Suppose the elections take place earlier, in 1980 or 1981, and the Special Courts have not completed their proceedings. Will he, then, say that the Special Courts should expedite their proceedings because the elections are coming nearer and you want somebody to be punished before the elections? I do not think that it is a very good way or the right way or the moral way to say so. Therefore, my conclusion is this. Let us give this Bill its right character and status, namely, we want justice to be done speedily to those people who are the political offenders. We want to give them justice speedily because it is also in their interest. If they are innocent, they will be freed quickly, earlier than later. That is in their favour also. But let the Bill not be restricted to one period and let it not be restricted to specific individuals. We have a duty, responsibility and obligation to learn from the horrors of the Emergency. The Special Courts Bill is one way of telling us, the House and the country that the Government have learnt this lesson. You have brought this Bill. It is good. But this does not mean that you will teach the lesson only to a particular set of people for a particular period of time. You should do it for all the people, for all the political offenders and

for all the times because that is precisely the moral basis of this Bill. If that is so, then to that extent I support you. Otherwise, I am afraid I will have to say, I will vote for this Bill, I want this Bill to be passed, but I will do so only with these two important objections and observations I have outlined, the second being the more important than the first one

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I add my voice to that of Prof. Mavalankar. I am glad that wisdom, through a democratic process in the Rajya Sabha, has dawned over the hon. Home Minister.

You will recall, we moved that amendment here and at that time you summarily dismissed it out of hand. Now you are coming to ask to support that which we will.

When we are discussing a very serious Bill like this, we have had moments of light relief also. Just now we had an exhibition on the one side from Mr. Ram Jethmalani. His exhibition reminded me of a saying that "a man never shows his character more than by the way he portrays others." Immediately following that exhibition, we had another comic exhibition from none other than Mr. Vasant Sathe lecturing us on democracy and the process of democracy. These are moments of light relief ... He claimed that the greatest pinnacle moment of democracy was when elections were declared by his great leader. We know that she called elections on the basis of the information reports given to her by the same type of Information Department which informed the present Prime Minister that Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan was dead. So, we know the value of these democratic traditions and we have these moments of light relief.

Therefore, the main point about this Bill, as we said when it came up, is that it establishes the principle of accountability of those who are in positions of public importance. It is on that basis that we supported it and at that time also we said and my leader, Shri M. N. Govindan Nair, speaking on the 'Third Reading again said, remember, 'We want this for all times. We wanted this for the past also and we want it for all times and not just to appear as a political vindictive measure against this or that person.' Therefore, it is in that principle our Party supports this Bill and it is in that spirit that we also welcome the amendments that have come. I do not want to go into this—that the Rajya Sabha is like this, we are like that, all this kind of what I say, is mere sanctimonious lecturing. The less we have of it, the better it is .....

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: What for are we here?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: So you have come? There he is again.

Anyway, the atmosphere that is building up in this country is certainly not a happy one and in this atmosphere, at least let us do something to establish the principle of accountability of those who are in high offices. Has corruption gone down since the great so-called democracy has been restored by you? By no means. On the other hand, the kind of clowding that is going on inside your Party, the kind of conflict that goes on inside your Party, the kind of abuses that go on, the way you are dealing with one State or the other, all these are leading to very serious doubts in the minds of the people. Therefore, this also has to be taken as a warning.

Lastly, one thing I would like to place on record here. One thing that has shocked me to the core recently is when Mrs. Margaret Thatcher has been elected the Prime Minister in Britain, the first person to congratulate her is none other than Indira Gandhi. Can any self-respecting Indian to-day congratulate some one

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

becoming Prime Minister, who has come there on the wave of such racial riots and such beating up of coloured people and Indians in that country? It is one thing for the Prime Minister to congratulate another Prime Minister. That is part of international practice, but just because somebody is a woman . . . (*Interruptions*) No self-respecting Indian can congratulate anybody of the Conservative Party, and particularly, somebody who has come on the wave of these riots. Therefore, I just want to put this on record, because tomorrow we will have Dr. Subramaniam Swamy clowning around and warning Callaghan, 'Be careful. A woman has come and emergency will come.' It was because of us, women, that this kind of feminism has come and I think it should be put to an end to because woman has to show her ability and I am sure women will show their ability as citizens of a country. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You are showing it.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Mr. Stephen, you want me to say something about you? You blow hot and cold. Mr. Stephen was willing for a judicial probe into the events in Janpath the other day. At that time, the Government was capable of appointing a just Judge who will go into it. But then why are you going into the motives now? Don't blow hot and cold. You will be in the same boat as Mr. Jethmalani.

A last word on Mr. Sathe. I would just warn you that for the last two years...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Partner, don't say that in public. You have been supporting us all through. We had been such good friends. Don't tell everything in public. You are our partner.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: One last word. He talks about the economic ills of this country and about the economic problems of our people. I will warn him. He will also be swept away by the storm that is coming because his party is only concerned with one demand 'Mataji Bachao'. So, don't talk about economic problems on Floor of the House, when you are least serious about them.

16.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: ALLEGED PAYMENT OF FOREIGN MONEY FOR ELECTIONS IN INDIA BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

[Mr. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से यह प्रश्न सदन के सामने उठाना चाहता हूं :

a discussion regarding alleged payment of foreign money for elections in India by the American Government as disclosed by Mr. Moynihan in his book 'A Dangerous Place'.

यह बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है और गम्भीर इसलिए नहीं कि किसी देश ने किसी व्यक्ति को 10, 5 करोड़ रुपये दे दिये, यह इसलिए गम्भीर है कि हमारे देश के पोलीटीकल सिस्टम को चेलेंज किया गया, यह इसलिए गम्भीर है कि हमारे पोलीटीकल सिस्टम की इनटेगरिटी को खतरा पैदा हुआ।

विदेशी शक्तियां इस प्रकार से देश की राजनीति में दखल डालें, पहले क्या हुआ उसको छोड़ दीजिए, आज क्या हुआ उसको भी छोड़ दीजिए पर हमारे देश की राजनीतिक स्थिति कल क्या होगी, इस पर विचार करना है। इसलिए भी यह गम्भीर है। हमारे देश ने अपने विधान में प्रजातन्त्र को अपनाया है। जब इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र है तो देश की जनता जैसा चाहेगी वैसे चलेगी। ये विदेशी शक्तियां आ कर इस में दखल डाल कर किस तरफ इस को मोड़ेंगी, उस तरफ क्या यह देश चलेगा? मोयनीहिन ने कांग्रेस पार्टी को पैसा क्यों दिया, उसने तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को यह बताया था कि वह

वह चुनाव में हारे थे कोई। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के पक्ष में नहीं हूं लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि जनता की आवाज सुप्रीम होनी चाहिए। अगर जनता यह चाहती है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जीते, तो किसी विदेशी शक्ति को हक नहीं है कि वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को हराने के लिए जनता के वरडिक्ट को चैलेंज कर दे। यह ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का उतना ही कट्टर विरोधी हूं जितना कि और कोई है लेकिन मैं विरोधी होते हुए भी यह नहीं चाहूंगा कि जनता की आवाज को विदेशी पैसे के जरिये से कुचल दिया जाए। ये जो सुपर पावर्स हैं, वे केवल हमारे देश में ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरे देशों में भी, अमेरिका, मिडिल ईस्ट और एशिया में इस तरह के जो पावर ब्लाक्स हैं, ये लड़ाई लड़वा रहे हैं पैसे से और दूसरे तरीकों से भी लड़ाई चल रही है। इस लिए हमें बहुत ज्यादा सतर्क होना है कि हमारे देश का भविष्य ठीक हो। श्री मोनीहिन ने क्या कहा है, वह हम देखें और जब से मोयनीहिन का स्टेटमेंट अखबारों में छपा है, जो उनकी किताब में लिखा है वह अखबारों में छपा है, तब से देश में एक खलबली मच गई है और बम-शेल सा गिरा लगता है। जगह जगह पर इसकी चर्चा है कि पहले जो एम्बेसेडर थे, वे बड़े डिप्लामेट हैं और आज यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स में सिनेट को प्रेजेन्ट कर रहे हैं। भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में उन्होंने एलिगेशन्स लगाए हैं।

यह नहीं उन्होंने कहा कि उन्होंने पैसा मांगा और इस लिए पैसा दिया गया, उनकी पार्टी को पैसा दिया गया। यह एक ऐसा गम्भीर आरोप है कि शायद हमारे देश के इतिहास में ही नहीं बल्कि संसार के इतिहास में इस प्रकार का आरोप नहीं लगाया गया है। हम ने बहुत सी चीजें सी आई ए की एक्टिविटीज के बारे में पढ़ी हैं। लोगों ने बहुत कुछ उसके बारे लिखा है। एक सीनियर डिप्लोमेट एक जिम्मेदार आदमी यह बात कहे कि मैंने एम्बेसी को कहा कि इसकी इनक्वायरी कराओ कि पिछले पचीस साल में हम ने क्या किया और इनक्वायरी के बाद यह निकला कि दो बार हमने इंटरफीयर किया है और आन डिमांड बंगाल और केरल में कम्युनिस्टों को हटाने के लिए पैसा दिया है, तो यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला हो जाता है। प्रैस कान्फ्रेंस जो हुई उस में और क्या कहा, इसको भी आप की आज्ञा से यह देख चाहता हूं :

Senator Moynihan said that the two paragraphs in his book *A Dangerous Place*, that deals with the political contributions, had to be cleared with the CIA before publication. "Just a couple of lines took me an entire working day to get clearance", he commented.

इसका मतलब यह है कि लिखने से पहले उन्होंने क्लीयरेंस भी ले लिया। आज यू एस गवर्नमेंट चुप है, एम्बेसी चुप है, खंडन नहीं करती है लेकिन उनके पास क्लीयरेंस भी है कि आन डिमांड कम्युनिस्टों को हराने के लिए दो बार पैसा दिया और इनक्वायरी करने के बाद यह चीज सामने आई। उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि उन्होंने क्यों यह कहा है ? उन्होंने कहा है कि इंदिरा जी इन सीजन और आउट आफ सीजन सी आई ए को गालियां देती थी। मेरे पास बहुत सी कटिंग्ज हैं 14-12-72 को एग्जैकिटव कमेटी आफ कांग्रेस पार्लिमेंटरी पार्टी में उन्होंने कहा था :

The Government had definite information about the CIA activities in India but it was not proper to place the details before the public. She disclosed that the Government had received reports much in advance from its own sources that there would be disturbances in some parts of the country in September and October. These reports had proved correct.

उन्होंने कांग्रेस वर्कर्ज मीटिंग संली में इन राव 2-10-72 को जो कहा था वह भी मैं कोट करना चाहता हूं। यह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज में छपा था :

She has information that the CIA had become active in India and she had asked party workers to be vigilant and counteract its activities.

Addressing the AICC session in Gandhinagar on 9.10.72 she said: The CIA was interfering in India's internal affairs. Her earlier remarks on this subject had not been fully reported. She repeated that it was not necessary to prove what an external intelligence agency was doing in this country. Persons previously associated with CIA had written books to expose its role and show how it had a hand in toppling of several Governments.

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

मेरे पास बस पंद्रह उदाहरण हैं लेकिन सब को यहां व्यान करके मैं समय लेना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने इलेक्शन सी आई ए को बुरा भला कहा है।

मोनिहान साहब कहते हैं कि मैंने सोचा कि मैं कम से कम मालूम तो करूं कि आखिर सी आई ए ने इस देश में क्या किया है और इंक्वायरी करने के बाद और एम्बेसी के रिकार्ड को देखने के बाद पता लगा कि केवल दो बार पैसा दिया गया। क्या यह डबल रोल नहीं है इंदिरा जी का ? सी आई ए को गालियां देना इन सीजन और आउट आफ सीजन हलांकि

CIA has been indulging in our activities. There is no doubt about it.

कम से कम जो पैसा आन डिमांड सी आई ए से लेता है उसको तो गाली देने का हक नहीं है। यह जो डबल चेहरा है उस चेहरे का नकाब तो कम से कम अब उठ जाना चाहिये जनता के सामने, जो डबल रोल है यह चीज तो खत्म होनी चाहिये। मेरे ख्याल से मोनिहान साहब ने एक प्राइमा फेसाई केस आज एस्टेबलिस कर दिया है जिस के आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि कम से कम दो बार जब श्रीमति इंदिरा गांधी कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष थीं कांग्रेस को पैसा आया, केरल और वेस्ट बंगाल के चुनाव के समय।

अब इसको रिबट करने लिए उन्होंने क्या कहा है ? उन्होंने कहा है कि यह बात गलत है, इसको उन्होंने डिनाई किया है जोकि बहुत नैचुरल भी है। वह डिनाई करती रही हैं।

Indraji has been denying everything. It is said that after Allahabad High Court judgement, she is a woman of 14 lies.

उन्होंने इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के जजमेंट के पहले चौदह बार बोला है। आप जजमेंट को पढ़ें उस में कहा गया है कि चौदह बार झूठ बोला है। उनकी शान में मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं। वह एक एल्डरली लेडी हैं और मेरे मन में उनके लिये ग्रेट रिसपैक्ट है। लेकिन यह मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूं कि गलत बात कहने की उनकी आदत है। अब उनके लिये जज को आप देखें। पहले उन्होंने राय बरेली में कहा कि चूंकि मैं सी आई ए को बहुत ज्यादा क्रिटिसाइज करती थी इसलिए उन्होंने यह कह दिया है। चंडीगढ़ में उन्होंने कहा कि यू एस ए गवर्नमेंट में कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो मेरे खिलाफ और इसलिए यह कहा गया है। जम्मू में उनके बयान दे थे कि आर एस एस और जन संघ वालों ने कहलवाया है क्योंकि मोनिहान साहब फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन इंस्टीट्यूट के प्रेजीडेंट से और नाना जी उनसे यहां भी मिले थे और वह इसलिए हुआ। आखिर में आर एस एस आया। कम से कम आर एस एस सैक्युलर नहीं है, ऐसा तो आप नहीं कह सकते हैं....

एक माननीय सदस्य : राज नारायण जी से पूछें।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : वह हमारे घर की बात है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि इंदिरा जी ने कई तरीकों से रिएक्ट किया है। उनका रिएक्शन कुछ भी हो लेकिन पब्लिक लाइफ की मांग यह है, इंटैग्रेटी, देश भक्ति की मांग यह है कि अगर वह अपने आपको ठीक समझती हैं तो आएं और साबित करें कि वह इन्नोसेंट है।

The onus lies on Mrs. Gandhi, not on Mr. Moyniham because Mr. Moyniham has built up a *prima facie* case.

उन्होंने एक बात और कही कि मैं क्योंकि मोनिहान पर वहां की अदालतों में मुकदमा नहीं चला सकती हूं इस वास्ते मैं मुकदमा नहीं चलाती हूं। मैं बहुत बड़ा वकील नहीं हूं स्टीफन साहब की तरह। लेकिन स्टीफन साहब इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि

This book that I have got with me has been published in India. You know that Mr. Stephen, I suppose. After all the publisher and the printer of this book is in India. Cannot you sue him for defamation and if you do not find any lawyer, we can provide some good lawyer—Mr. Jethmalani.

AN HON. MEMBER: We will engage you.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: उनको लीगली और कांस्टीट्यूशनली डिफाजेशन का केस उनके खिलाफ चलाना चाहिये था। इतना ही नहीं,हमारे युवा मंत्री श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस ने भी कहा है कि मैं पब्लिसली कहता हूं इस बात को और मेरे पर मुकदमा वह चलायें पता लग जाए कि कौन ठीक है और कौन गलत है। अगर वह मुकदमा नहीं चलाती है, अपने आप को इन्नोसेंट साबित नहीं करती है तो जाहिर बात है कि सच बात वही है जो मोनिहान ने कही है। मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी व्यक्ति, चाहे इन्दिराजी हों, चाहे मैं हूं और चाहे कोई दो या कोई भी पार्टी हो, कोई भी संस्था हो, कोई भी व्यक्ति हो, जो विदेशी पैसा लेता है, मेरे विचार से उस को पब्लिक लाइफ से एलीमिनेट करना चाहिए और उस का पब्लिक लाइफ में कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिए और मैं यह समझता हूं कि सरकार को कोई ऐसा कानून लाना चाहिए जिस में इस तरह के व्यक्ति को डिफेन्चाइज कर सकें। अगर यह चीज गलत है, जो मोयनीहिन ने कहा है, वह गलत है, तो इस देश का अपमान हुआ है, केवल इन्दिराजी का अपमान नहीं हुआ है। और मैं चाहूंगा कि ।ह मंत्री जी इस की इक्वायरी कराए क्योंकि श्री मोयनीहिन ने कहा है कि य० एस० ए० गवर्नमेंट भी, मुझे आशा है, इसको क्लियर करेगी। जब उन्होंने ऐसा कहा है तो कम से कम होम मिनिस्ट्री उन से पूछे। मेरे खयाल से सी० पी० आई० के जो हमारे दोस्त हैं, जो उधर बैठे हैं यहां पर और बंगाल में भी ऐसे लोग हैं और जो कांग्रेस के लोग हैं, उन से भी कुछ इस बारे में खबर मिल जाएगी। यह प्राइमा फैसी केस है और अगर इस की इक्वायरी हो, अगर होम मिनिस्ट्री इस की इक्वायरी करेगी, तो आइन्दा के लिए तो कम से कम यह चीज ठीक हो जाएगी कि फोरेन पावर्स जो हैं, वे अपने पैसे का एक्यूज न करें। यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, यह नेशनल कानर्सेंसस है और इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि सदन के सभी सदस्य यह चाहेंगे और इन्दिराजी के इन्क्वेस्ट में भी यह है कि इस की इक्वायरी हो और उस के बाद सही चीज देश के सामने आए। इसी तरह से अगर और किसी के बारे में भी चाहे वह कोई संस्था हो, व्यक्ति हो, कल्चरल आर्गेनाइजेशन हो, स्टूडेंट्स विंग हो, लेबर आर्गेनाइजेशन हो या पालटिकल पार्टी हो, ए हो, बी हो या सी हो, मेरे लिए मानदंड सब के लिए एक जैसा है, इंक्वायरी हो सकती है।

एक चीज और मैं कहूंगा। मेरे पास चव्हाण साहब का 60 लाइन वाला स्टेटमेंट है और चव्हाण साहब ने उस में कहा है, कि कंसिडरेबिल एमाउन्ट आफ फोरेन मनी यहां पर आती है—मैं बाद में उस को पढ़ूंगा—और उस से देश में काफी गड़बड़ होने की गुंजाइश है। उसके बाद मेरा प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल भी था और जनता पार्टी के आने के बाद कानून भी बनाया, मैं उस के लिए आप को बधाई देना चाहता हूं लेकिन मैं यह चाहूंगा कि कानून का क्या इम्पैक्ट है विदाउट फोरेन मनी, इस की एक साइंटीफिक स्टडी होनी चाहिए, कितना पैसा बाहर से आता है और मोडस ओपरेन्डी क्या है, इम्पैक्ट क्या है, कौन .सा लेता है। इस की एक हायस्ट लेविल पर स्टडी होनी चाहिए और वह यह भी बताए कि क्या तरीके सरकार को अपनाने चाहिएं जिन से यह रुके। इस का चैक करना बहुत जरूरी है और यह देश के लिए और सारे संसार के लिए जरूरी है।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह बात भी कहूंगा कि यह रोल जो सी० आई० ए० का है, यह खतरनाक रोल केवल हमारे देश ही नहीं बल्कि और जगह भी है और मोयनीहिन साहब ने भी यह कह दिया कि कांग्रेस पार्टी को जो पैसा दिया वह जैसे गवर्नमेंट को पैसा दे दिया।

To my mind, it is absurd, it is nonsense; I do not share his views.

मेरा कहना यह है कि पार्टी को पैसा देना और गवर्नमेंट को पैसा देना अलग अलग चीजें हैं और मैं पूरी तरह से कन्डेम करता हूं अमरिकन गवर्नमेंट को, जो हमारे यहां आ कर हस्तक्षेप करने की कोशिश करती है। कोई भी सरकार हो उन को इस तरह की चीज करने का हक नहीं है। मुझे मालूम है कि केवल अमेरिका ही नहीं बल्कि और देशों की सरकारें हस्तक्षेप करती हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I will take another ten minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: No; there are a large number of speakers. Please conclude.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: मेरा कहना यह है कि बहुत सारी कल्चरल आर्गनाइजेशन्स हैं, बहुत सारी डिगनेट्रीज हैं, पालीटीकल आर्गेनाजेशन्स हैं, लेबर विंग है स्टूडेंट्स विंग है उनके पास पैसा कहां से आता है, उस का मोडस ओपरेन्डी क्या है? एक अखबार वहां से निकलता है उसके मुझे मालूम है कि वहां पर 21 एम्बेसीज के पब्लिकेशन्स होते हैं एक ही अखबार में। अगर 10,000 किताबें छपती हैं तो एक लाख रु० का बिल देते हैं, पेपर के लिये भी एक लाख रु० का बिल और प्रिन्टिंग चार्जेज भी एक लाख रु० के होते हैं और वह किताबें मुफ्त बिकती हैं और

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

वह भी पैसा उनकी जेब में जाता है। इन सब चीजों का अलग अलग मोडस औपरेन्डी है। उन सब की इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिये। और हमारे देश में इन्टरफेरेंस न हो यह देश के लोगों पर हमें छोड़ना चाहिये।

मैं चव्हाण साहब का स्टेटमेंट पढ़ना चाहता हूं:

"In the first place, there has been widespread concern about the receipt from foreign agencies of funds by individuals and organisations, whether working in the political or social and economic fields. Any precise quantitative assessment of the financial assistance received is not possible, but the indications are that it is selective and is not so small as to be ignored. We should not therefore minimise the likely repercussions on the future politics of our country, of the obligations that organisations or individuals incur by accepting assistance. There is also reason to think that funds obtained from foreign sources were used in the last General Elections."

लिट्रेरी लोग भी लेते हैं और सब लोग भी लेते हैं। समय थोड़ा है इसलिये नहीं कहना चाहता

अध्यक्ष महोदय: थोड़ा नहीं। समय ही नहीं है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: आपने देखा होगा समाचार-पत्रों में कई देशों के पूरे ऐडवर्टिजमेंट छपते हैं। तो मोडस औपरेंडी अलग अलग है, उसकी भी सरकार को जांच करानी चाहिए। और उसके लिए मैं साजेस्ट करता हूं कि एक स्पेशल सैल बनाई जानी चाहिये जो डायरेक्टोरेट मिनिस्ट्री आफ फाइनेंस के अन्दर वाच रखे, जैसा कि चव्हाण साहब ने भी अपने स्टेटमेंट में जिक्र किया है।

"in collaboration with and assistance from the Intelligence Department."

ताकि वह सैल वाच रख जहां जहां पैसा आता है वह ठीक से यूटिलाइज होता है कि नहीं। कहां जाता है, कैसे जाता है सब जगह विदेशों से पैसा इसके बारे में भी ध्यान रखे।

एक माननीय सदस्य: कमेटी बनायी थी।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: वह विरोधी सदस्यों के बारे में होगी। उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि कम-प्लीट इनक्वायरी नहीं हुई इसलिये इस रिपोर्ट को इन्होंने नहीं रखा। जब तक कम्प्लीट इनक्वारी न हो किसी एक आदमी को कंडेम करना ठीक नहीं है।

I include everybody in this. Unless there is a complete enquiry and we are fully satisfied, it is not proper to condemn a man.

एक विचित्र बात है कि एक तरफ तो इन्दिरा जी कहती हैं कि 'सी० आई० ए० का पैसा मैंने नहीं लिया। और दूसरी तरफ 1966-67 के इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न में कहा है कि 5,000 डालर्स आये हैं। और जब इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट ने इनक्वायरी की उस अमरीकन यूनिवर्सिटी से तो वह कहते हैं कि हमने दिया ही नहीं। तो यह 5,000 डालर कहां से आया इसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिये।

It says here:

"The Government is making enquiries into how much money Mrs. Indira Gandhi had received from a foreign institute for lectures delivered by her when she was an Information and Broadcasting Minister of the Union Cabinet.

This was disclosed by the Finance Minister, Mr. H. M. Patel in reply to a question by Mr. Nirmal Chandra Jain in the Lok Sabha today.

He admitted there had been some 'discrepancy' between what Mrs. Gandhi had shown in her incomee-tax returns for 1966-67 and the comments of the institute itself which said it had not paid any money to Mrs. Gandhi for the lectures."

In the income-tax return, Mrs. Gandhi says she had received $5,000.

.....Mr. Patel further explained that it had been reported that Mrs. Gandhi had received 36,000 dollars for the lecturers in Brandies University, Waltham, in the United States."

अध्यक्ष महोदय: एक दो बात कह कर खत्म करता हूं। नेशनल हैराल्ड में 82 लाख रु० आया है पिछले 6, 7 साल से। किसी का नाम भी सरकार नहीं है। वह रुपया कहां से आया

इसकी भी जांच करे। और आखिर में कहना चाहता हूं कि एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनायी जानी चाहिये There is a *prima facie* case for it.

और उसमें यह सारे डोकूमेंट लाये जाने चाहिये। केरला, बंगाल में लोगों को कंटेक्ट करना चाहिये। पहले जो कांग्रेस में रहे हैं उनको कंटेक्ट करना चाहिये और अगर इस दूरी बला को रोकना है तो आप एक ऐसा कानून लाइये कि सब पौलिटिकल पार्टीज का अकाउन्ट आडिट होना चाहिये, उनको मजबूर होना चाहिये कानून के जरिये यह बताने के लिये कि कौन पैसा देता है उनका क्या नाम है और ऐड्रेस भी हो, और आडिट हो उनका अकाउन्ट और जनता के सामने सारी चीज आनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूं कि मैंने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है इसको सदन की सभी तरफ से सहमति मिलेगी। नहीं तो देश की डेमोक्रेसी खतरे में है और भविष्य भी खतरे में है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव को रखता हूं।

SHRI SHYAMNANADAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I am on a point of order. We have built a tradition in this House that nothing offensive would be said against any party. Now the hon. mover of the motion said that a *prima facie* case has been established that money passed to the Congress Party of those days. Many of us belonged to the Congress Party of those days; and we strongly protest that the hon. Member has come in a facile way to the conclusion that a *prima facie* case has been established.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Because we have built a tradition in this House; and the Chair always pulls us up when we make any offensive remark against any party. (*Interruptions*). My submission is that the Congress Party of those days never believed in money power.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech. That is not a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why does not the Chair pull up the hon. Member?

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing to pull him up. He is quoting somebody else. There is no point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. I will decide the point. Why don't you leave it to me to decide it?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Without establishing a shred of evidence that money passed to the Congress Party, no Member is in order to say that a *prima facie* case has been established, that money passed to the Congress Party through Mrs. Gandhi. Now, so far as Mrs. Gandhi is concerned, she can take care of herself and meet the allegations. But so far as we are concerned, we belonged to the Congress Party and we strongly protest against it if the Chair does not pull up the hon. Member who said that a *prima facie* case has been established that money passed to the Congress Party.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is merely quoting somebody else.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My complaint is against the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, it is the usual complaint.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are not maintaining the tradition of the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If the Congress Party wanted, it could have extracted any amount of money from the local industrialists. The Congress Party did not believe in getting money from them.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think there is any point of order. He is only quoting somebody else; nothing of the sort.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I am sorry, I have to begin with a word of condolence to Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and their kiths and kins in that their racist comrade in the Zionist movement Mr. Moynihan broke down before the cross-examination of the Indian reporters. He completely retracted his case and he made a new statement: I did not mean that money was put in a bag and some officer of the embassy delivered the money to Mr. Gandhi; that is not what I said; I only said that as Mrs. Gandhi was an official of the Congress Party, she must have been in the knowledge of the passing of that money. Therefore, I say: my hearty condolences to Mr. Gupta and my congratulations to Mr. Vajpayee for the magnificient achievement that after visiting Washington he arranged a press conference between Moynihan and a very versatile, Powerful band of Indian Reporters who got something out of Moynihan and proved him to be a pucca liar. But then, why did he print this lie in his book?.

There is one aspect which you have to take a look at. Who reacted to the statement first? The statement about Mr. Moynihan's book came on the 14th; Mr. Vajpayee comes out with an immediate reaction, on the 14th itself. His friend Mr. Deoras also comes out with an immediate reaction the same day. Whoever came out with reaction on this, first, both were persons who were connected with the RSS movement. I do not find any other reaction except Mr. Chagla, after sometime saying: it is for them to prove. There is a statement in Blitz about Mr. Chagla's antecedents. I leave it at that. Mr. Deoras clarified and it is said here: "Normally we would not have commented on the issue as RSS believes not in politics but in constructive work. But in this case the situation is extra ordinary as Mrs. Gandhi has herself arranged and has charged others with this crime. Two gentlemen have come out with immediate reaction, the External Affairs Minister and the Chief of the RSS. How happens it that the RSS people along queue up to applaued this Moynihan lie?

The External affairs Minister, may be for official purposes, makes a dash to Washington and off schedule he calls on Mr. Moynihan and what happens there. He says: Mr. Moynihan said that they asked for the money and they were very substantial sums involved. Unfortunately for Mr. Vajpayee Mr. Moynihan's office immediately comes out with a statement; Mr. Moynihan differs with Mr. Vajpayee's characterisation that the contribution has been substantial sums; particular facts have not been part of the conversation. Here is a person who is habituated to speaking lies. Mr. Moynihan, who is coming out with a statement in his book; here is the External Affairs Minister who meets Mr. Moynihan and comes out with a statement that Mr. Moynihan had told him that substantial money had passed out. And here is Mr. Moynihan coming out immediately with a statement saying that what the External Affairs Minister says is a lie.

Let us proceed on the basis of this picture. Then what happens? Mr. Vajpayee has got a dinner engagement which is reported in the *Indian Express*. There are very interesting things. According to Mr. Moynihan's office the discussion with Mr. Vajpayee took place formally on Monday night during dinner at the home of a retired diplomat, Ellsworth Bunker and Carol Laise a former ambassador of the United States to Nepal. How is it that you find this Carol Laise there. This Carol Laise is connected with

a very wonderful story; here it is and I quote:

"After 1957 elections a Congress M.P. from Deoria in U.P., Mr. Biswanath Roy raised a storm in Parliament and alleged of CIA interference in the elections. In particular he accused that American agents worked against him in favour of his rival Mr. Asoka Mehta who was from the Praja Socialist party. He said that Carol Laise then the First Secretary in the United States Embassy in New Delhi had camped in Deoria for days meddling in the elections. Carol Laise had to leave the country in a hurry following the exposure. After a brief stay in the States she returned to the subcontinent, this time as ambassador to Kathmandu."

Here, again we find this wonderful lady coming up again. 'Herbert Spivack was still in the embassy and moved around freely round the country. Carol Laise, who had to go home for her role in the 1957 elections, came down from Kathmandu to visit old friends in the second half of January and left only in early February'.

Carol came down to old friends and old friends now go to Washington to meet their own friends on a dinner engagements and who is the other...

MR. SPEAKER: From what are you quoting-

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: 'The Inside out of ICA' These are facts. Again about Carol I am saying—Kathmandu, she had to leave. All the facts I am saying.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): I do not want to interrupt my hon. friend. But I have already contradicted that I did not meet Mrs. Carol or Mrs. Bunker. I did not dine with her. Shri Moynihan came to see me at the residence of the Indian Ambassador.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Then, who is the liar, Shri Moynihan or Shri Vajpayee? (*Interruptions*). Here is Moynihan saying... (*Interruptions*).

His office issuing an office not saying...

MR. SPEAKER: Not about Mrs. Carol. Your newspaper report....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: According to Shri Moynihan's office...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Which paper?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: *'The Indian Express'* your own paper and I quote "According to Shri Moynihan's office, discussion with Shri Vajpayee took place formerly on Monday night during the dinner at the ne of retired diplomat Mr. Ellsworth Bunker and his wife Mrs. Carol, former United States Ambassador to Nepal".

Here, Mr. Vajpayee says—substantial money was passed out. Shri Moynihan comes out saying that amount of money was not matter of discussion. Who spoke the lie; Shri Vajpayee or Shri Moynihan?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: You.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Do not shout.

Shri Moynihan's office says that there was a dinner at Mr. Bunker's house where Mrs. Carol was present. That was the statement by Moynihan's office. The External Affairs Minister says, "No, I did not go". One of the two is speaking a lie. If Mr. Moynihan is speaking a lie—my plea is that liar that he is, discard the statement in the book.

On the other hand, he must discuss that. All right. Now you cannot disown and get away with it.

Now Shri Ellsworth Bunker has got his own history.

In the Rajya Sabha debate Shri Bhupesh Gupta made certain revelations about Shri Bunker, drawing out from a book by Shri Kaul, saying that

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in the matter of promotion of Shri Kaul, Shri Bunker was involved, Mrs. Carol was involved, all these people were involved. My argument is, these persons were intimately connected with the CIA. Shri Vajpayee goes to Washington, renews his acquaintances, comes to this country and the story is so tell tale. Nothing more has got to be said about it.

Now Shri Moynihan is very angry and he has said he is angry and that is why this outburst. One of the reasons of anger he has stated—that allegation was made that the visit to Peking by Shri Vajpayee was at the instigation of America. There he takes umbrage. What a remarkable kinship?

I have been wondering all these days how this wonderful idea of true non-alignment arose:

Now, genuine or true, whatever that be, here I get its genesis and inspiration. Mr. Moynihan says at page 18 of his book:

> "Kissinger's speech came too late and was too obviously a bid to settle for what we had long rejected, a true non-alignment, in the face of what was increasingly an alignment against the West and with the Soviets. The United States was seen to be in a profound decline and history to be moving in other directions altogether."

Here long back, the idea came out from Mr. Kissinger who coined the word 'true non-alignment' which is now better phrased as genuine non-alignment. This is the assignment. CIA fellows gave you. You have taken up that assignment. You have incorporated that word in the new dictionary of non-alignment. They told you: we are retreating from the position so far taken; we will be happy if you are a truly non-aligned country in the sense that you will be nearer to us also. You accepted that position. All I am saying is that against this background the whole thing has to be seen.

Again at page 40 Mr. Moynihan says:—this is Moynihan's visit to China.

> "My half hour with Chiao Kuan-hua was not altogether pointless. I told him I did not think the Indians would soon develop a nuclear capability and suggested he approach the Indians, at least some of whom were troubled by becoming so openly dependent on the Russians now that they could not ... the Americans to defend them against the Chinese."

This is the Moynihan—Kissinger lead emerging. Moynihan—Kissinger wanted true non-alignment. Moynihan went to Peking and told them about this that they visit their rightest friends in India and come to arrangement with them. These visits take place. Contacts first, visit next; Swamy first, Vajpayee next. And the canard of money having been paid to somebody sometime back in 1960 has floated by a joint arrangement between the two factions, both racists—the RSS racists and Zionist racists—both together coin it. You immediately react. You rush about, up and back. You meet your old friends, have dinner. But the whole story breaks down before the intense questioning by the Indian reporters that were there. What I am, therefore, saying is, what appears on the surface is not the real thing. The whole thing was inspired by the friends of Mr. Vajpayee. He was in the know of the whole thing. May I ask a question: are you aware of the Friends of India Society? Do you deny that Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has been the International Chairman of the Friends of India Society? Do you deny that the Friends of India Society held its conference in September in New York? Would you deny that Mr. Nanaji Deshmukh attended the conference? Would you deny that Mr. Moynihan was present at the

conference and gave a keynote address? I am puting this across to you. The Friends of India Society is connected with the entire RSS movement.

AN HON. MEMBER: What connection it has got?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Connection is so clear. RSS is having its connection with the Zionist movement of the world. This is my charge. No one is able to deny these things that he attended the conference of the Friends of India Society in New York, gave a keynote address, presided over a meeting, Nanaji Deshmukh was present and Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has been the international Chairman of that Friends of India Society. RSS need not pretend that they have nothing to do with any of these things. You are only two sides of the same coin. The link between them is racism and Zionism Mr. Moynihan is a notorious zionist and the whole book is a thesis of a zionist, how he fought for zionists in the United Natjons, how the resolution came, how we fought it, how India betrayed him there. The whole book is a very vitriolic comment against the third world for bringing, the resolution condemning zionist movement as in reality a racist movement. This is Zionism, a racist movement; your is also a racist movement. These two racist movements combine together. and what you say Moynihan approves.

His concept about India is given at page 18. His concept about India is this:

> "There I was in Hindu India amidst 600 million souls, for millennia had been bound to an ethos of resignation, listening every other morning to some Member of Parliament say that the masses were growing frustrated and inevitably. would become aggressive and bring down the whole structure of society."

You want India to be called a Hindu society. Your friend in the Zionist movement returns the compliment and calls it Hindu India. The racists call racists in their own terms.

You understand one another. They dictated your foreign policy. They told you to go to China. Even before you came to power, Moynihan told the Chinese people that these people are all right, Mrs. Gandhi may be bad, but there are good friends for you, develop contacts with them. These are the things that are said in this book of Moynihan. This is the background.

Therefore, I say that this sentence printed in this particular book is a sentence coined deliberately, created deliberately, planted deliberately by the RSS-Zionist conspiracy, and that is flowering up. By your subsequent conduct this is clearly being proved.

Now at page 41 what dose Moynihan say? Mrs. Gandhi was still making her speeches and, finally:

> "both times this was done in the face of prospective Communist victory in a State elections, once in Kerala and once in Bengal, where Calcutta is located. Both times the money was given to the Congress Party, who had asked for it. Once it was given to Mrs. Gandhi herself, who was then a party official."

There are two statements here, that in all the history only two times the money was given, that once it was given to Mrs. Gandhi herself, that only twice it was given in all the history and that nobody else was given the money. These are the two statements made. With respect to the first statement, he modified it by saying that Mrs. Gandhi was not paid.

But the tragedy of Moynihan was, it so happened that Mrs. Gandhi had ceased to be the Congress President at the time of the Kerala elections. I have got the Report of the Congress General Secretary. According to that the elections took place in February and she ceased to be the Congress

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President on the 14th January 1960. This is what the Report of the Indian National Congress says:

> "Shri U. N. Dhebar was requested by the Working Committee to take over charge of the elections in Kerala State. Then the first major undertaking of the new Congress President, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, after the Bangalore session was to tour the State and to put across to the people of Kerala the message of the Congress in the special context of Kerala. He attracted big gatherings. Shri Morarji Desai and Shri S. K. Patil also toured the State and had similar experience. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani also spent considerable time in Kerala and organised the people for the crucial election. Shri U. N. Dhebar, of course carried a heavy burden and there was hardly a constituency he did not visit."

Therefore, at the relevant time Mrs. Gandhi was not the President of the Congress. The charge of the campaign of the election was entrusted by Shri U. N. Dhebar, whose integrity nobody has ever questioned, to various people. Even your leader Shri Morarji Desai, was there, Shri S. K. Patil was there, so many others were there. So, it is in this picture that the charge should be seen. The moment it is said that she was not the President the whole charge of Moynihan crashes to the ground, because his only case is that Mrs. Gandhi should be presumed to have known about it because she was the Congress President. The only thing that remains is that the Congress has got the money. This is all that is remaining, which is repudiated.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: But Mr. Moynihan said that they have not given money to the President. (*Interruptions*). He has written 'official'. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Samar Mukherjee, you read the subsequent statement where he said no money was paid to her. She must be in the know of things because she was the President. That is what he has stated.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Mr. Stephen, why do you oppose an inquiry by the Parliamentary Committee? (*Interruptions*). And why don't you sue if you are clear?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, Sir, the second statement is, nobody else got the money. I have only to read out a statement made in Rajya Sabha on 18-12-1967. This is what Mr. Sundar Singh Bhandari said. I suppose you know him. He made a statement in the Rajya Sabha. I am reading a part of his speech:

> "According to accusations of the left wing and even of certain Indian officials, the U.S. Embassy has so far disbursed for the purpose of election expenses the following sums in rupees:
>
> 1.5 million to Gupta (that is, Mr. C. B. Gupta) (INC, Uttar Pradesh) 9.75 million to Swatantra through Masani: 8 million to Jan Sangh and Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh: 0.85 million to Atulya Ghosh (West Bengal). Shri Y. B. Chavan: Where are you reading from?

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI: This is a copy of the Telegram No. 1148 dated November 8, 1966, Mr. John Freeman to Foreign Office and Whitehall Distribution."

Now, the point is whether this telegram is correct or not here is a statement made in the Rajya Sabha by Mr. Bhandari whom I suppose my friends will now disown that these disbursements were made. (*Interruptions*). In the Blitz Report dated 8-2-1967 the same statement occurred. It is after that these details were given in the Rajya Sabha. Then, would anybody contend for the proposition that if at all America gave money, it would not have been given

to the Swatantra Party, to R.S.S., to Jan Sangh, but to the Congress only for fighting an election in Kerala? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was at the peak of his power and there was a single election to be fought in Kerale. You want it to be believed that we or Pandit Nehru or Mrs. Gandhi or Sanjiva Reddy went to the Embassy and said, 'to hold an election there, give us money'? Does it stand to reason? And you people will not be given any money at all? You won't receive any money at all? You are not getting any money at all? And you want the world to believe it? You say, you will not be given any money at all? Therefore, that is the second lie I am emphasising.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken 25 minutes. Please conclude.

(*Interruptinos*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, Sir, Let us understand what the United States Government is and what Mr. Moynihan is.

The opening sentence of this book I am reading to show the credibility of the man, the credibility of his nation. When he was invited to become Ambassador, this is what he said:

"And so I said to the Counsellor of the Department of State in that spring of 1975, that there would be two conditions. First, I would not be lied to. That would happen only once. ... 'You do not understand', replied the hon. Helmut Sonnenfeldt smiling. 'Henry does not lie because it is not in his interest...."

The very second sentence of this glorious book of Moynihan says that when he was offered a position, he said: "I will accept it, provided those fellows do not lie to me as is habitual with them." He is the Ambassador of his nation. And he fears that his President and Secretary of State will lie to him. What a man, what a Pesident and what a State Secretary. And you want us to swallow whatever this tribe gulps out! (*Interruptions*) Why are you laughing? Have you got any brief about it, come out with your brief.

I have here a book with me on CIA's operations, by two former CIA top brasses. This was also cleared by the CIA. And this is what they are saying:

"The CIA also makes considerable use of forged documents."

This is their respect for truth. They have three types of propaganda—white, gray and black. It says:

"'Black' propaganda on the one hand and 'disinformation' on the other are virtually indistinguishable. Both refer to the spreading of false information in order to influence people's opinions or actions. Disinformation actually is a special type of 'black' propaganda which hinges on absolute secracy and which is usually supported by false documents."

It adds:

"A cursory examination of the documents, as submitted by Helms, indicates that they were indeed rather crude forgeries, but their message was accurate... and he knew that the 'official disclaimers' to which be referred were deceptions and outright lies issued by U.S. Government spokesmen ... but Helms in the process quite ably managed to avoid discussion of the pervasive lying the CIA commits in the name of the United States."

I read it out only to tell you what type of fellow he is whom you are swearing by as if it is a revelation to Moses from Jehovah in Heaven. This is the type of fellows you are dealing with.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Why do you oppose an enquiry by a parliamentary committee?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Any person who goes through this book particularly pages 150 and 151 will concede that Moynihan had connections with the CIA. It is the CIA he is defending.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken 30 minutes. You wanted 30 minutes, I gave you 30 minutes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There was an allegation against Mr. Echeverria that he was a CIA agent. About that this book says:

> "What, I asked the gathering, was the matter with being a CIA agent? It was well known that the world over there were CIA agents at the highest levels of government. In India a dear friend of mine, the hon. Piloo Mody, a Member of Parliament and a great Indian patriot, since unfortunately imprisoned by the Gandhi Government (a matter the Security Council might also wish to enquire into), had three years previously, appeared on the floor of the Lok Sabha, wearing a button that announced 'I AM A CIA AGENT'.'

17.00 hrs.

He takes Mr. Chavan to task. He is defending the CIA throughout the book His connections are so clear. The CIA's characteristic is, character assassination, murder, physical murder if possible, otherwise, character assassination. For character assassination, wild lies, concocted lies, that is their habitual method. Nothing is a bar to them. For character assassination, lies they use, false documents they use, this is completely established and therefore, all I say is, let us not swear by what Moynihan says. Let me usk you, who is Mr. Moynihan from out of this book? This great Moynihan, who is the hero of Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, who is Moynihan —one by one, let us see.

Moynihan is an arch conservate and anti-accommodationist. I take page 55 of this book. It is not my statement, but from their own papers:

> "Kristol and I were singled out as "anti-accommodationists", supporters of the establishment, enemies of the people" and in another paper it is stated:
>
> "In the writings of Kristol and Moynihan and other such neo-conservatives, one looks in vain for a serious effort to project the costs of the coercive measures required to assure continuing access to the resources and growing markets of the world."

This is a quote in Moynihan's own book. There, Moynihan is described like this "A person who had become a conservative in the land of the conservatives of America", you can think of the fellow and his method is coercion, coerce the third world, keep it in pieces and the accusation is that the fellow did not reckon about the cost of that method.

Now I came to his attitude to poverty (Page 63 of his books):

> "Moynihan is all for freedom and that is a noble idea. But in using that freedom he seems to care not a whit for freedom from hunger, freedom from disease, freedom of opportunity, freedom from corruption and so on. To him, freedom is living under a non-totalitarian regime, by which he means a non-Communist one."

What is his attitude to poverty? I am reading from Moynihan's book and no other book. About the third world—this is the thing we must understand—..

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I spoke only for 25 minutes. He has been speaking for 30 minutes. I could also have taken more.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is his attitude to third world countries?

"Towards third world countries, which he recently castigated in pungent language: 'shame them, hurt them, shout at them'.

This is the essence of this man. His attitude to third world countries including our country is: 'shame them, hurt them, shout at them'. This is the policy he wanted to implement. My friends there swear by that demi-God, Moynihan.

Now again his food policy....

MR. SPEAKER: You have already taken 35 minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The food policy he took was this: he said:

"The United States did not have to give food to the nations whose representatives insulted her international official in the United Nations".

This is his attitude to third world countries.

Finally here is a very cultured gentlemen! You kindly look at page 185, the language that this man is using—kindly do not expunge from the Parliamentary Proceedings what I am reading ,this is what he has said —this was a debate in the United Nations. A resolution condemning Zionism as a racialism was passed. The Israeli delegate made a speech, the motion was passed condemning Zionism and immediately thereafter, he says:

"I rose and walked over and embraced him...."

I cannot read the rest and yet I have to and this is what he said:

"...Fuck 'em". He writes it in this book.

This is the culture of the man. He uses such words and he writes for all of us to read, "Fuck 'em." Fuck whom? Fuck them, India Pakistan and everyone of the third countries. This is the language that this gentleman is using. This is his contemptuous attitude to other countries.

About non-alignment, he had a chance to say this on p. 274. Their task was to break the bloc. He speaks of his cable and

I quote "The Blocs Are Breaking Up'. The previous spring Kissinger had set forth the policy of breaking up the Non-Aligned. The cable argued that we had had some success in this at the Thirtieth General Assembly, and would have more if we got more support from embassies around the world, to which I asked that the cable be sent."

Here is a man who had the task of breaking up the non-alignment movement. He claims that he broke the non-alignment movement. And our friends are acclaiming him for all the achievements of his.

This is his assessment about Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It occurs in a cable he had sent to his Government.

I quote: "It is precisely because the (Prime Minister Indira Gandhi) is not innocent, not squeamish and not a moraliser that her concern about American intentions is real and immediate. And, of course, the news from the US, as printed in the Indian press, repeatedly confirms her worst suspicions and genuine fears. Nothing will change her unless she is satisfied that the US accepts her India. She does not think we do. She thinks we are profoundly selfish and cynical counter-revolutionary power.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

"Don't think, fellow Americans, of beguiling Indira Gandhi with talk of cultural exchange, joint industrial undertakings, or a few shiploads of cheap food. Her concern is not economic. It is political. Nothing will change her until she is satisfied that the United States accepts her India.

"Her concern is whether the US accepts the Indian regime. She is not sure but that we would be content to see others like her overthrown. She knows full well that we have done our share and more of bloody and dishonourable deeds."

This is the crime Mrs. Indira Gandhi committed that she demanded, "Accept my country. I do not want your food; I do not want your charity. Accept my country." Therefore, she raised her voice against them.

This is the CIA consiprator; the racist maniac, the congenital liar, the buffoon that he is, an uncultured man who spoke that dirty language. And here is the Minister of External Affairs running away to Washington meeting the old friend, having a dinner and coming out with a statement. There is no truth in that man. Let us condemn that sort of calumny against India.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय (गाजीपुर) : मान्यवर, मैं नेता, विरोधी दल को सर्वप्रथम धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। धन्यवाद इसलिए देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस चीज को एवाइड किया है, अपनी तरफ से और अपने दल की तरफ से, कि श्रीमती गांधी ने या कांग्रेस ने पैसा लिया है। इस को उन्होंने डिनाई नहीं किया है और एक अच्छे जानकार पार्लियामेंटेरियन की तरफ उन्होंने एक नई बात की तरफ अपनी बहस को नहीं आने दिया है बल्कि आर० एस० एस० की तरफ, वि० वाजपेयी की तरफ, देवराज अर्स की तरफ, मोयनीहिम की तरफ और अमरीका की तरफ यह खूबसूरत है, यह बदमाश है, उस तरफ ही अपनी बहस को रखा है और मैं इस के लिए उन्हें पुनः धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने इस बड़े काम के समर्थन में अपनी जबान और अपनी पार्टी का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जबकि वे अपनी पार्टी और विरोधी दल में उस के प्रमुख नेता हैं। उन्होंने यह डिनाई नहीं किया कि कांग्रेस पार्टी और विशेष कर श्रीमती गांधी के बनाने में पैसा नहीं लिया गया। इस के लिए मैं उन को फिर धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। ऐसा कहते हुए उन्होंने एक अच्छी पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट का सबूत दिया है।

अभी हमारे मुख्य कांग्रेस में मित्र, हमारे बुजुर्ग और सीनियर भाई मित्र जी को इसलिए अफसोस है कि यह कहा गया कि कांग्रेस ने पैसा लिया है। वे इस को रिजेक्ट करते हैं। वे भी किसी समय कांग्रेस में थे और मैं भी एक समय कांग्रेस में था और इस के लिए मैं शरमिन्दा भी हूं और मुझे गुस्सा भी है।..... (व्यवधान) मान्यवर, मैं तो अपनी राय देता हूं। आप गुस्सा मत होइये।

श्री उपाध्यक्ष सिंह : आप ऐसी बातों के आदी हो सकते हैं।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : मान्यवर, यह चटवा हमारे देश में साधारण नहीं है। और यह बात भी सही है कि माननीय चव्हाण और माननीय मोरारजी भाई तथा दूसरे कांग्रेस के बड़े नेता जो उस समय कांग्रेस में थे, यह राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन से आये हुए लोग हैं। इस बात को इन्दिरा जी के सन्दर्भ में या किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के सन्दर्भ में न सोचें बल्कि राष्ट्र के सन्दर्भ में सोचें।

मान्यवर, इस मामले पर मैं कोई राय नहीं देना चाहता। क्योंकि यह बात कही गई है और इन्दिरा जी ने जो पहले दिन डिनाइल किया उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि पैसा लिया गया, बल्कि उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे प्रधान मंत्रीत्व काल में पैसा नहीं लिया गया। और इसके बाद झूठ को उन्होंने कन्फ्यूज किया, और जब कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता है तो आर० एस० एस० को स्केपगोट बनाते हैं और उस संस्था का नाम लेते हैं। माननीय स्टीफन ने कहा कि सबूत बताये कि मोयनिहन झूंठ बोलते हैं या माननीय वाजपेयी जी झूंठ बोलते हैं। हमारा काम आसान हो जायगा अगर यह दो आदमियों की जगह चार आदमियों के नाम में यानी उसमें इन्दिरा जी और अपना नाम भी जोड़ लें। इन्दिरा जी भी झूंठ बोलती हैं और आप भी अपने को शामिल कर लीजिये तब हम बता देंगे कि कौन झूंठ बोलता है।

मान्यवर, इस समय मैं एक वैधिक सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं। सीबीआई में इंटेलीजेंस और डिप्लोमेसी मिक्स हो गई। और सी० आई० ए० और के० जी० बी० इस तरह की एजेन्सीज हैं जो इस तरह के काम कराती हैं।

ऐसपियोनाज का शब्द कौन करता है ? महान देशभक्त भी करता है और एक राष्ट्रद्रोही भी करता है। जो अपने देश के खिलाफ काम करता है, ऐसपियोनाज करता है वह राष्ट्रद्रोही है और जो आइडियोलाजिकल डिफरेंसेज की वजह से भी किन्हीं देशों को सूचना देता है और अपने को नैतिक रूप से दोषी नहीं समझता है और समझता है कि हम अपने आदमियों की हर जगह सूचना देंगे और उसको बुरा नहीं मानता है, पर वास्तव में वह भी देशद्रोही है। इसलिये चाहे सैद्धान्तिक रूप में विदेशों को सूचना दे या अपने ईमान को बेच कर सूचना दे, वह दोनों ही गलत हैं। इस मामले में सरकार को सोचना चाहिये।

आप देखिये कि किन किन माध्यमों से विदेशी पैसा आता है। अखबारों में विज्ञापन निकलते हैं, किसी खास तरह के अखबार में ही विज्ञापन खास जगह के निकलते हैं, ऐम्बेसीज उसके लिये पैसा देती हैं। हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र है, वह देश जिनके यहां डैमोक्रेसी नहीं है वहां तो पैसा खर्च नहीं कर सकते इसलिये यहां आ कर वे अपने रुपयें को बांटते हैं। कुछ लोग समझते हैं कि अमरीकन मनी गंदा है, और रूस का पैसा बढ़िया है। कुछ लोग रूस के पैसे को गंदा समझते हैं और अमरीका के पैसे को अच्छा समझते हैं। मान्यवर, विदेशी मुद्रा चाहे के० जी० बी० की हो या सी० आई० ए० की हो दोनों ही घृणित हैं और इसके विरुद्ध देश में जनमत बनने की जरूरत है। सी० आई० ए० क्या है ? मैं विरोधी दल के लोगों से, प्रधान मंत्री से भी कहना चाहता हूं, जिन सी० आई० ए० की पुस्तकों को नेता विरोधी दल ने पढ़ा है, बहुत सी किताबें मैंने भी पढ़ी हैं, के० जी० बी० के पैसे का तो हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता है, लेकिन सी० आई० ए० का हिसाब रखा जाता है इसलिये हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी अमरीकन सरकार से पूछें कि किसको इस देश में पैसा दिया गया और कितना दिया गया। अगर नेता विरोधी दल को इस स्टेटमेंट के बारे में जरा भी संदेह है तो सारे मामले की जांच हो ताकि वस्तुस्थिति देश के सामने आये। हमारे माननीय स्टीफन साहब समझते हैं कि अगर इन्दिरा जी ने पैसा लिया है तो ठीक है, लेकिन मैं सोचता हूं कि अगर इधर के बैठने वाले किसी भी सदस्य का अगर दूर दराज तक भी विदेशी मुद्रा से कोई सम्बन्ध है तो उसको एक्सपोज करना चाहिये।

हम सारी दुनिया के पैटर्न को नहीं बदल सकते हैं। समय कम है नहीं तो मैं कहता कि कैसे बीसवीं शताब्दी में इंटेलीजेंस और डिप्लोमैसी का निष्प्रभ हुआ। सैकेन्ड वर्ल्ड वार के बाद के० जी० बी० और सी० आई० ए० का उदय हुआ। पहले सी० आई० ए० नाम की एजेन्सी थी। जब पर्ल हार्बर पर हमला हुआ था कोरिया में अमरीकन को नाकामयाबी मिली तो इन संस्थाओं का उदय हुआ। और के० जी० बी० क्या सी० आई० ए० एजेन्सियां सभी प्रकार के हथियारों से लैस हैं और हर तरह का काम करने में दोनों में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। आज इन एजेन्सीज के ऐजेन्ट पौलिटिक्स में सरकारों तक पहुंच जाते हैं। सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि कौन ऐसे लोग हैं, किन पदों पर हैं ताकि उनको सामने लाया जा सके और ऐसे लोगों को देश में कोई भी सम्मान का स्थान नहीं मिलना चाहिये। यह एक उसूल का सवाल है। इन्दिरा जी ने सफाई के साथ एक बार भी डिनाई नहीं किया है, जैसे कि स्टीफन साहब ने भी नहीं किया। आर० एस० एस० इस वक्त इस्यू नहीं है। वह बुरा है या नहीं इसका गम्भीर प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। हो सकता है कि वह बुरा हो। लेकिन इस वक्त तो सवाल है इन्दिरा जी ने रुपया मांगा था कि नहीं कम्युनिस्टों का विरोध करने के लिये ? चाहे कम्युनिस्ट सरकारों का विरोध करने के लिये पैसा लिया हो या पार्टी का विरोध करने के लिये पैसा लिया हो, दोनों ही काम राष्ट्र विरोधी हैं।

[illegible] नम्बूदरीपाद ने बयान दिया है, उन्होंने एक नया डाइमेंशन जोड़ दिया। जो सबसे ज्यादा खिलाफ थे सी० आई० ए० के लोग क्योंकि उस समय सी० पी० एम० के और बंगला में सी० पी० एम० की सरकार को हराने का मामला था, इसलिये सी० पी० आई० वालों की इन्दिरा जी के साथ दोस्ती हो जाती है, दोस्ती नहीं बल्कि शादी हो जाती है। और मैं कहता हूं कि यह शादी नाजायज है। लेकिन उस समय पैसा लिया गया। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी कहती है कि पैसे में हमको हिस्सा नहीं मिला। लेकिन इनकी दोस्ती थी। और नम्बूदरीपाद जी इस देश के कम्युनिस्ट (एम) पार्टी के जाने माने नेता हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि सी० पी० आई० की भी उस पैसे में साझेदारी रही है। इनके पास तो पैसा आता है के० जी० बी० से, लेकिन सी० आई० ए० का पैसा भी इनके पास चला जायगा यह हम नहीं सोच सकते थे। तो सी० पी० आई० को के० जी० बी० और सी० आई० ए० दोनों का पैसा मिलता है। मेरा कहना है कि [illegible] नम्बूदरीपाद का सरकार को ध्यान लेना चाहिये और सारे मामले की जांच होनी चाहिये तभी इस मामले में न्याय हो सकता है।

जैसा मैंने कहा सी० आई० ए० का [illegible] रखा जाता है, के० जी० बी० में रेकार्ड नहीं मिलता है, लेकिन सी० आई० ए० के पैसे के बारे में सरकार द्वारा पता लगाया जा सकता है। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती सब से ज्यादा इन्दिरा जी सी० आई० ए० के खिलाफ बोलती थीं। इस किताब को पढ़ने से नतीजा निकलता है कि पैसा उन्होंने लिया, लेकिन जब सी० आई० ए० ने पैसा देना उनको बन्द कर दिया तो उन्होंने गाली देना शुरू कर दी। यह लिखा है लेखक ने और इसके जवाब में सारी बातें देश के सामने खुल सकती हैं।

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

माननीय चव्हाण साहब बड़े जिम्मेदार पद पर थे, वहां हाउस में न बोलें, उनका बोलना महत्व रखता है, देश के नेता आज भी हैं वह जिम्मेदारी के साथ बोलें और अब तो इन्दिरा जी की पार्टी में भी नहीं हैं जो डर हो कि तबाह कर देगी, अब जरा ढीठ हो कर बोलें मैं माननीय स्टीफन से कहूंगा कि इस मामले में सभी पक्षों में कांशेसनैस होनी चाहिये और इस मामले पर ठंडे दिल से विचार करें कि किस प्रकार विदेशी पैसे का प्रयोग भारत की राजनीति से रोका जाएं । जितना पब्लिसिटी के माध्यम से विदेशों से पैसा आता है, जो लोग उस पैसे को पाते हैं वही ज्यादा गाली देते हैं। सी० पी० आई० के लोगों को मिलता है वह भी गाली देते हैं । और बहुत से आर्गेनाइजेशनन्स हैं जिनको सी० आई० ए० वाले पैसा देते हैं। वे गाली देते हैं के० जी० बी० को । लेकिन सत्य यह है कि पैसा दोनों तरफ से आता है । रूस के साथ भी हमारा रुपये में व्यापार है, और अमरीका के साथ तो हमारा इतना ज्यादा व्यापार है कि उसके साथ गेहूं के बारे में पी० एल०-480 का एग्रीमेंट रहा है । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हम इस देश की सब से बड़ी सभा में बैठ कर पार्टीज के इन्टेरेस्ट में झूठ और असत्य न बोलें। देश पार्टियों से बड़ा होता है। पैसा सब तरफ़ से आ रहा है। पैसा लेने वालों की पहचान करनी चाहिए । इस बारे में जांच करने के लिए पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी नियुक्त करने का जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। अगर इसमें कोई कठिनाई हो, तो मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि सभी पक्षों के साथ मिल कर जांच का एक ऐसा माध्यम बनाया जाये, जिससे आज के बाद विदेशी पैसा लेने वाले सामने आ जायें और भविष्य में कोई भी विदेश से पैसा न ले सके।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): We are discussing something which calls for a deep introspection, something which calls for an attitude of objectivity more than buffoonery and injured innocence. It is not because a Daniel has come to judgment that we should be worked up or concerned about it, not because of what struck me, a flippant sentence or two that you find in a rambling book of insipid quality coming from a Harvard professor, but it is much more fundamental that we on both sides should try to answer this question—what happened in this country and what is likely to happen...

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): And what is happening.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Not because somebody strikes a posture of innocence and says, 'I do not know what happened.' I am not impressed by that. It is a larger question of an accepted fact of international life that there is a gendarme, a global subversive arm of American military—industrial complex threatening our freedom and sovereignty. To my mind, that is the most important and crucial question and the threat it poses to the democratic system not only to this country but to the whole world, to our national security and above all, the role of foreign money in Indian politics. I would urge upon the House to consider these facts more than an occasional remark or two which by themselves are important because this is for the first time in a long range of disclosures that have come about the activities of this agency that a world statesman has been implicated. This is the first time a Prime Minister, a person who has been Prime Minister of this country for eleven long years is being accu by some Daniel somewhere, that she has received an unspecified amount of money for domestic political purposes. The substance of the charge is serious enough, is not a matter to be used for scoring a political point, however much you may try to do it, I hope you will agree with me that this has to be gone into in depth not only by the appropriate investigative agencies but it has to be evaluated politically and proper lessons learnt from it.

This former Ambassador and present Senator—the less said about him the better. Here he says that he was sent here to build bridges. He not only kicked the bridge but he burnt the bridges. Now, about his performance—what it was in the United Nations and what attitude he had displayed not only to this government but to the entire third world

is known to everyone. I do not want to call him an RSS man. That is a cheap way of doing it. That is ridiculous. But the fact is that in a book written by a former ambassador who represented the biggest, the greatest country of the world, an accredited diplomatic representative, says after a clearance from the U.S. State department and by the particular agency concerned that a former Prime Minister of a country has taken money. That is a serious matter denial apart.

Now, it is an admitted fact of intervention also. Apart from the fact of transfer of funds, the fact of intervention is more important. Let us not kid ourselves and, I hope, the Home Minister and the Prime Minister of this country would not believe this diplomat when he claims that they intervened only twice. He is not going to be believed. It is neither once nor twice—, if you say that it was just twice and it happened with Congress only! This is a fantastic unbelievable lie. The fact of intervention is admitted. Intervention in the domestic political situation of this country today stands admitted despite earlier contradictions by the Prime Minister and many others.

Sir, last April in this House when I raised the question of planting of the nuclear device in Nanda Devi glacier, the Prime Minister was angry with me. He said, "Why are you taking the name of CIA? Which is CIA? What is CIA? He adopted the posture of a wise Chinese monkey who has never heard of it. He refuses to see CIA and hear about CIA. Now, that kind of blind-folded attitude should cause concern. You go through the debate of 17th April last year. This is what he said. He said that there is no CIA and that it was an arrangement between scientific departments.

This is a lie I want to nail today. May I dare say that the draft of that very statement that he made in this House was shown to the Delhi station CIA chief, Mr. Mulligan. I challenge this government and say that you cannot get away with all this and today my charge here is...

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a serious challenge has been made. A serious accusation has been made. Either Mr. Unnikrishnan should prove his charge or withdraw it. Government is prepared to face an inquiry by a parliamentary committee.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: On the whole gamut. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not on the whole gambit. When statements are made here we do not get clearance from any embassy. I accept the challenge. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Vajpayee for heaven sake do not strike this posture of innocence. Allow me to complete.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Better you withdraw that charge or prove it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Please listen to me. My charge against the former Prime Minister and the present Prime Minister is that there has been and there continues to be an informal and known understanding and arrangement between the CIA and Indian security organs which poses a great threat and which subverts the whole system. We have stationed somebody in Washington. Can he deny it? And, similarly, there is an acknowledged representative of the CIA in Delhi. There is a working understanding whereby certain areas of activities or exchanges have been permitted by the former Prime Minister and the present Prime Minister. I quote from "*The Mathrubhumi*" where an article has come out in the front page. The article clearly says this. The date is 5th May, 79 and this is said in the front page. Now

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

that Mr. Vajpayee has talked about that, let me quote this. This is the translation. It says:

> 'It is learnt that the present Prime Minister was told about this arrangement when his government assumed power two years ago and he allowed the arrangement to continue.'

AN HON. MEMBER: What arrangement?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That is for Mr. Vajpayee to answer. If you want me to come out, I will say about the arrangement. The arrangement is not something. (*Interruptions*) Please allow me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him elaborate on the arrangement.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am not cowed down by all these things. Don't think I am going to be cowed down by Mr. Vajpayee's antics or anybody else's antics. This arrangement is the agreement of the highest authority... (*Interruptions*) I don't know whether it is kept away from Mr. Vajpayee; but the arrangement existed for the past 15 or 17 years, of close collaboration between CIA and India's security agencies. (*Interruptions*) Yes, it is there. The question is not about Mr. Chavan or Mr. Vajpayee individually. We are not discussing individuals, I thought. If you want to bring the debate to that level, yes, there are many others whose names can come in. So, let us not talk about that. Let us not, try to score points in this way. The point that I want to underline is this. The fact of intervention, as revealed by Mr. Moynihan is buttressed by the fact of this arrangement and that arrangement poses a grave threat to internal security, whatever other merits it may have had in a particular situation. There could be circumstances; every Government has secrets; every Government has certain arrangements; every Government is benefitted in some way or the other in a particular situation, but not if it is extended to domestic, political activities.

As I said earlier, considering the background of CIA, since the mid fifties, which has functioned even within the United States as an invisible Government of the American military industrial complex, it was not just an arm of strategic intelligence; it has been a global subversive arm, known in every continent and every country, whether it was the overthrow of Mossadeq in Iran or in Guatemala or in the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba or in Burma against U N Government or in Ceylon or in Lumumba's Congo or Angola.—whether it was murder or removal of Governments, CIA was there.

Having known all these facts, the former Prime Minister allowed this arrrangement. And the present Prime Minister (whose party is now very happy at this disclosure that they can score a point over Mrs. Gandhi) allowed this arrangment to continue. And when a specific instance is brought before this House on Nanda Devi Caper then, he says 'Well I shall see that it does not continue' but he says 'It was done by scientific authorities. Why bring in CIA? Where is CIA?' You can go through the records. This is what he said during last April.

So, Sir, we know of CIA operations in India. There was the 'Congress for Cultural Freedom'. There have been repeated by number of instances involving CIA with teachers, journalists, politicians, trade unionists and so on. We know the role of the 'Congress for Cultural Freedom' and 'International Confederation of Trade Union'. There are number of incidents like the incident of stealing of our late revered Prime Minister, Shri Shastri ji's blood and urine samples from Willingdon Hospital. Numerous things have appeared in national as well as international press.

So, these payments are only the tip of an ice berg. If it has however happened, it has been allowed to happen because as I said, because of this atmosphere of collaboration, and I do not believe as some people seem to think that you can shut your eyes and become wiser! So, on this continuing menace, neither the present Prime Minister nor the former Prime Minister can get away.

Now, as I said earlier, this represents certain forces. She cannot just say that a Section of this Government is against me and another section is not against me! This is what she said in Chandigarh. When she was asked a specific question as to whether the Government of the United States was against her, she said that "a section of the US Government was against her." She has a unique inimitable language of her own by which she can get away. When she said there was intervention in Ceylon and the Foreign Minister of Ceylon made an enquiry into this, she denied it and said "I never said that". When she said earlier in December 1977 or in January 1978 that external forces had intervened in the elections of 1977, some of us publicly asked her to name these, she refused to name them.

Now, it is the same attitude of ambivalence which is continuing and which C.I.A. is exploiting. So, let us not also be surprised. What we want is that this game of hide and seek must end once for all and whether it concerns the former Prime Minister or the present Prime Minister, the issues have to be squarely faced and settled. So, I demand today a White Paper from this Government on the activities of foreign security agencies in India including the CIA. I also demand that a parliamentary probe be held into this question.

Now, it is not merely a question of security agencies I have brought before this House and Shyam Babu also brought before this House last year the question of Iranian payments of 11 million dollars where a fraud was perpetrated on the Constitution and on this House and money was taken from the voted resources of this House and I gave certain specific names of firms and individuals and I demanded an inquiry. Hon'ble Speaker was kind enough to observe that there was more than meets the eye in this deal and suggested that it should be gone into. So, was it gone into? Only the other day when there was an Half-hour discussion raised by my friend Mr. Lakkappa on Parle group of companies, there was a question of pay off. The hon. Minister, Mr. Satish Agarwal, said that in a C.B.I. raid they had found a letter which involved a very very Important person who was demanding payment of Rs. 15 lakhs in foreign exchange. Now, where is that letter? Would that letter be placed on the Table of the House? So, this question of foreign money that comes through multinationals, international racketeers or security organs polluting the domestic political atmosphere causes us grave concern. I hope your Government would accept, before challenging a particular fact of which I still repeat, that some people are involved in this and I do not want to mention all the names. Mr. Vajpayee may not know it. I can tell him privately who took that statement. Please don't get excited. Let the atmosphere be free and we are very much interested in that. The Prime Minister can no longer reducule and say "who is the CIA, which is the CIA and what is the CIA". He can no longer take that attitude. So Sir, at least this book should open our eyes and the Government should accept the demand for a parliamentary probe and a White Paper on the activities of foreign security agencies.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the revelation made by Mr. Moynihan has one very good aspect because it will increase the vigilance on the part of the whole country. Persons who occupied the topmost positions in the Government as well as in the ruling party took money from the C.I.A. to influence the elections in Kerala and West Bengal to counter the Communist growth and to prevent them to get into Government through peoples' support. That is one aspect of the revelation.

I have heard from Shri Stephen what type of man Mr. Moynihan is, what his character is etc. I am not interested in that. We are very clear that Mr. Moynihan represents the U.S. imperialist forces, he is a reactionary man; we should never think that he is a progressive man. Now, the C.I.A. and other high officials after retirement in the USA are bringing out books and giving facts which were never known before, how they acted as agents of the C.I.A. to topple a Government, to murder high political leaders and how they influenced various administrative officials or a section of the Government. We may not accept all the things indicated in the book, but generally it has been accepted that the revelations that have been made by these retired men are correct. That is why so many books have come now. Shri Stephen has quoted from some of those books. Those have been written by the C.I.A. men; they were in this job at one time.

What does Mr. Moynihan's revelations show? I am reading out what is actually mentioned in the book:

> "Of the various joint Indian American enterprises, non survived the stratins of 1971 more successfully than those directed against China.".

This is because of the anti-imperialist sentiments of the Indians that these joint American enterprises could not withstand. Then further:

> "Indian fear of the Chinese was palpable. As much as the Gandhi government may have desired American defeat in Vietnam, once that because inevitable, they could see it, would not really be to the advantage of India..."

We supported Viatnamese liberation struggle and we expressed the desire that the Americans should get defeated and Vietnam should get its independence, but when it became a reality, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the Government of India were afraid of it. So, they told that is was their desire that Americans should not be defeated there. This is a dangerous thing. This is double-facedness and this double-facedness comes out of the class position. And it is corroborated by facts. Further it reads:

> "..And in private became ever more explicit on this point. And so, we continued, jointly to spy on the Chinese from the tops of the Himalayas."

When these nuclear instruments were installed on the Himalayas, the Vietnam struggle was going on. At that time, you were denouncing America and speaking in favour of Vietnam, but you were having secret collaboration for the installation of nuclear instruments on Himalayas. Is it not double-facedness? Is it your consistent anti-imperialism? Is it your real love for the freedom of the people of Vitenam? No.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Now India.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: New the argument is coming. "China attacked India; so, we must surrender to America. So, we will invite even

American Army." (*Interruption*) The logic is that. China attacked India. That is why you are collaborating with CIA to expose our defence forces to them. That is why collaboration is going on. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now you are befriending both China and America.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : You have to understand what are the implications of this. (*Interruptions*) China is a socialist country. (*Interruption*) But you considered America to be a friend. (*Interruptions*) At the same time, you wanted that Vietnam should be liberated. These two things cannot go together. From the point of view of class character, this is one aspect of the matter. The second aspect of it is to prevent the Communists from growing. (*Interruptions*) Now people will understand why America was interested in providing money to Indira. (*Interruptions*) It was because Indira was in the forefront against Communists, to have the Communist Government in Kerala toppled; and it was toppled in 1959. (*Interruption*)

The entire history of CIA is to topple those Governments which are either Communist, or anti-imperialist; and here also, the CIA is playing the same role.

On 21st March, 1972, the noted Washington columnist Jack Anderson disclosed that CIA in collaboration with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, a multi-million dollar international conglomerate which had 80 per cent interest in the Chilean telephone and telegraph company, conspired to trigger a military coup in Chile to prevent the election of Salvador Allende, left alliance candidate, as president in 1970. The director of ITT at the time was John McCone, former CIA chief. (It has also been disclosed that ITT paid a donation of four million dollars to the Republican Party in 1972 for Nixon's reelection.) President Allende himself confirmed it after his election with secret documents captured after nationalisation of ITT interests in Chile. Incidentally, ITT had contracts with the Indian telephone organisation for supply of cross bar apparatus. The machinery it supplied was latter found faulty and there was demand in Parliament that India should ask for compensation.

Why was CIA interested? It was to prevent Allende being elected as President. Afterwards, when he was elected and it could not be prevented, he was murdered. This is now world history; and it is a fact. CIA is opposed to Communist and Marxist forces. Indira is opposed to growth of Communist and Marxist forces. Here is the common interest and the common basis for taking and giving money. Not only for taking and giving money, but for giving all the help, which CIA is prepared to give, to topple a communist Government or to defeat them in the elections.

In the "Times of India" to-day, there is a headline which says: "Kerala leader had admitted use of CIA money in poll." It has come in a big way. It further says:

> "In Kerala, the CPI joined anti-CPM alliance in 1969 only. . .".

When this happened we were united. Anyway, the paper says:

> ". . . The alliance is still continuing in the State. It was the undivided CPI that was defeated in 1960. . . .The late Mr. P. T. Chacko, who became the Home Minister *after the 1970 mid-term poll*, had told this correspondent during election time that he was aware of CIA money coming to Kerala through the KPCC. He said he could not estimate the amount as he was not the Congress leader who brought the money from Madras."

So, the CIA's money is coming.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were allotted only 7 minutes. I have rung the bell at 12 minute.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You had allowed one speaker 40 minutes, another speaker 30 minutes and another speaker 25 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It depends upon the strength of the party.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The Speaker had been telling them repeatedly that they were taking so much of time. I have so many points to make.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That way, you cannot go on with the debate. You have a limited time.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Unnikrishnan had referred to Nanda Devi. I am not going into it. In 1958-59, Mrs. Gandhi was the President of the Congress. Pandit Nehru was not willing to dismiss that government in Kerala. But she prevailed upon the father and that government was dismissed without assigning any reason. After that, came the elections. At the time of toppling the government, attempts were made to purchase MLAs; and even Rs. 2 lakhs were offered to each MLA so that one or two MLAs could cross over. But, at that time, all the MLAs who had supported the communist government, were so firm and showed their integrity in such a way that it became difficult for India to purchase them. So ultimately the government was toppled from above and the election came. During that election, Mr. Stephen told that she was not the President of the Congress. The election took place in February. She was the President of the Congress upto January. So, the money had been coming while she was the President of the Congress, because the money spent during the election must be in their hands before. You know the role of money during elections. Mr. Chavan's statement has been quoted and he has admitted that so much foreign money is coming. I am not saying that further money will not come. But in this particular case, the fact is quite obvious that huge money came to Kerala and West Bengal. Regarding West Bengal election, this reference was made in Moynihan's Book; and that was in 1971 election. Our Prime Minister Indira Gandhi came to know that if there was any free and fair election in 1971, the CPIM will get an absolute majority. There was no doubt about that. That is why, the whole conspiracy was hatched in a way to prevent CPIM, to get an absolute majority.

I have got a book entitled "Inside India Today" written by Dilip Hiro. I am quoting from page 171 of the same book. It says:

> "The dissolution of Parliament, in December 1970, raised the possibility that voters in the State would get the opportunity to elect their assembly as well. But the non-CPI(M) parties fearing defeat at the hands of the CPI(M) argued that due to 'disturbed conditions' in the State, 'free and fair' elections could not be held. They did not consider the 61,000 strong police force—supported by a further 24,000 members of the Central Reserve Police, the Border Security Force, the Eastern Frontier Rifles, and the National Volunteer Force—sufficient to ensure 'law and order' during elections. More radical measures had to be taken to instil 'confidence' among electors, they insisted,....when they realised that it would most probably be unconstitutional for the Indira Gandhi Government to withheld elections to the national Parliament in one State—namely, West Bengal—and holding these elections while not holding elections to the assembly simply could not be justified. This provided the rationale to the Centre to assign 50,000 troops to the state authorities, to be posted at district and sub-divisional headquarters, to undertake nothing more than 'routine flag marches'.

But soon after the troops arrived in West Bengal, in early February 1971, they were drawn into the 'comb and search' operations that were launched by the state administration (under the direction of the Centre) in Greater Calcutta, ostensibly to rid the area of 'Naxalite menace'. Not many Naxalites were caught, however, because the official tipping off the police agents who had infiltrated the movement caused the other party members too to leave an area before it was cordoned off and combed. In the end, the party which suffered most due to these operations was the CPI(M) many of whose workers, then engaged in an election campaign, found themselves rounded up as 'extremists'.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is irrevant; you may read the whole book.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is fact. It says further:

"And yet since Greater Calcutta accounted for only eight per cent of the assembly seats, these arrests did not materially affect the overall electoral chances of the CPI(M) led alliance. Opposition to it was divided. The Congress was fighting on its own and some leftist and centrist parties had lined up behind the CPI. The reports of the Central government Intelligence Bureau predicted the CPI(M) led alliance winning 150 to 160 seats in a house of 280. The anti-CPI(M) forces therefore needed something drastic to happen to reverse the pro-CPI (M) trend and it did.

On 20th February, barely two and a half weeks before the polling day, Hemanta Kumar Basu, a candidate of the CPI—led alliance for an assembly seat, was attacked by a few young men in north Calcutta and killed. The President of the Forward Block, a small leftist party, H. K. Basu, an old man of 70, was a much respected public figure; and the news of his murder shocked many of the urban dwellers. Within half an hour of the event, the Police Commissioner of Calcutta told the press that the two young men arrested as suspects for the murder were 'connected' with CPI(M)."

That is how the CIA moves.

"An important congress functionary declared that he had authentic information that the cadres of the CPI(M) had murdered H. K. Basu."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken too much time; you must conclude now. I have been liberal in giving you time.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You have allowed them so much time. I will just give another quotation from an article of Dr. Ashok Mitra:

"The present Chief Minister of West Bengal (Siddhartha Shankar Ray) who was campaigning out of town, immediately flew back to Calcutta and confided to the waiting pressmen that he had authentic information that the cadres of the CPI(M) had murdered Hemanta Kumar Basu."

That is how the conspiracy started.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken 25 minutes, much more than what I can give to your party; you had only 9 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The basic question is whether Mrs. Indira Gandhi is interested in parliamentary democracy or not. These actions I have narrated are not for defending democracy; they are for subversion of democracy and using CIA methods, resorting to political murders, even the murder of such a respected leader like Hemant Kumar Bose to misguide the people against the CPI(M) to reduce the number of their votes and they have been successful. They have been successful in reducing votes because in the town area—mostly middle class people were influenced by this propaganda.

There is one para also here. After half an hour All India Radio started announcing—CPIM has murdered

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

Hemanta Bosu. People of West Bengal may vote against the CPIM in the coming election. This is how the State machinery has been used. Apart from that 1100 of her party cadres have been politically murdered and thousands and thousands of workers have been driven out of the area where we were so much influential. In this way, in 1971 Shrimati Indira Gandhi not only took CIA money but also used this CIA method by taking help from the CIA organisation to curb CPIM and subverted Parliamentary democracy. This is a dangerous thing and it must be fought throughout the country and the revelation made by Shri Moynihan, with all these backgrounds, all these facts, is proof enough that this lady can never be trusted in case of defending democracy, independence and sovereignty of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Yadvendra Dutt.

I must warn the speakers that they must keep the time. Hereafter I would not be as liberal as I have been with Shri Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): You have taken my time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Unless I take such time, you would take much time.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I was sadly disappointed by Shri Stephen's speech today. His entire speech was to abuse his opponents. That is all. Like a clever lawyer who has nothing to say, who knows his case is weak, he abuses the other side. That is what he has done.

I expected Shri Chavan, whom I remember was the Home Minister and certain enquiries were made about foreign money involved, I expected him to get up and speak. But he has chosen to be quiet.

Statement in the press is different. Even on the floor of the House, the details should come out.

(Dis.)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have made that time in 1969, the statement on the floor of the House. Any body can refer to it in Library.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: You could have been good enough to give details of enquiry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dutt, I had already warned but now you got into polemic with Shri Chavan. You have already taken three minutes and then you will say that my time was taken by Shri Chavan. I am going to be very strict on time not only with you but with everybody.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: You have taken my time and nobody else's.

The whole question is of foreign money given to certain Ex-Prime Minister and certain political parties. Why was that money asked and given? That is the question. It is the mad lust of power, power at any cost. It is that lust that has driven people to take money from the outsiders and it is a matter of shame.

Demand of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta for a parliamentary probe could be accepted. But no one has cared to accept it. Nor have they cared to sue. I thought this practice of money being used by foreign countries passed away 200 years back but it looks that it has not passed away. Probably the foreign powers not only CIA, but KGB also in this country, they think we are Chile, Equador and Dominican Republic. What is this? It is national humiliation. Therefore, I hope that Government of India should request the U.S. Government who gave the money—and to whom was the money given, was it given from the discretionary fund of the State Department or from the fund of CIA for the dirty tricks? The Government should ask the US Government what was the quantum of money given. That must be brought out. I hope, the Government will write to the Government of America asking them specifically what was the quan-

tum of money passed. May I request you with all humble respect, and through you to the Speaker of this House to write to the Chairman of the Senate requesting him to request Mr. Moynihan to disclose all this shady detail of a deal, because he is a Senator and being a Senator, he is morally bound to say openly all the facts that he knows.

If this mentality, if this atmosphere of taking money from foreigners whether it is a party or an individual, is not crushed and curbed, I am afraid, the thin dividing line between patriotism and I shake in my boot to take the name of the word which is unpatriotic but symbolises the actions of Jaichand, is blurred. If political parties are given money and they accept money for election purposes, then with what face these political parties have the right to say that military officers caught spying are traitors. They are traitors to the country who for the lust of money have bartered away to foreign powers all our secrets, policies to a foreign power, the entire weaponry system and everything. When this is bartered, what else remains for your defence? May I remind my friends that the Caesar's wife should not only be pure but she should be above suspicion.

As soon as this so called scandal was brought out, the matters should have ben taken up by the party or the lady concerned. She should have filed a defamation suit against the Indian publishers or she could have filed a defamation suit in America. But nothing has been done. I think, the public of India have a right to know the details of the enquiry that Mr. Chavan as Home Minister made in 1969. I request the Home Minister to publish that report giving all the details and the facts.

There is a mystry. Some suggestions are made in the book that some officials of the party have taken the money. The official concerned denies it. This must be brought out very clearly and the Government of India should request the United States Government to publish all the facts and figures or they may give to the Government of India the entire files on this matter so that the matter can be thrashed out and inquired into properly.

It is a matter of shame to all of us whichever party we may belong. And the shame is here because in pursuance of their political ambitions, people in this country are prepared to take foreign money. There are organisations masquerading as social, cultural and economic like friendship associations. The Government should put a proper curb on them and make a proper inquiry. There I feel that our intelligence is weak. I draw the attention of the Home Minister that ordinary men like me who go out for a morning walk, see all the embassy cars rushing about here and there. What are the embassy cars and their occupants are doing? Is any effort made to find out their movements? Have we suddenly become an open society with an open invitation for espionage in this country, open invitation for corruption in this country? What is this?

Our security arrangements should be tightened, specially in this matter, which is a matter affecting our national interests, our honour. The Government should come forward, and I hope the opposition will also co-operate with them, with whatever measures are necessary to appoint a probe Commision to go into it; whether it is parliamentary or judicial does not matter, but there must be a detailed probe in the matter and those found guilty must be brought to book. If the law is to be changed, let amendments be made in it, but the punishment must be deterrent so that the highest in the land may remember that there is no point in trafficking with foreigners for power for tours or favours.

[Shri Yadavendra Dutt]

Before I sit down, with all respect to this House, may I remind the members of this House the famous line of Illiad: "Trojans beware of the gift-bearing Greeks". The foreigners are thinking that a gift brought by them to the Indian people, politicians or political parties will make them amenable to their designs. We must remember that a gift brought by a foreigner has always a string behind it. The sense of patriotism in this country has probably gone to sleep. Whether they are ideological brothers, economic brothers or God knows what other brothers they are, let us remember that this country is our country and our loyalty unconditionally should be to this country.

Therefore, proper measures should be brought against those who betray the interests of this country, ideologically, economically or whatever it may be, so that the security of this country remains and we can raise our head with pride that this country is incorruptible, our politicians are incorruptible and our people cannot be bought.

With these words, I support the motion of my hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, and demand that a Commission of Inquiry should be appointed to go into this question.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I never dreamed that what happened in my small State of Kerala 20 years ago would become a matter of such heated discussion in this House.

Whatever by the merits of this book, the responsibility lies on Moynihan for raising this issue. His book is an admission that CIA was interfering in the internal affairs of this country. Let us go into the other aspects later. Here is a former Ambassador who has admitted that the CIA was interfering in the internal affairs of our country by bribing the political parties to defeat some other party. What was happening in other parts of the world has already been reported by ex-CIA men, and all these facts should not surprise us. Now Moynihan himself admits that they have interfered in the internal affairs of this country. So also, the CIA chiefs claim it is their right to interfere in other countries, when their interests are affected.

Recently, another decision was taken to have special contingents of military people to interfere in the affairs of other countries. We are already surrounded by their bases. In such a situation, the least that can be done is to break the link between the CIA and our security arrangements. This is the least we can do. I hope our Home Minister will take steps to see that the CIA is not operating in collaboration with our security organisations.

Now, coming to the question of the other side....

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: You are the Secretary of the CPI. So, kindly let us know what was happening at that time.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I think you are right. 20 years ago in a small State of this big country, in a three-cornered fight the Communist Party got the majority to form the Government. Till then, all these national leaders were blaming the Communists stating that 'you have no faith in democracy, we are the champions of democracy' and all that. And when they found that through election the Communists could come into power, their entire attitude changed. Here I may point out that I happened to be the Secretary of the Communist Party at that time. It may be in 1952 elections when the Communist Party became a decisive political factor in our State. An anti-Communist organisation was formed at the instance of a certain section of the Church. From that day onwards, campaigns were continued and in 1957 when the Communist

Party got the majority, the first thing to come out against it was in the name of the Church. A serious discussion took place within the Government. The question was: 'In order to defend democracy and secularism, should we support the Communist Government or appear to be neutral or should we side with the Communists?' After a hot discussion, it was decided that Communists are a danger and so all should combine to fight Communists and that was the starting point of a so-called liberation movement in our State. At that time, as you know, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the President of the Congress. Now, Mr. S. N. Mishra is not here.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is here.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Then he should tell us. This matter was taken up here at the Centre and then in their Committee it was discussed and decided that since Communism is an international menace there was nothing wrong in rallying with international forces to fight Communists and that how the whole thing developed.

Now, Sir, American money was flowing into our State like anything. There are many people who became immensely rich overnight. There are many who started business and for all that . . .

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: The Nair Service Society is there.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Yes, the Nair Service Society was also there. But Govindan Nair and Nair Service Society are different.

Whoever could be bought with money was bought. Whoever could be persuaded otherwise was persuaded, and I was very much pained to learn that the Congress organisation received money to fight us.

The Congress organisation, to many youngsters here, is an organisation like any other to fight the elections. But the Congress had a history. Millions of people had suffered in fighting against imperialism, to build up that organisation, and then to sell it to fight a small party is the most shameful thing that can take place. I was reminded of our own history. This was exactly what had happened in the past also. In order to fight an internal opponent, we relied we sought, the help of foreigners, and our country became a slave nation. I thought that an organisation which fought against imperialism and for freedom would at least remember that for fighting an internal opponent they should not rely on foreign assistance. That has been belied.

Did all this money have any influence on the people? We were maligned like anything, we were slandred. I have no time to describe all those things. If I survive today, if I am alive today, it is only by a miracle. That was the tension that was created in our State at that time.

There was money flowing from the CIA and others. We went to the polls. In 1957 we won with 23 lakhs of votes. In the 1960 election we won by 35 lakhs of votes. Our voting strength increased by 50 per cent. All the CIA or American money or Indian money could not dissuade the people of our State.

My friends mentioned about purchasing MLAs. Yes, one gentleman who was sent from here—now he is no more. I do not want to mention his name—came there. He contacted people, money was collected. It was decided to buy over three people. They tried their best. The MLAs immediately contacted us. The news came to us. We said: go ahead and find out to what extent they will go. Actually, the money in notes was offered at that time. Those MLAs said, "No, we cannot touch your money. We are going out." By that time this gentleman, the emissary

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]

from the Centre, had come back here and reported that everything was ready for the Congress takeover. There was one sensible man here at the Centre, and he was Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant. He said: "Even if there is no Congress Government for the time being in Kerala, I will not be sorry for it, but if Rs. 3 lakhs of money goes for Communist propaganda, this is a humiliation to me." Everybody thought the Communist Government was going to be toppled. It did not happen.

This campaign against the Communists went on at every election. In 1962 Parliamentary election, 46 per cent of the people irrespective of all these campaigns, stood with the Communist Party. And that was reflected in the Parliamentary Election result. But then something happened the impossible happened and that was, with the Chinese invasion on our borders, the Communist Party split, something which, till then, people believed, can never happen, happened unfortunately. If any one person is responsible for that, it is not Comrade Jyoti Bosu. it is not Sundarayya—all of them had differences, but they had a feeling and understanding that the Communist Organisation should never split and that it should be monolitic and any differences should be decided within itself—that is Namboodiripad. He was responsible for splitting the party and then what happened to the party itself in Kerala. They had, when the party split, 45 Members. When we unitedly fought in 1967 elections, they got 55 seats. Then the fraternal fight started. In the next election, they got 28 and in 1977 elections, they got 17 seats. Their party again split into Naxalities and Marxists and one-third of the Members went away and that party again split. Namboodiripad still happens to be the General Secretary of the Marxist Party and he is the arch splitter, the reason being that he should be in power.

Now Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who has built a party of her own to take power, is not worthy of even carrying the shoes of Namboodiripad in this matter. Now he has come with a statement saying that we are also participants in receiving CIA money. It is a black lie, a man of his stature, a man of this experience...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You were in company with that party....

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : I have no complaint against you. He had the adaucity to say such a black lie.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to conclude.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Now, as long as Nemboodiripad continues to be the General Secretary of the Marxist Party, their future is doomed. That is my feeling. Indira Gandhi is nothing in the matter of gaining personal power. She may form a party of her own. But this Gentleman, in order to maintain his position, will find theoretical explanation to cover up just like George Bernard Shah said: "even for a murder, the Britishers used to do it on a principle", in the same way, Namboordiripad,' to break and finish off the Communist Movement in the country, will find some excuse or other in splitting and finishing the Communist Movement in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am calling the next speaker, Mr. Baldev Prakash.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश (अमृतसर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आज जो प्रश्न सदन के सामने है वह बहुत ही *गम्भीर प्रश्न है। विदेशी धन, अमरीका* का रुपया इस देश की राजनीति के अन्दर इस्तेमाल किया गया । कांग्रेस की तरफ़ से मांग हुई और इन्दिरा जी को वह रुपया मिला । अब यह सवाल नहीं पैदा होता कि रुपया आया या नहीं आया क्योंकि रुपया देने की बात जिस व्यक्ति ने कही है, श्री मोयनिहन ने, उन्होंने अपनी प्रैस कानफ्रैंस के अन्दर अमरीका में एक बात और कही है कि जो रुपया गया है वह मेरी जेब से नहीं गया बल्कि वह सरकारी खजाने से गया है। सरकारी खजाने में वे आंकड़े मौजूद होंगे । वहां से पता लगाया जा सकता है कि कितना रुपया गया है और कब कब गया है । अब इन्दिरा गांधी से पूछने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है । उसने रुपया लिया और डकार गई । अब तो हमारी सरकार बताये कि क्या उसने उस प्रैस कान्फ्रैंस के बाद अमरीका की सरकार से इस बारे में पता लगाया है, क्योंकि यह दो देशों के आपसी सम्बन्धों का मामला है । क्या हम इस बात को बर्दास्त करेंगे कि अमरीका रुपया लगा कर इस देश के लोकतंत्र का विनाश करे ? क्या सरकार इस नीति से सहमत है ?

इसी लोक सभा में तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री, चौ० चरण सिंह, ने एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि किसी भी राजनैतिक दल को विदेशी धन लेने का कानूनी अधिकार नहीं है, और सरकार की तरफ से उस पर रोक है । सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर मोयनिहन ने कहा है कि अमरीका के सरकारी खजाने से दो दफा धन दिया गया, तो उसने अब तक उस बारे में क्या *जांच की है । अगर वह रुपया आया है और* अमरीका की सरकार ने दिया है तो हमारी सरकार ने अमरीका की सरकार को क्या प्रोटेस्ट किया है ? किस अधिकार से, किस औचित्य से, किस जस्टिफिकेशन से अमरीका की सरकार ने इस देश के लोकतंत्र को तबाह करने के लिए अपने धन का प्रयोग किया ? गृह मंत्री जवाब दें कि उन्होंने इस बारे में क्या जांच की है ।

स्टीफेन साहब ने बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी तकरीर की। लेकिन उनकी सारी प्रतिभा भी एक झूठ को छिपाने में कामयाब नहीं हो सकी । उन्होंने कहा कि फलां को रुपया दिया गया, इसको दिया गया, उसको दिया गया । वह कोई औचित्य नहीं है कि अगर फलां को दिया गया, तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को भी मिलना चाहिए । इन्दिरा गांधी ने भी कह दिया कि मोयनिहन तो बड़ा झूठा है ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन्दिरा गांधी कौन सी सच्ची है । अगर इस देश में झूठ का कोई अवतार है, अगर इस देश की राजनीति में लगातार किसी व्यक्ति ने झूठ बोला है , सत्य निष्ठा, नतिकता, अखलाक और ईमानदारी से जिसका दूर का भी सम्बन्ध नहीं है, तो वह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हैं । चाहे उनकी अपनी पार्टी के अन्दर का मामला हो, चाहे श्री संजीव रेड्डी के राष्ट्रपति के पद पर चुनाव का मामला हो, चाहे इमर्जेन्सी की एक्सेसिज का मामला हो, चाहे यह मामला हो कि संजय गांधी ने राजनीति से सन्यास लिया है या नहीं, कोई बताये कि क्या श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कभी सच्चाई से काम लिया । इस देश की राजनीति में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हमेशा सच्चाई से दूर रहीं ।

जब मैं जैल में था, तो मैंने उनके अनेक वक्तव्य पढ़े इमर्जेन्सी के वक्त उन्होंने कहा कि इस देश कोई में राजनैतिक व्यक्ति जेल में नहीं है, कुछ लोग पकड़े गये थे, वे छोड़ दिये गये हैं, जो लोग जेल में हैं, वे एन्टी-सोशल एलीमेंट्स हैं, इकानोमिक आफैंडर्ज हैं स्मगलर्ज हैं, गुंडे हैं। एक दफा नहीं, सौ दफा उनका यह ब्यान निकला । क्या लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण एन्टी-सोशल थे । क्या वह स्मगलिंग के कारण जेल में थे ? क्या श्री मोरारजी देसाई एन्टी-सोशल एलिमेंट थे ? क्या उस समय दो लाख राजनतिक बंदी एन्टी-सोशल थे ? श्री एस० एन० मिश्र बैठे हैं —क्या वह एन्टी-सोशल थे ? हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में अगर कोई व्यक्ति हमेशा झूठ बोल सकता है, तो वह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हैं । उन्होंने अपनी सियासी जिन्दगी में हमेशा दूसरों पर आरोप लगाये । क्या उन्होंने किसी को स्पेयर किया ? इमर्जेन्सी के बाद उन्होंने *कहा कि जार्ज फर्नान्डीस ने चीन से रुपया लिया है,* लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण ने जापान से रुपया लिया है, वह अमरीका के एजेंट हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में जो गतिविधियां चलीं, वे अमरीका के रुपये से चलती रहीं । और वह खुद अमरीका से रुपया लेती रहीं । जिस व्यक्ति ने लगातार देश को धोखा दिया, जिसने लोकतंत्र को नष्ट करने के लिए अमरीका के धन का उपयोग किया, मैं मांग करता हूं कि ऐसे व्यक्ति पर स्पेशल कोर्ट में नहीं, बल्कि उसका पब्लिक ट्रायल होना चाहिए। स्टीफेन साहब ने एक बात और कही है कि उस समय तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी प्रेसीडेंट ही नहीं थीं जब मोयनिहन यहां था या जब केरल के चुनाव हुए थे। लेकिन मोयनिहन ने कोई तारीख नहीं दी है। उन्होंने अपनी प्रेस कान्फरेंस में यह बात स्पष्ट की है और उन्होंने यह कहा है कि उन्होंने रेकार्ड देख कर के दो बार रुपया दिया गया यह जांच करवायी है । उसकी तारीख क्या थी और कब इंदिरा गांधी प्रेसीडेंट थीं, वह उस रेकार्ड से पता लग सकता है । तो उन का आज का यह दावा कि इसलिए रुपया नहीं लिया गया क्योंकि इन्दिरा गांधी तो केरल के चुनाव के समय

[डा० बलदेव प्रकाश]

कांग्रेस की प्रेसीडेंट ही नहीं थीं कोई माने नहीं रखता क्योंकि मोयनिहन ने फिर यह कहा है कि थी वाज ऐन आफिशियल ऐंट दैट टाइम, वह वर्किंग कमेटी की मेम्बर हो सकती हैं, उन के पास कोई और औहदा हो सकता है, जरूरी नहीं कि वह प्रेसीडेंट ही हों । लेकिन यह कहना कि इसलिए पैसा लेने की बात झूठ है क्योंकि वह उस समय प्रेसीडेंट नहीं थीं, इस का कोई मतलब नहीं है ।

और बातें यहां पर कही गई । लोकतंत्र की कुछ परम्पराएं हैं । हमारी पब्लिक लाइफ की भी कुछ नैतिकता है । अगर एक खबर छपी किसी नेता के मामले में या किसी सरकारी मंत्री के मामले में और अगर मंत्री ने उसको कांट्रेडिक्ट कर दिया तो फिर हमारी यह एक परम्परा है, राजनैतिक नैतिकता है कि हम उस मामले को यहां पर न उठाएं । लेकिन मुवक्किल झूठा तो उस से बढ़ कर के उस का वकील जो है वह अगर यहां पर कारगुजारी करके न दिखाए तो उस को वाहवाही नहीं मिल सकती । तो स्फीफेन साहब ने उस बात को भी यहां पर उठाया जिस को विदेश मंत्री जी ने कांट्रेडिक्ट कर दिया था कि कोई डिनर नहीं हुआ, कोई वहां पर मिसेज करोली से वह मिले नहीं, बंकर से मिले नहीं और मोयनिहन एम्बैसडर के घर आ कर उन से मिले, वह बात कांट्रेडिक्ट आफिशियली हो गई थी । उस को भी इन्होंने यहां पर उठाकर यह साबित करने की कोशिश की कि यह तो पुराने सम्बन्धों को जागृत करने के लिए वहां पर गए थे । कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है इसका । मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि अगर किसी को भी रुपया मिला है चाहे वह कोई भी राजनैतिक पार्टी रही हो, चाहे वह कोई सोशल आर्गेनाइजेशन हो जिस ने राजनैतिक कारणों से, राजनैतिक लक्ष्यों को सामने रख कर रुपया लिया हो, उसकी जांच यहां पर होनी चाहिए और दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी होना चाहिए । विदेश का धन देश की राजनीति में किसी तरीके से भी इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता । इस के बारे में फैसला होना चाहिए ।

आज कुछ मूलभूत प्रश्न देश के सामने हैं । मैं इस सदन के सामने यह मांग रखता हूं । हमें इस मामले को इधर उधर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगा कर के एक तरफ नहीं करना चाहिए । इतने गम्भीर प्रश्न को साइड ट्रैक नहीं करना चाहिए । मूल प्रश्न यह है कि क्या देश की राजनीति में विदेशी धन इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए । या नहीं होना चाहिए । अगर नहीं होना चाहिए तो क्या इस्तेमाल हुआ है ? अगर हुआ है तो उस की रोकथाम कैसे की जाए । और जिन्होंने किया है उन को हम किस प्रकार से दण्डित करें? ये तीन चीजें हैं जिन्हें लोक सभा के सामने स्पष्ट रूप में आना चाहिए और एक। तरीके नहीं, जैसा कि कहा गया है, बड़े तरीकों विदेश का धन इस्तेमाल होता रहा है । सी आई ए के अगेंस्ट कहा गया तो अमेरिका ने इन्दिरा गांधी को रुपया दे दिया और रूस के विरोध में कहना शुरू किया तो रूस वालों ने रुपया दे दिया ।

मैं आपके सामने एक और चीज रखना चाहता हूं । करेंट अखबार में छपा है—

"The Soviet Union placed orders worth Rs. 60 lakhs to Sanjay Gandhi with the seal of approval of Shrimati Indira Gandhi for supplying the petrol saving junk marketed by Maruti but made by reputed Bombay firm."

ऐसा छोटा सा एक पुर्जा जो पेट्रोल सेव करने का था, उस के 60 लाख के आर्डर उन्होंने लिए जो इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता था । क्यों ? केवल राजनैतिक उद्देश्य से कि जब संजय गांधी ने रशियंस के विरोध में बोलना शुरू किया तो उन को खुश करने के लिए 60 लाख रुपये मारुति के अंदर रूस के आए और एक पुर्जा वहां पर बिका । क्या यह विदेशी धन का इस्तेमाल नहीं है और गलत तरीके से नहीं है ? इस में क्या अपने राजनैतिक अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग नहीं है? इसी तरीके से विदेश का रुपया देश की राजनीति में आता रहा र ।

मैं केवल यही मांग करना चाहता हूं कि आज जो तथ्य हाउस के सामने आए हैं जिन पर आज बहस हुई है, आज जनता की आंखें इन तथ्यों की ओर लगी हुई हैं और सरकार से आज मेरी यह मांग है कि इन तथ्यों को बिल्कुल निरावरण करके, बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर के, नंगा कर के जनता के सामने रखना चाहिए कि देश के इस लोकतंत्र में कौन विदेशी धन का इस्तेमाल करता रहा : जो भी करता रहा वह देश का द्रोही है, चाहे रूस का धन इस्तेमाल हुआ हो चाहे अमेरिका का इस्तेमाल हुआ हो, चाहे किसी का भी तो इस्तेमाल हुआ हो, यह बात हमेशा के लिए सदन के सामने स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए । जनता के सामने स्पष्ट तसवीर आनी चाहिए । ये लोग लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण को अमरीका का एजेन्ट कहते रहे और उस समय भी सी पी आई भी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के साथ थी, श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन भी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के साथ थीं । कितना पैसा किस किस को मिला— उसकी बात आज ये नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि इधर उधर की बातें करके इसको साइडट्रैक करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । इसलिए यह बात स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए कि दोषी कौन है और उसको सजा दी जाए—यह मेरी मांग है ।

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। दोपहर को जब मैं घर गया तो आपके कार्यालय से हमारे पास टेलीफोन गया कि आज आपका नाम बोलने वालों की लिस्ट में नहीं है। मैंने पूछा कि क्यों नहीं है तो उन्होंने कहा कि आपने नाम भेजा नहीं। फिर हमने अपना दफ्तर खुलवाया और मुझे यह कापी मिली है :

"दिनांक 27 अप्रैल, 1979।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा,

महोदय,

मोयनिहन सम्बन्धी विदेशी पैसे का लेन-देन और सन् 1967 के चुनाव में सी आई ए द्वारा दिए गए धन के सम्बन्ध में दिनांक 7-5-79 को होने वाली बहस में मैं भाग लेना चाहता हूं। धन्यवाद,

आपका,

राज नारायण (विभाजन सं० 100)"

यह 27 अप्रैल की चिट्ठी है और आज 7 मई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं पार्लमेन्ट की डिक्टेटरशिप क्या है। मैंने यह चिट्ठी आपके पास लिखकर भेजी। और अभी हमारे पास लिखकर आया आपके यहां से कि व्हिप ने आपका नाम नहीं भेजा तो क्या व्हिप डिक्टेटर है? इसलिए यह सवाल ऐसा नहीं है जो यहीं पर रह जाए।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) : तो व्हिप को बैठें चेयर पर।

श्री राज नारायण : वही बैठकर जिसका नाम चाहें बोलें और न चाहें न बोलें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं, उस समय आप हमारे नेता थे राज्य सभा में, उस समय 1967 के चुनाव के लिये सी आई ए के धन के संबंध में सभी पार्टियों के नाम लिखे गए—जनसंघ, स्वतंत्र पार्टी, कांग्रेस तथा अन्य पार्टियां—केवल एक पार्टी का नाम नहीं लिखा गया, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी जोकि डा० लोहिया की अमानत है। तो इसके बारे में बहस क्यों न हो। मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं क्या गांधी जी की समाधि पर शपथ लेने वाले विदेश के पैसे से देश की राजनीति चलाने वाले इस देश की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा कर सकेंगे? मैं कहता हूं, नहीं। यही मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस प्रश्न पर किस तरीके से हम आगे बढ़ें? क्या यह व्यवस्था है या अव्यवस्था है? क्या किसी संविधान में किसी चीफ व्हिप को इतना अधिकार दिया गया है कि जिसको चाहे बोलने दे, जिसको न चाहे, न बोलने दे?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : राज नारायण जी, आप पार्टी सिस्टम को खूब समझते हैं।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं डिमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम भी जानता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जब पार्टी सिस्टम आपरेट कर रहा है तो व्हिप के पास अपना नाम भेज देते तो शायद वे भी आपका नाम यहां भेज देते। व्हिप के पास आपका नाम नहीं था। यह मुझे बताया गया है कि आपने सेक्रेटेरियट को लिखा था।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under Rule 195... I am on the same subject. Under Rule 195...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may be on anyting. I must reply to him. I am first replying to Mr. Raj Narain's point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You cannot reply to it unless you listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already started replying Mr. Sathe, please take your seat. I need no assistance. I know what I am doing.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आपका बड़ा कृतज्ञ हूं, असल बात यह है कि मैंने उनसे भी बात की टेलीफोन पर और उन्होंने कहा कि आप अध्यक्ष को लिखकर भेजिये और हमने अध्यक्ष को लिखा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हमको पता नहीं है।

श्री राज नारायण : चीफ व्हिप को मैंने अस्पताल से टेलीफोन द्वारा सूचित कर दिया था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चीफ व्हिप की एक लिस्ट यहां पर है। पहले तो व्हिप की लिस्ट को प्रायरटी मिलेगी और आप का नाम भी यहां है। आप ने इन्डिविजुअल स्लिप भेजी है और दूसरे लोगों ने भी भेजी हैं। उस में आपका नाम नम्बर 1 पर है। इसलिए जब व्हिप की लिस्ट खत्म हो जाती है तो आप को समय दे सकते हैं। आप का नम्बर 1 पर नाम है और इन्डिविजुअल स्लिप्स सिर्फ आप की ही नहीं है, और सदस्यों की भी है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, kindly read Rules No. 193 and 195.

Rule 193 says:—

"Any member desirious of raising discussion on a matter of urgent public importance may give notice in writing to the Secretary-General specifying clearly and precisely the matter to be raised."

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

After this you please look at Rule 195. I quote:

"There shall be no formal motion before the House for voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to take part in the discussion."

The discretion is of the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already explained my position, Mr. Sathe. There is a party system which we follow. I am using my discretion and, as such, don't waste more time of the House.

श्री राज नारायण : आप ने जो कहा, हम वही चाहते हैं। जब आप अपना डिस्क्रिशन इस्तेमाल करेंगे, तो चीफ़ व्हिप की लिस्ट अलग रह जायगी और आप हम को बुला लेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are certain practices which we follow. Therefore, those norms will be applied while using my discretion.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must say that I find this discussion very unusual and in more than one sense somewhat extraordinary. Such a discussion should not have taken place until it was pointedly tuned to a specific subject, namely, the maaise and disease of foreign influence and foreign money in our domestic and democratic politics. If this point is not touched at its root and if something is not brought out of this discussion as to how effectively we can get rid of this foreign money, I do not see, what is the point of exchanging verbal abuses between different parties.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to touch the point raised by Mr. Raj Narain as you have just said many things to regard to his point, but I must say the Opposition point that there is something fishy about this whole matter that the money is not given to only Mrs. Gandhi and the Congress party but to others is, perhaps, being proved in the sense in which I find only a certain se of people are being called to speak from a particular party and not all who want to participate. I want more constituents of the ruling party to come out one after another to make speeches otherwise you will get a loaded discussion in favour of or against a particular point.

Having said that I want to say that the amazing and startling diplomatic bomb thrown by Mr. Moynihan is, perhaps reflective of his own character and personality. He has been a colourful and a controversial personality. He has never said things which are completely true nor, perhaps, he has said things which are completely false. Perhaps, this is the practice of all politicians and diplomats but the point is that this discussion must make it imperative on the part of the Government to come out with all facts on this matter as to how foreign money,—or, for that matter, American money or Ruasian money,—is pouring into Indian Political System and how it is distorting and making non-sense of our democratic politics and democratic policy. I hope that the Home Minister is going to reply to the debate. I do hope that the Home Minister will give us an assurance and a promise that they will come out with all facts. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I have no time to go into the details, I would only give the page number and give reference to the quotation. On page 41 of this Moynihan's book "A Dangerous Place", there is a question beginning from "We had twice..."

We meaning Americans,—

"but only twice, interfered in Indian politics to the extent of providing money to a political party..."

etc. etc. ending with the words—

> "Still, as we were no longer giving any money to her..."

'her' is Mrs. Gandhi—

> "..... it was understandable that she should wonder just to whom we were giving it. It is not a practice to be encouraged."

Now, Sir, my point is this. It is not just that twice the money was given and not just that it was given only to the congress party or Mrs. Gandhi, which is te point at issue. The Government must come forward—if they are honest—as to which parties, which individuals, which organisations which associations, have been given this foreign money and for what purposes and whether Government are going to tell us once for all that this matter will be a matter of dead past and that in future this ugly practice and vulgar practice. I shall be stopped.

Now, Sir, why I do say this? I say this because the subject really is not Moynihan or his book. That is only a provocation and a stimulation at best and at worst. But the subject at the root toady in our Parliament is a large and a deeper issue, because it hurts us it affects us, and it prompts us to take immediate steps at introspection, at correction, and at improvement of our image, image of our people, image of our country, image of our political parties and politicians.

And here at this point I want to ask one thing. I want this because the introspection is for the purification of party politics, of democratic politics and for the image of India to go up in the right sense. I want to take one more point along with this and that is, why are the Government of India fighting shy in getting the necessary detailed information directly from the United States Government. It is no use the Home Minister saying that the information was sought from the US Embassy in Delhi and the US Embassy in Delhi saying 'no comment'. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what do you expect from an Embassy official or Embassy people except to say 'no comment'? After all, they are diplomatic and they will say 'no comment'. But what prevents Mr. H. M. Patel and the Government from going directly to the State Department of the United States and ask as to what exactly has been done in the past, with a view to seeing that we want to get rid of these things once for all? I say this because I believe. Sir, that this CIA money particularly has been used not only for distortions and interference in the political, domestic and internal affairs of a host of countries,—not only in India, but in a number of countries in the developing world and the developed world,— but the CIA money has been used for changing Governments, for destroying governments, for getting leaders assassinated for all kinds of political upheavals. And it is not just I who thinks it myself and says this) I am on good authority when I say this, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a Reuter Message of May 2, clearly says this and I quote from it.

> 'President Carter's spokesman said yesterday, the White House had drawn up a new charter for American intelligence agencies which would forbid major covert actions without approval by the President.'

Therefore, President Carter is now keen to ensure that henceforth no CIA money will be used for interference in internal affairs of democratic countries. Some American Government may not like India; they may not like our politicians and so on. We may be poor, but we are struggling for our democratic rights. And our honour and our self-respect as Indians, as Indian nation,—and what is most important,—as Indian

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

democracy, in the developing world are at stake and therefore once for all the time has come when we must tell not only President Carter and Americans but even Mr. Moynihan one mind clearly and plainly. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Mr. Moynihan is a seator and I understand he is going to be one of the Democratic Party's candidates for the Presidential election. And if Carter has said this, surely, that means that Moynihan too will have to be accountable. And here I want to make this point, how is it and why is it that we cannot ask for information from the Americans? I believe, the Freedom of Information Act in the United States makes it obligatory for the American Government to give out information to any American citizen who asks for it. Why not Government of India take advantage of this Act? The only explanation is, rather the only condition is that the Government of the United States will not give information which is prejudicial to the United States security. That is all. But giving money to any one or more political parties in India or to any political parties in other countries is not a question of the United States security. So, I believe it is right and proper that we must ask the United States Government to give the information.

Lastly, our parliamentary system is based on various political parties. I do not belong myself to any political party. But I accept that today political parties have to be there and perhaps this party system in a democracy is desirable. I accept that the political parties are necessary in parliamentary democracies and in fact political parties make parliamentary democracy workable. But I want to say that people living in glass housesshould beware of throwing stones at others. Now, the point is that it is true perhaps as Mr. Moynihan's book disclosed that Mrs. Gandhi and the Congress party have taken money from the United States. But I want to know the names of other individuals in this country who got money from the United States, who have received foreign money, American or other foreign money, for political purposes because unless we know that and unless that comes up before us, we will not be able to take proper steps and have a process of cleansing our political system and democratic polity.

Sir, the political parties must be subject to having their Annual Accounts audited. The receipts and incomes are expenditure of the political parties must be audited and they must show from which sources they had received money. Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan appointed two Committees on the subject of electoral reform and I had the privillage of being a Member of both the Committees one in 1974 and the other in 1977. Our reports are there and we have mentioned in our reports the need for overhauling the electoral system and the need for maintaining and publishing the annual reports of the political parties after audit of incomes, receipts and expenditure of the political parties. I take this opportunity to demand that all the political parties and politicians of all sorts must be obliged to maintain accurate records.

Now one final word and that is, I want to suggest that this is the time when the Parliament must ask for a thorough probe, whether it is a parliamentary committee or some other investigation body. I do not want to go into details. Let the Government now tell us. Let the hon. Speaker guide us and let the leaders of the various groups find out what is the modus operandi for this, so that we can promise to our people that we have a clean, honest and upright political party system in our country and that we do not want to be cowed down by American

or any other foreign influence in our internal functioning and democratic polity.

श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज का यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और यह सही है कि यह मामला केवल श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की प्रतिष्ठा से संबंधित नहीं है। यह मामला इतना गम्भीर है कि इससे भारत सरकार, भारत की जनता और भारत में लोकतंत्र की प्रतिष्ठा को आघात पहुंचा है। इस प्रकार के आरोप बराबर लगायी जा रहे हैं और किसी साधारण व्यक्ति द्वारा नहीं बल्कि ऐसे लोग जो सत्ता के सब से शिखर पदों पर आसीन रहे हैं, परन्तु आश्चर्य की बात है कि आज तक उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई गम्भीरता का रुख नहीं लिया और जांच पड़ताल नहीं करायी। इन्दिरा जी के जमाने में भी, जब कोई आन्दोलन हुआ या चुनाव के मौके पर या नेताओं के बारे में, कई बार यह सवाल उठाया गया कि विदेशी धन देश की अन्दरूनी राजनीति में इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। और इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने अभी हाल के बयानों में कहा है कि मुझे सत्ता से हटाने में विदेशी शक्तियों का हाथ है। परन्तु जब वह यहीं पर थीं, तब भी सिवाये बयान देने के कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम या कोई ठोस कार्यवाही उसकी जांच के सम्बन्ध में नहीं की गई। आज जनता पार्टी की सरकार है, जिसने सार्वजनिक जीवन में ईमानदारी, सादगी और पवित्रता लाने की शपथ ली थी। एक भूतपूर्व राजदूत द्वारा एक किताब में स्पेसिफिकली स्पष्ट रूप से, नाम दिया गया है—और वह भी ऐसे व्यक्ति का जो देश में सत्ता के उच्च शिखर पर बैठा था,—तब भी आज तक उस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी देश और सदन को नहीं दी गई।

मैं चाहता था कि विदेश मंत्री, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, यहां पर हमें तमाम तथ्यों से अवगत कराते, क्योंकि वह भी इस सारे खेल के एक अंग बने हुए हैं। अभी अमरीका में प्रवास के दौरान उनकी मोयनिहन से बात हुई। उसके सम्बन्ध में अखबारों में कई प्रकार की रिपोर्ट आई। कभी मोयनिहन ने किसी बात को अस्वीकार किया, और कभी हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने अस्वीकार किया।

15.01 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इसलिए मैं चाहता था कि वह सदन में स्पष्ट रूप से बतायें कि मोयनिहन से उनकी क्या बात हुई और उन्होंने किन तथ्यों की जानकारी दी। अमरीका में एक पत्रकार ने मोयनिहन से सवाल पूछा था कि आखिर कितना पैसा अमरीकी सरकार या अमरीका की संस्था, सी० आई० ए०, ने दिया, और किन लोगों को दिया। उस पर मोयनिहन ने कहा कि अगर भारत सरकार अमरीका की सरकार से सम्पर्क करे, तो अमरीका की सरकार ये सारे तथ्य उसे बतायेगी। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो आदमी आरोप लगाता है, जब वह साफ तौर पर कहता है कि अमरीका की सरकार से सम्पर्क करने पर ये सारे तथ्य मिल सकते हैं तो क्या गृह मंत्री या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अमरीका की सरकार से कोई सम्पर्क किया और क्या कोई तथ्य उन्हें मालूम हुए हैं? यदि हां, तो उन तथ्यों को इस सदन में रखा जाना चाहिए।

यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। अगर देश में लोकतंत्र को समाप्त करने के लिए विदेशी धन का इस्तेमाल किया जाये, तो एक बड़ा संकट पैदा हो जायेगा। जैसा कि कई सदस्यों ने कहा है, डेवेलपिंग कंट्रीज में ऐसे प्रयास हो रहे हैं। भारत में भी अभी हम लोग जिस इमर्जेन्सी से रहे, जिस तरह यहां पर लोकतंत्र को नष्ट किया गया, उन तथ्यों को देखने से मुझे लगता है कि यह भी विदेशी शक्तियों के इशारे पर किया गया। विदेशी ताकतों द्वारा कई तरीकों से अपने प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। पैसा दे कर, मदद कर के, उनकी बात की पुष्टि करके, विश्व में उनके पक्ष में जनमत बनाने में योगदान करके—कई प्रकार से देश की राजनीति और राजनीति में भाग लेने वाले बड़े प्रभावशाली नेताओं को प्रभावित किया जा सकता है।

आप देखते हैं कि भारतवर्ष में चुनाव कितने खर्चीले हो गये हैं। उन्हें खर्चीला किसने बनाया? विरोधी दल के लोगों ने नहीं बनाया। जो लोग हुकूमत में थे, जिनके पास सारे साधन थे, उन्होंने चुनाव को बहुत खर्चीला बनाया। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि चुनाव दूसरे राजनैतिक दलों और व्यक्तियों की पहुंच के बाहर हो गये ? । इसका परिणाम यह भी होगा कि वही लोग सत्ता में रहेंगे, जिनके पास चाहे देश की मोटी बिल्ली कब्जे में हो, या देश के बाहर की मोटी बिल्ली कब्जे में हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मोटी मुर्गी।

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : मुर्गी सब्र कीजिए। अगर मनी पावर चाहे वह देश की या देश के बाहर की हो हमारे चुनावों को प्रभावित करेगी, तो निष्पक्ष चुनाव सम्भव नहीं होगा। अगर निष्पक्ष चुनाव सम्भव नहीं है, तो संविधान में 18 वर्ष के लोगों को मताधिकार देने का भी कोई मतलब नहीं रहेगा। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह जब इतना गंभीर प्रश्न है तो इस पर अभी तक चुप्पी क्यों साधी गई? गांधी जी ने कहा था कि अगर हमें देश की राजनीति करने के लिए देश की जनता से पैसा नहीं मिलता तो बजाय इस के कि हम राजनीति को चलाने के लिए विदेशी धन का इंतजाम करें, उस से अच्छा

[श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी]

होगा कि हम राजनीति करना बन्द कर दें। यह गांधी जी ने कहा था।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो मोयनिहन साहब ने अपनी किताब में लिखा है वह अभी पूरे तरीके से साफ नहीं हो पाया कि यह सी०आइ०ए० फंड का पैसा था या एम्बैसी के डिस्क्रीशनरी फंड का था क्योंकि एम्बैसी का डिस्क्रीशनरी फंड भी होता है। यह लोगों में चर्चा भी है और यह सही भी है कि केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी ही नहीं, अन्य दलों एवं व्यक्तियों को भी विदेशी धन मिला है। 1967 के चुनाव के बारे में इसी सदन में चर्चा हुई थी और उस में तमाम दलों और व्यक्तियों के नाम आए थे जिन्हें विदेशी धन मिला था। अमेरिका ने जो सारा पैसा दिया वह ऐंटी कम्युनिज्म के लिए दिया। साम्यवादी आन्दोलन या साम्यवादी विचार के खिलाफ उस पैसे का इस्तेमाल किया गया। तो जो विचारधारा या जो संगठन साम्यवादी विचार के खिलाफ लड़ते थे उन को वह पैसा दिया जाता था, ऐसा मोयनिहन ने कहा है और उसमें उस समय की तत्कालीन सरकार का भी इस्तेमाल हुआ। इसी प्रकार से साम्यवादी विचारधारा को फैलाने के लिए तमाम प्रकार से, तमाम स्रोतों से इस देश में पैसे का इस्तेमाल हुआ है। तो मेरा केवल यही कहना है कि जब तक इन सारी शंकाओं का समाधान नहीं किया जाता और जब तक हमारे विदेश मंत्री साफ साफ और सीधे तौर पर उनके अपने और मोयनिहन के बीच में हुई बातों को देश और सदन के सामने नहीं रखते, तब तक यह शंका बनी रहेगी और अगर यह शंका बनी रही तो यह बहुत ही खतरनाक बात है। इस से सरकार की साख गिरती है, देश की जनता की साख गिरती है और देश के लोकतंत्र की साख गिरती है, क्यों कि यह सारी कार्यवाही केवल डेवलपिंग मुल्कों में, केवल गरीब मुल्कों में ही संभव है। अमेरिका में यह संभव नहीं है, इस में यह संभव नहीं है कि वहां विदेशी धन का इस्तेमाल हो। किन्तु ये जो विदेशी ताकतें हैं ये इसका इस्तेमाल करती हैं और हमारे देश में फासिस्टवादी, तानाशाह और संगनजरिया वाले लोगों के द्वारा लोकतंत्र को समाप्त करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इतने बड़े गंभीर सवाल पर चाहे पार्लियामेंट्री ग्रोब हो या उसके लिए और भी कोई जांच बैठाई जाये और चव्हाण साहब के समय में या सी०बी०आई० द्वारा जो जांच हुई थी उसकी भी क्या रपट है वह भी स्पष्ट रूप से सामने आनी चाहिए क्योंकि लगता है कि दाल में कुछ काला है, लोगों के दामन फंसे हुए हैं, इसलिए सचाई से कोई किसी को कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। परन्तु यह चीज चलेगी नहीं। देश की जनता के सामने साफ तौर से लोगों के चेहरे को बेनकाब करना होगा और अपने लोकतंत्र को सबल करने के लिए संकल्प लेना होगा।

श्री युवराज (कटिहार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक बहुत ही गंभीर और महत्वपूर्ण मामला आज देश के सामने प्रस्तुत है। आज सम्पूर्ण भारत की बुद्धिजीवी जनता वर्तमान सरकार की तरफ उत्सुकता के साथ देख रही है। जब से यह सवाल पैदा हुआ, इस किताब का प्रकाशन हुआ, एक खतरनाक स्थान पर खतरनाक तथ्यों को उजागर किया गया, तब से अब तक सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में पता लगाने का कौन सा प्रयत्न किया? अमेरिका के भूतपूर्व राजदूत और इंदिरा शासन से मधुर सम्बन्ध रखने वाले डैनियल पैट्रिक मोयनिहन इस दुनिया में एक बहुत ही पढ़े लिखे आदमी माने जाते हैं। उन्होंने नौ किताबें लिखी हैं, हार्वर्ड यनिवर्सिटी में वह प्रोफेसर आफ गवर्नमेंट हैं और चाहे वह यहूदी हों या किसी दूसरी जाति के हों, इन सवालों का उस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कांग्रेस आफिशियल की हैसियत से पैसा लिया या नहीं और उस पैसे का भारतीय सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक जीवन पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ा या नहीं? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दो दो बार उन्होंने यह जिक्र किया कि पैसा दिया गया और एक बार पैसे की बैसाखी इन्दिरा जी के हाथों में थमा दी गई। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय राजनीति पर अमरीका के प्रभाव की चर्चा करते हुए उन्होंने लिखा, इतना ही नहीं कि पैसा दिया, उन्होंने कहा कि पी एल 480 के तहत जो देश को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर अनाज दिया गया उसके चलते देश के सार्वजनिक जीवन में प्रवेश करने का द्वार आ गया था। जो देश गरीब होता है उसको पूंजीवादी देश पैसा देकर वहां के सार्वजनिक जीवन को कलुषित करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने चिदाम्बरम चेट्टियार स्मारक में भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि चुनाव प्रणाली को बदलने की आवश्यकता है। और इस बजट सत्र का उद्घाटन करते हुए हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा था कि चुनाव पद्धति में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। आज पैसे से चुनाव और चुनाव से सत्ता—जब तक चुनाव की यह प्रणाली बनी रहेगी तब तक हमारे सार्वजनिक जीवन से भ्रष्टाचार लोप नहीं हो सकता है। केवल आरोप प्रत्यारोप लगाने से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तथ्य का तो पता जरूर लगाया जाना चाहिए और इसका निदान भी ढूंढना चाहिए। केवल सत्ता पक्ष की यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, केवल स्टीफन साहब की यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं है बल्कि इस सदन में बैठने वाले तमाम लोगों की जिम्मेदारी है कि आखिर हमारा सार्वजनिक जीवन दिन प्रति दिन जो भ्रष्ट होता जा रहा है उसका कारण क्या है?

अभी हाल में चिकमंगलूर में जो चुनाव हुआ उसमें करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हुआ वह आया कहां से? अन्तरात्मा विदेशी और देशी तिजोरी में बन्द हो

राजनीतिक मृत्यु हो जाया करती है, हम अपने सिद्धांतों से, अपने विचारों से और अपने आदर्शों से गिर जाते हैं ।

इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे सामने मुख्य प्रश्न यह है कि भारतीय राजनीति में विदेशी पैसा काम में आया या नहीं ? यह सभी लोग जानते हैं और सरकार भी जानती है लेकिन सरकार के पास पता लगाने का स्रोत है । स्फीटीफन साहब ने इस गम्भीर आरोप के प्रति अपनी राय व्यक्त करते हुए कहा कि तमाम मामले गलत हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी 11 वर्ष तक इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री रहीं और आज भी कांग्रेस (आई) के अध्यक्ष पद को सुशोभित कर रही हैं, क्या उन्होंने कोई पत्र जिमी कार्टर को लिखा या सिनेट के सभापति को कोई पत्र लिखा कि तत्कालीन अमरीकी राजदूत श्री मोयनिहन ने गलत आरोप लगा कर हमारे व्यक्तित्व, भारतीय जनता की मर्यादा और प्रतिष्ठा को कलुषित किया है ? क्या उनकी ओर से इस प्रकार का कोई पत्र लिखा गया कि इस गैर जिम्मेदार मोयनिहन ने गलत आरोप लगाकर हमारे देश के गौरव पर कीचड़ उछाला है । इस सम्बन्ध में स्टीफन साहब ने कुछ भी नहीं बतलाया, केवल इतना ही कहा कि यह तमाम बातें गलत हैं । और मोयनिहन साहब यहूदी हैं और उनके विचार असत्य से भरे हुए हैं । मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि विदेशी पैसा बुरा होता है इसलिए कि वह अपने साथ राजनीतिक और सामाजिक दबाव लाता है, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक दबाव लाकर देश के स्वतंत्रय को धक्का पहुंचाता है ।

इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला केवल पैसे का नहीं है, यह एक गम्भीर चिन्तन का विषय है । भारतवर्ष दुनिया का सब से बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक देश है जिसमें गांधी जैसे महान व्यक्ति पैदा हुए, जवाहरलाल जैसे नेता पैदा हुए और जहां आज लोक नायक जय प्रकाश नारायण अपने जीवन की आखिरी बेला में सम्पूर्ण क्रांति की योजना को कार्यान्वित कराने के लिए बैचेन हैं—ऐसे देश की यह दशा हो रही है । उन्होंने तारकुंडे समिति की स्थापना की जिसने चुनाव प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की । उन्होंने चुनाव प्रणाली में परिवर्तन के लिए अपनी राय दी लेकिन आज भी कोई बिल सरकार के सामने नहीं है । चुनाव की प्रणाली किस तरह से संशोधित की जाए, उस में किस प्रकार का परिवर्तन किया जाए, यह देखने की आवश्यकता है । चुनाव की प्रणाली अगर इसी तरह से बनी रहेगी, तो चाहे सी० आई० ए० का धन हो चाहे के० जी० बी० या दूसरा विदेशी धन हो और चाहे यह काला धन हो, उस का चुनाव में उपयोग होता रहेगा । इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि पैसा चाहे सी० आई० ए० से आए, चाहे के० जी० बी० से आए या कहीं और से भी आए, यह जहर की तरह राष्ट्रीय जीवन की धमनियों में बहने लगता है । इसलिए चुनाव जो स्वतंत्र लोकतंत्र का अधिष्ठान था, वह अनैतिकता और भ्रष्टाचार का संगठित केन्द्र बन गया है । कहीं से भी विदेशी पैसा या काला धन हो वह इसी तरह से चुनाव में इस्तेमाल होता रहेगा । इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि चुनाव की पद्धति को बदलो और यह काम किसी एक राजनीतिक दल का नहीं है, यह सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र के सामने एक चुनौती बन कर खड़ा है । हमारे देश में जो संसदीय लोकतंत्र है, जो राजनीतिक यथार्थता है, इस को स्वीकार करने की आवश्यकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने ठीक ही कहा था, चिदम्बरम चेटियार स्मारक में भाषण देते हुए आपने संकेत दिया था कि चुनाव की प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है लेकिन कौन सुनता है इस नक्कारखाने में तूती की आवाज । आप का व्यक्तित्व बड़ा भव्य । जब मैं यह देखता हूं कि जहां राष्ट्रपति की सलाह नहीं मानी जाती है और जहां अध्यक्ष की सलाह नहीं मानी जाती है, वहां मैं नहीं जानता कि इस देश का भविष्य क्या होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कह कर समाप्त करता हूं कि यहां पर आरोप प्रत्यारोप लगाने से समस्या का निदान नहीं हो सकता । इसके लिए तो आप को चुनाव की पद्धति में परिवर्तन करने के बुनियादी सवाल को हल करना होगा ।

श्री नाथू सिंह (दौसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह समाचार सुन कर अफसोस इसलिए नहीं हुआ क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि यह देश विभिन्नताओं से भरा पड़ा है । जहां इस देश की धरती ने अपनी कोख से राम, कृष्ण, विवेकानन्द और गांधी को पैदा किया, सुभाषचन्द्र बोस, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री और जय प्रकाश जी को पैदा किया, इसी देश में रावण, कंस, जय चन्द और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने भी जन्म लिया । सच्चाई के साथ बुराई भी साथ चलती है इस देश में ।

श्री बसंत साठे : आदमी कोई देखा नहीं इस तरह से बोलने वाला । तुम्हारी अकल को क्या हो गया है । तुम क्या बोलते हो ? (व्यवधान).

श्री नाथू सिंह : मैं ने एक बेवकूफी यह की कि इन्दिरा जी के साथ साठे जी का नाम नहीं जोड़ा ।

श्री बसंत साठे : कुछ अकल रख कर बोलो । . . .(व्यवधान). . . मेरा नाम लो, मुझे एतराज नहीं है ।

श्री नाथू सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सोचा करता था कि इस देश में देशद्रोही का काम केवल समाजवादी करते हैं, केवल विदेशी लोग ही करते हैं यहां आ कर लेकिन मुझे पता लगा कि जिस वर्ग में मैं हूं, उस वर्ग के लोग भी इस तरह का कृत्य करते हैं। मुझे यह सुन कर शर्म आ रही है कि राजनीतिक लोग जो इस देश का भविष्य बनाने वाले लोग हैं, वे इस तरह से देश को दूसरे देशों के हाथों बेचने का काम करते हैं और देश के स्वाभीमान को विदेशों की झोली में डालने का काम करते हैं और उस व्यक्ति के बारे में अब मैंने सुना, जिस व्यक्ति के परिवार का इस देश को आजाद करने में बहुत बड़ा हाथ रहा है। मुझे मालूम नहीं था कि नेहरू के परिवार में इस तरह का व्यक्ति भी पैदा होगा। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री वसंत साठे : वह खुद कहता है कि उसको पैसा नहीं दिया। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री नाथू सिंह : उसने देश को बेचने का काम किया है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What kind of debate you are allowing? He himself is denying. I am ashamed of it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are allowing to go on... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am saying it again and again. This should not be allowed. Please expunge it... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please; let him continue.

श्री नाथू सिंह : चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका। मुझे लग रहा है कि मि० साठे ने संजय गांधी से ट्रेनिंग लेना शुरू कर दिया है। मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं मोयनिहान कह रहे हैं। वह एक ईमानदार व्यक्ति हैं और ईमानदारी की बात कर रहे हैं। नन्दा देवी से लेकर केरल तक भारत का कण कण बोल रहा है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने कृकृत्य किया है। नन्दा देवी के आगले में भी पहले श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने इन्कार किया था कि मैंने ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया लेकिन जब तथ्य सामने आए तो चुप्पी साध गई। उस समय नहीं कहा कि मैंने ऐसा नहीं किया था। इस मामले में भी कह रही हैं कि मैंने नहीं लिया है, एक ए प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं लिया है मैंने। आजकल भी उन पर थैलियां फेंकी जा रही हैं। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की थैलियां बोल रही हैं कि विदेशों से धन उन्होंने लिया है।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Who has said she has taken money? Mr. Moynihan as retracted it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I am rising on a point of order under rule 353.

MR SPEAKER: I thought I will give you an opportunity to reply. Now let me hear the point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is under rule 353.

MR. SPEAKER: It says "no allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member". But here the entire debate is on this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the subject of the motion? It says:

> "to raise a discussion regarding alleged payment of foreign money for elections in India by the American Government as disclosed by Mr. Moynihan in his book 'A Dangerous Place'."

Sir, after this disclosure in his book, if the person himself comes out publicly to say that he did not say that the money was given personally to Mrs. Gandhi... (*Interruptions*) when the person concerned himself has said that he did not say that the money was given to Congress, can an allegation be made? Will it not be defamatory?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to get into facts. Now you have raised the point, Mr. Moynihan's statement is, as reported in the press, it was not not handed over in person, but it was handed over "to our knowledge." That is the statement he has made. That is to say, it is within his knowledge. That is what I read in the newspapers. I may be wrong. I am not saying...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The newspaper statement was that she must have known about it; others also must have known about it.

MR. SPEAKER: These things are being said in Parliament.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is again and again saying that money was given.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not saying they are right or you are right.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Othewise, they must prove it... (*Interruptions*) Against Mrs. Gandhi anything can be said. But if it is said about somebody else, you raise objection... (*Interruptions*)

श्री नाथू सिंह : मैं कोट करता हूं मि० मोनिहान को । अगर इनको इस में आपत्ति है तो ये कोर्ट में जाए । उन्होंने कहा है :

"Both times the money was given to the Congress Party, which had asked for it. Once it was given to Mrs. Gandhi herself."

MR. SPEAKER: Later on, he has corrected it.

श्री नाथू सिंह : अभी अभी एस० के० पाटिल साहब जो उस समय कांग्रेस पार्टी के कोषाध्यक्ष थे उन्होंने कहा है कि उस समय कांग्रेस पार्टी को तो दिया कि नहीं मुझे मालूम नहीं, लेकिन किसी व्यक्ति को व्यक्तिगत रूप से दिया गया हो उसका मुझे पता नहीं । उन्होंने भी यह कहना शुरु कर दिया है । इसका मतलब है कि उसका इशारा किस तरफ है, वह क्या कहना चाहते हैं, सीधे रूप से नहीं लेकिन अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कह रहे हैं कि मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी का कोषाध्यक्ष था, दो बार मोयनिहन कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी को पैसा दिया, एक बार श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को स्वयं को दिया गया 1959 में और दूसरी बार 1967 में । लेकिन 1959 के बारे में श्री एस० के० पाटिल का बयान है वह कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी में तो उस समय नहीं लिया, व्यक्तिगत रूप से किसी ने लिया हो तो मुझे पता नहीं । इससे सिद्ध हो जाता है कि दाल में कुछ न कुछ काला है । क्योंकि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी झूठ बोलने में बहुत होशियार हैं । यदि मुझे जज बना दिया जाये, आप तो अध्यक्ष जी, बहुत अच्छे जज रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर मुझे जज बना दिया जाये और दुनिया में कम्पीटीशन हो झूठ बोलने का तो प्रथम पुरस्कार में श्रीमती गांधी को ही दूं क्योंकि इन्होंने रेकार्ड कायम कर रखा है झूठ बोलने में ।

अध्यक्ष जी, 1959 में जवाहर लाल नेहरु जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, माननीय गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त गृह मंत्री थे और उस समय अमरीका में आइजनहावर राष्ट्रपति थे और विदेश मंत्री श्री डलेस थे जो कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के कट्टर विरोधी थे, और उन्होंने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को दुनिया में प्रभाव रोकने के लिए सी० आई० ए० के माध्यम से भारत में हस्तक्षेप किया । जब नेहरू जी को पता लगा, और कहा गया कि केरल में राष्ट्रपति शासन लाग करें, सरकार को भंग करें, तो माननीय पन्त जी, माननीय नेहरू जी और मोरारजी भाई, इन तीनों ने इस बात का विरोध किया कि नहीं हम सरकार को भंग नहीं करेंगे । लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा ने दबाव डाला कि उस सरकार को भंग करना पड़ेगा, और जब नेहरू जी को पता लगा कि मेरी बेटी ने यह कुकृत्य किया है तो मजबूरन उनकी बात, माननी पड़ी और केरल की सरकार को भंग करना पड़ा । यह नव निर्माण की बात गुजरात और बिहार में तो बाद में आयी, केरल में इन्दिरा गांधी द्वारा पहले चलायी गयी । उस समय भारत में फौरेन एक्सचेंज नहीं था तो पी० एल० 480 का सारा रुपया वहीं रोक दिया क्योंकि उस रुपये को अमरीका सरकार ले कर क्या करती । इस पर 1967 में सी० बी० आई० की कमेटी जांच के लिए बनायी गयी, आज तक पता नहीं उसने क्या रिपोर्ट दी, रिपोर्ट भी दी कि नहीं, कुछ पता नहीं और उसके बाद इन्दिरा गांधी नान-ऐलाइनमेंट में विश्वास करती हैं और उसने इस तरह से लागू किया कि न केवल उन्होंने सी० आई० ए० से ही पैसा लिया बल्कि के० जी० बी० से भी पैसा लिया । पिछली बार उनके मंत्रिमंडल में जो मंत्री रहे हैं और सी० पी० आई० के सदस्य भी रह चुके थे उन्होंने कहा है कि के० जी० बी० से उस समय कांग्रेस पार्टी ने दो करोड़ रु० लिया था । तो उन्होंने नान-ऐलाइनमेंट मूवमेंट इस तरह से चलाया कि दोनों से उन्होंने पैसा लिया । जब इमरजेंसी लगायी सी० आई० ए० से सम्बन्ध टूट गये और के० जी० बी० से जुड़ गये, तो सी० आई० ए० ने संजय गांधी को पकड़ लिया और किस तरह से नसबन्दी का काम चला यह सब को मालूम है । एक रात में संजय गांधी इस देश का राजकुमार बनने का स्वप्न देखने लगा । यह सब बातें सिद्ध करती हैं कि के० जी० बी और सी० आई० ए० का पैसा यहां कार्य कर रहा था और उसके लिए उस समय की सरकार पूरी तरह से जिम्मेदार है ।

माननीय स्टीफन ने कहा है कि

"CIA specialises in lies, in character assassination and murder". This shows, Mr. Stephen, that Mrs.

[श्री नाथू सिंह]

Gandhi is really a CIA agent, because she also believes in these three.

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिए कि विदेशी बैंकों में किन किन भारतीयों का, चाहे वे राजनीतिज्ञ हों, बिजनेसमैन हों या दूसरे लोग हों, कितना कितना पैसा जमा है । वह पैसा कहां से आया है, इसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिए । श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त ने इस बारे में जांच करने के लिए संसदीय समिति बनाने का जो सुझाव दिया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं । इस समय जो भी व्यक्ति राजनीति में है, जिसकी सी० आई० ए० या के० जी० बी० से पैसा मिला है, उसको राजनैतिक जीवन में रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है । मेरी मांग है कि इसके लिए कानून बनाया जाये और संविधान में संशोधन किया जाये। मैं मांग करता हूं कि . . .

श्री राजनारायण (राय बरेली) : अच्छा नमस्कार । हम तो जा रहे हैं । जिसको चाहे, बुलाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रेस्ट करें ।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं पार्लियामेंट में बहुत दिन से रह चुका हूं । मैं अपने सम्मान को जानता हूं । जो व्यवहार हो रहा है, जैसे आपका दफ्तर असत्य बोलता है, उस तरह बोलना हम अपना अपमान समझते हैं । इस लिए मैं जा रहा हूं । (व्यवधान) ।

श्री नाथू सिंह : मैं मांग करता हूं कि . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anything more.

श्री उग्रसेन : (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल इसके कि मैं इस बारे में कुछ अपनी राय जाहिर करूं, मुझे इस बात पर आश्चर्य होता है कि श्री स्टीफन और श्री साठे ने इतनी वकालत की, लेकिन वे यह सिद्ध नहीं कर पाये कि मोहतरिमा ने अमरीका से पैसा लिया या नहीं । भूतपूर्व राजदूत, मोयनिहन, जिस दिन विदाई ले रहे थे, तब वह एक बयान देना चाहते थे । लेकिन उनको डिप्लोमेटिक एडवाइस मिली कि वह बयान न दें । उन्होंने अमरीका में प्रैस कांफरेंस में जो बयान दिया, मैं उसको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने कहा :

"Mrs. Gandhi, the then Prime Minister changed her course, the day was not far off when she would destroy the Opposition and in doing so, she would destroy Indian democracy"

यह सर्टिफिकेट दे कर वह चले गये ।

"He asked the New Delhi Embassy to review the US role in New Delhi for the last quarter century. In the end I was satisfied, we had been upto very little, we had twice, but only twice interfered in the Indian politics to the extent of providing money to a political party in a State election once in Kerala and once in West Bengal election where Calcutta is located."

उन्होंने कहा कि दो बार देने के बाद हम ने किसी को रुपया नहीं दिया । इस पर मोहतरिमा को बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ होगा, इस बारे में मोयनिहन ने कहा :

He adds: "Still as we were no longer giving any money to her, it was undesirable that she should wonder to whom we were giving it. It is not a practice to be encouraged."

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि मोहतरिमा के जमाने में सी०बी०आई० की एनक्वायरी हुई थी और उसकी पूरी रिपोर्ट बनी थी। मैं मांग करता हूं कि उसको छपवा कर सदन की मेज पर रखा जाये । अगर इस बारे में कोई कठिनाई है, तो मंत्री महोदय वह बतावें ।

मोयनिहन ने कहा है कि सी० आई० ए० ने जो पैसा दिया, यह गवर्नमेंट का मामला है, स्टेट डिपार्टमेंट जाने । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार या मंत्री महोदय अमरीका की सरकार को पत्र लिखें और पूछें कि किस को कितना रुपया दिया गया है । क्या उग्रसेन, राजनारायण, नानाजी देशमुख या मंत्री महोदय, एच एम. पटेल, को दिया गया है ? इस बारे में जो जानकारी मिले, वह सदन की मेज पर रखी जाये ।

यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि सैक्टर देने से विदेशी रुपया यहां नहीं आयेगा । जब हम कमजोर होंगे, तभी बाहर से रुपया आयेगा ।

**Not recorded.

मैंने बचपन में पढ़ा है कि गर्मी में गर्म हवा ऊपर उठती है और उस जगह को भरने के लिए के लिए बगल-बगल की हवा आ जाती है। जब हिन्दुस्तान की जनता, हिन्दुस्तान का जनतंत्र, 60 करोड़ का जनतन्त्र मुरझा जायेगा, मरने लग जायेगा, मृतप्राय हो जायेगा तो ये विदेशी ताकतें जो बैठी हुई हैं, ये आयेंगी। यह पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था है, उस का काम क्या है ? आप को क्यों चिन्ता होती है कि वह रुपये से आप को ठगता है, मारता है, आप की व्यवस्था को बदलना चाहता है ? लेनिन ने एक जगह लिखा है, यह कामरेड समर मुखर्जी साहब से मैं कहना चाहता हूं—Lenin has written at one place: Even States are bought of, what of individuals?

अरे, राज्य खरीदे जाते हैं, रियासतें खरीदी जाती हैं, मोहतरमा इन्दिरा गांधी अगर खरीदी गई तो क्या बात है ? यह तो एक छोटी सी बात है।

That is what Lenin has said.

कब ईमान लुढ़क जाये कोई ठीक नहीं,
और कब ईमान बदल जाये कोई ठीक नहीं।

जब गेंदा सिंह कांग्रेस में चले गए थे तो उन के लिए मैंने असेम्बली में यह पढ़ा था। और मैं माठे साहब के लिए कहता हूं, इन्होंने जो कुछ मोहतरमा के लिए वकालात की, गुस्ताफी माफ हो, मुर्गी दिल से, चिकन हार्ट से वकालात की। मुझे एक शेर याद आया स्टीफेन एंड साटे ऐंड बदर्स लिमिटेड के ऊपर कि—

साहिल के तमाशाई अफसोस तो करते हैं,
पर डूबने वाले की इमदाद नहीं करते।

इन्दिरा गांधी की वकालात करते करते देश में इतना फैला देते हैं कि जो ग्रामीण स्तर का मजदूर है, किसान है, पढ़ा-लिखा, कम पढ़ा-लिखा या अनपढ़ आदमी है, वह ऐसा समझता है कि चूंकि स्टीफेन साहब सफाई दे रहे हैं इसलिए जरूर दाल में काला होगा, मोहतरमा ने जरूर पैसा खाया है। एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं स्टीफेन साहब से। मारुति लिमिटेड हमारे सामने पैदा हुआ। मैं उसका इतिहास, उस की तवारीख जानता हूं, जिन्होंने पैदा किया उन की भी तवारीख और इतिहास जानता हूं। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं, वी० आर० मोहन के पैसे का क्या हुआ ? दीनक सिंह के पैसे का क्या हुआ ? जो बड़े बड़े लोगों ने पच्चीस पच्चीस, तीस तीस लाख रुपये जमा किए थे, और जिन्होंने दो दो तीन तीन लाख रुपये जमा किए थे कि हम एजेंट बनेंगे इन द नीयर फ्यूचर, उन के पैसे का क्या हुआ, कुछ पता चला ? एलेक्शन फंड जो लिया गया, 25 करोड़ रुपया हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपतियों ने इंदिरा गांधी को दिया, उस का क्या हुआ ? आप हिसाब क्यों नहीं मांगते हैं ? हमारे यहां अगर सी० बी० गुप्ता साहब हिसाब न दें तो जनता पार्टी में ऐसे लोग हैं कि जो मारा मारी करेंगे और हिसाब मांगेंगे। आप उन से हिसाब मांगिए और यह बात पार्लियामेंट में आएगी कि किस किस ने पैसा लिया। इंडियन ब्रुअल्स ने भी पैसा लिया, मैं नाम नहीं बताना चाहता। तो कोई इंदिरा गांधी ही दोषी नहीं है, जो आए हैं वह सब दोषी हैं। जो पापियों के पैसे पर चलते हैं वे देश के दुश्मन हैं। विदेशी धन का इस्तेमाल कर के जो अपनी सियासत इस देश में चलाते हैं, अपनी व्यवस्था कायम रखना चाहते हैं टाटा, बिरला, सूरजमल, नागरमल के सहारे, वे सारे लोग दोषी हैं और जनतंत्र के, जम्हूरियत के दुश्मन हैं।

इंदिरा गांधी की बात में करता हूं, स्पेशल कोर्ट बिल से काम नहीं चलेगा। मेरे साथी डा० बल्देव प्रकाश ने जो कहा, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं कि उनका पब्लिक चार्ज होना चाहिए कहां कहां से उन्होंने पैसा लिया, वह सब बताना चाहिए। और मोयनिहन साहब से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि परदे की आड़ से मत बोलिए। वह बयान देना चाहते थे—बड़ी डिप्लोमेटिक बात है—लेकिन उनको डर हो गया कि कहीं मोहतरमा उनको मिसा में न बन्द कर दें, इस डर से उन्होंने बयान रोक दिया और जब अपने देश में चले गए तो बड़े बहादुर बन गए और कहा कि शी वाज डेस्ट्रायिंग डेमोक्रेसी। अन्त में उन्होंने कहा है कि इंदिरा गांधी ऐसी लेडी हैं जिस ने 1 लाख 10 हजार आदमियों को जेल में बन्द कर रखा है और पीलू मोदी के बारे में पूछा तो इन्होंने कह दिया चव्हाण साहब ने कि वह बड़े मजे से जेल में है। हम भी जेल में बड़े मजे में थे मगर 99.9 परसेंट जितने मुकदमे चले एक भी उनमें सही नहीं था ? शाह कमीशन में हमारे मुकदमे का क्या हुआ ? मैंने एक दिन सी बी आई के आफिसर से पूछा और कहा कि हम को मौका दो बयान देने के लिए।

मैं दो तीन बातें दोहराना चाहता हूं। माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं मांग करता हूं कि सी बी आई की जो जांच मोहतरमा ने बैठाई थी अपने जमाने में उसकी रपट को आप सदन के पटल पर रखें। दूसरी बात यह है कि आप अमेरिका की सरकार को चिट्ठी लिखिए और उनसे कहिए कि बतावें किस किस ने कितना कितना रुपया लिया है। तीसरी बात यह है कि जो कंवर लाल गुप्त ने प्रस्ताव रखा है एक संसदीय समिति का वह बनाई जाय उस में स्टीफेन साहब रहें, ऊनीकृष्णन् साहब रहें, चव्हाण साहब रहें और आप लोगों की तरफ से कोई रहे हमारी तरफ से माननीय राजनारायण जी रहें, लिमये साहब

[श्री उग्रसेन]

रहें, वे सब लोग जा कर प्रोब करें और फिर अपनी रिपोर्ट दें। वह रिपोर्ट भी यहां सदन की टेबिल पर रखी जानी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कंवर लाल गुप्त जी की तजवीज का समर्थन करता हूं और उम्मीद रखता हूं कि चाहे उस दल के लोग हों चाहे इस दल के लोग हों जो कोई भी विदेशी निजाम हो उससे पैसा लेकर कोई अपनी राजनीति नहीं चलाएगा। हम समाजवादी इसलिए नहीं हैं कि लेनिन ने कहा है या मार्क्स ने कहा, हम इसलिए समाजवादी हैं कि हमारी सरेजमीन से समाजवाद पैदा हुआ, यह हम बता सकते हैं। इसलिए विदेशी पैसा, विदेशी निजाम, विदेशी विचार अगर आते हैं तो वह मुल्क को गद्दार बनाएंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जनता आगाह हो जाय और इन सफेदपोश नेताओं से भी वह जरा बचे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened to this long discussion with great interest, but I must say that, except for some, the rest has been a matter of abuse and arguments against one another. The real point, as Prof. Mavalankar has emphasized, is this: here is something that has come to light which is really very undesirable; what ought we to do hereafter to see that this kind of thing does not take place? This money is said to have been given for fighting elections. Now, we do know that elections in this country have become extremely costly and, therefore, various methods are adopted for the purpose of raising moneys to fight elections. Legislative and other actions have been taken by us to see that large companies do not pay money; that is banned. Though, of course, that has led to other methods of payment of money, certainly it is one course of black money proliferating and people relying upon that black money to fight elections. Therefore, certainly some steps have to be taken, and this is why, electoral reforms are one of the most important subjects which has to be considered: what should be done in the matter of fighting elections by people who cannot raise money on their own? Parties also may not find it easy to raise large sums of money that are required to fight elections. This is one of the things that arises if one really studies these things.

We have already taken action. The previous Government took action. I think, the Foreign Contributions Act is now a part of our legislation. Under that, every one who receives money from abroad has to declare it; the money which comes in the ordinary, legal way, has to be declared, whatever comes has to be declared to the Home Ministry under that Act, and without its permission, it cannot be taken. But, of course, we know that there may be still other ways of money coming in, and those ways have to be pursued and studied. This is one of the points that was made by some one that a Cell should be created. Actually that exists. But those studies have to be made. For instance there are ways in which money is given. You give the trading companies large commissions. You supply books at certain prices and there are commissions on them. There are so many different ways in which moneys are being given or, are believed to be given—I should say—because these are matters which it is not easy to prove. Therefore, when some one says that we should stop this thing, now do we stop it? How do we stop these illegal ways of moneys coming into the country? There are so many different ways. For instance, there is the rupee trade that exists with certain countries. With certain other countries there are other ways by which they can pass their moneys, which are here, to different people. Therefore, we will have to watch very carefully and try and plug as many of these loopholes as possible. But to imagine that we shall be able to plug all loopholes is not possible. What ought to be done is really that a climate should be created which should say that this is the kind of thing which should be abhorred, which should not be permitted, which should not be tolerated.

What Mr. Stephen really relied more, when he seemed to have failed or exhausted in arguments, was on abuse. It is a great pity. This is not a subject in which we should indulge in this kind of things. This is a subject where we ought to put our heads together to see how we can stop this kind of thing. It is going on. We know that. What is the use of saying that the CIA indulges in so many different things. Books have come out which show in what different ways the CIA has been functioning. That is not the only intelligence agency which is operating. That is not the only intelligence agency. Our own intelligence agency is also functioning. Several other countries' agencies are also functioning. We have, therefore, to be watchful, strictly watchful, and see to it that they do as little harm as possible. This is all about that one can do. I would say, therefore, that we certainly will pursue such matters further, going into these matters more thoroughly and see what can be done to plug every possible loophole.

When people talk about intelligence agencies, it is only one of the things which perhaps one may say and at any rate after this, that any one who wants to receive money from the United States agency may desist from doing so because he can never be certain at what point of time some one in that organization is going to publish it. This at least should be a warning to them. Even to Mr. Govindan Nair it came as a surprise that these things can happen. But it does and they do happen.

I think I would consider it. It was mentioned that we should ask the United States. We have asked, the Government of India has asked not only the Embassy here but also the State Department and both of them have said, 'We have no comments to offer.'...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What does it mean?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You may say anything you like. Their government is not our subordinate. They will do whatever they want. We have to consider that. We may go on asking but they may say, 'Perhaps we will give you some information on a confidential basis which would not be of much use to you.' But we have asked them. When you asked whether we have approached them, yes, we have approached them and we have asked that question.

It is not matter of whether Mr. Moynihan is taking complete truth or partial truth. But, certainly, in a person like him has gone on record, then there must something in it. It may not be the whole truth. In that some one said about Mr. Moynihan—that he never speaks ...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The full truth.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Yes, that he never speaks the full truth. Some other hon. Member said that he tells all lies. Sir, in such cases, that will be the position. So, I am not interested in probing that further because it does not lead to anything. When people say that we have to make inquiries, what are we to inquire further—into a matter that took place some years ago? Who is going to give all that information? Are there any records kept by anybody? I would ask you—will there be any records of it? Then what are we going into?

It seems to me—from this debate what emerges is that for the future let us see to it that this sort of things do not happen. It was suggested that party accounts should be kept and audited and so on. Certainly there is a legislation already and it was brought last year by me from the Finance Ministry...

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : जब पहले ही रिकार्ड नहीं रखा है तो आगे क्या रिकार्ड रखेंगे।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What specific steps you propose to take?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am afraid I am not in a position to tell you what specific steps we are going to take. If it is so simple, I would tell you certainly. I welcome any kind of suggestions that you may have to give. But it is not such a simple thing at all. As I said when anything has to come, that comes in surreptitiously. It is not so simple thing. Why cannot we stop generation of all black money? Is it merely that we do not desire it? So many steps have been taken to reduce to black money but still black money continues to be generated. There are different ways one tries to tackle these things. This again is one of those things which is most desirable to suppress. It is most desirable and it should be brought under control, but it is not so easy. Precisely what steps will be taken I cannot tell. All I can give you is an assurance that this is a subject which we shall study in the Home Ministry with all those who are experts and students of these matters and we shall try and see what is being done in other countries. But I would certainly say that it not going to be a very simple exercise.

I think, Sir, beyond this I have really nothing more to say. I think I have covered all the points.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the House stands adjourned till 10.30 a.m. tomorrow.

19.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till half past Ten of the Clock on Tuesday, May 8, 1979 Vaisakha 18, 1901 (Saka).

GMGIPND—1089 LS—Lino—24-7-79—880.